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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 235 8 December 1986

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Transport Commission Begins Warsaw Session [PAP] AA 1
  Meeting Ends [PAP] AA 1

ALBANIA

PRK National Assembly Delegation Concludes Visit B 1
  Alia Receives Delegation B 1
  Visits Kruje, Durres B 1
  Carcani Receives Delegation B 2
  Departs 5 December B 2
Alia Receives New Cambodian Ambassador B 2
Trade Protocol for 1987 Signed With DPRK B 2
Carcani, Others Attend Tirana Reception B 3

BULGARIA

Injured People, Damage After Earthquake C 1
Zhivkov, Politburo Meet Students on Student Day C 1
BCP Daily Examines Internal Party Relations [RABONTNICHESKO DELO 12 Nov] C 2
Bulgarian Jurist Speaks at Terrorism Symposium C 3
Zhivkov Receives New Congo Ambassador, Hails OAU C 3
Zhivkov Receives New Malaysian Ambassador C 4
Bulgarian-Italian Economic Session Ends in Rome C 4
Political Talks With France Reported Successful C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ Central Committee Adopts Resolution D 1
Hoffmann Addresses Trade Union Council Session D 2
Article Criticizes Problems, Losses in Economy D 2
CPCZ-PCF 26 Nov Talks 'Cordial, Frank' [Stepanek in RUDE PRAVO 27 Nov] D 3
Husak Receives Envoy to USSR in Prague D 4
CTK Reports Jakes-Led Delegation in Ethiopia D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Foreign Minister Confers With Nicaraguan Envoy E 1
PRC Signs Electronics Cooperation Protocol E 1
Honecker, S. African CP Delegation Hold Talks E 2
Briefs: Intensification of Biotechnology; Sangerhausen Vacuum Technology E 3

HUNGARY

Economic Results for January-October Summarized F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 3 Dec]

POLAND

Jaruzelski Appoints Consultative Committee Members G 1
  Walesa, Kuron Comment [AFP] G 1
AFP: Jaruzelski To Meet Pope in January G 2
Leaders Attend Miner's Day Festivities G 2
TU Congress Adopts 'Main Resolution' 30 Nov G 3
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 1 Dec]
OPPZ's Sosnowski Interviewed on TU Pluralism G 5
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 19 Nov]
Jaruzelski Attends Army Division Party Meeting G 7
Statistics Chief on 'Forgeries, Inaccuracies' G 7
Alcohol Abuse Group Reports Organizational Changes G 8
[SLOWO POWSZECHNE 17 Nov]
Sports Cooperation Protocol Signed With PRC G 8
Leaders Telegram Laos on National Day G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Dec]

ROMANIA

Report on RCP Executive Committee 5 Dec Meeting H 1
  Endorses 1987 Economic Plans H 1
  CC Plenum To Convene H 1
Earthquake Causes 'Alarm, Panic' in Bucharest [TANJUG] H 1
Joint Hungarian Economic Committee Meeting Ends H 2
  Dascalescu Receives Marothy H 2
  Protocol Signed H 2
PRC Foreign Minister Conducts Economic Talks H 3
  Dascalescu Receives Minister H 3
  Protocol Signed H 3
Enache Receives Borisenkov-Led CPSU Aktivists H 3
Enache Receives Bisztyga-Led PZPR Delegation H 4
Dinca Receives Hungarian Agriculture Minister H 4
Briefs: Shipbuilding Industry H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Hungary's Varkony Begins Talks With Dizdarevic I 1
  Need To Expand Cooperation I 1
Officials Bid Farewell to USSR's Chebrikov I 1
Egypt Signs Trade, Supplementary Ties Protocol I 2
Presidency Discusses Economic Policy for 1987 I 2
Accounting Office Issues 9-Month Economic Results I 3
[BORBA 28 Nov-1 Dec]
Koresec Reports to LCY Central Committee I 4
Gacic Attacks 'Bourgeois Right,' Disunity [POLITIKIA 23 Nov] I 9
Internal Committee Assesses Kosovo Emigration [RILINDJA 26 Nov] I 10
Kosovo, Serbian Committees Issue Statement I 11
Macedonia Supports 'Togetherness' in Serbia I 12
[POLITIKA 23 Nov]
Smole on 'Incorrect Picture' of Slovenia, Serbia I 13
[POLITIKA 22 Nov]

CEMA TRANSPORT COMMISSION BEGINS WARSAW SESSION

LD022009 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 2 -- The 76th session of the CMEA Standing Commission for Transport started here today with delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam and the Soviet Union taking part, and a delegation from Yugoslavia present as an observer. The delegations of the CMEA member states are headed by their transport ministers. The session will last till Dec. 5.

The session is to work out a report on the state of technical reconstruction and modernization of main international transport routes. The Moscow-Warsaw-Berlin railway connection is being modernized as part of these ventures. The commission is also to assess the implementation of projects aimed to develop transport connections between the CMEA member states for the years 1981-1985, and to continue work on a draft general agreement and programmes of cooperation in this respect in the years 1991-2000.

Meeting Ends

LD051844 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 5 -- The 76th session of the CMEA Standing Commission for Transport, which wound up here today, laid down the lines of further cooperation in transport and signed a protocol defining its tasks. The session, which started on December 2, was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam and the Soviet Union, as well as Yugoslavia as an observer. The delegations of CMEA member-states were led by respective countries' transport ministers.

The session discussed issues connected with preparing a general agreement on the development of transport till the year 2000 and decided that a document including a programme in this field should be ready for signing in two years. The programme is to define both the principles of cooperation and the most significant joint ventures designed to modernize the main transport routes (trunk lines, trunk highways and water mains) going through the CMEA member-states. The aim of the programme is to improve transport of passengers and cargo.

The session also discussed the commission's cooperation with other countries.

The commission will hold its next session in Romania in July 1987.

PRK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Alia Receives Delegation

AU051332 Tirana ATA in English 0810 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 5 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received on December 4 the delegation of the National Assembly of the PR of Kampuchea, led by the chairman of the Assembly Chea Sim.

Present at the reception were the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Rita Marko; the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska; the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, and the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and the plenipotentiary of the PR of Kampuchea to the PSR of Albania, Meas Sip. [as received]

Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed the pleasure for the friendly relations existing between the two countries, whose development serves the interests of our two peoples. He pointed out that the party and our people have followed with interest the struggle of the people of Cambodia and other peoples of Indochina against U.S. imperialism, reaction and other enemies, for freedom and national independence and have powerfully supported it. He evaluated highly the efforts of the Cambodian people for reconstruction and expressed the wishes that they overcome the difficulties as soon as possible, develop the economy and culture and consolidate the defence of the homeland.

The chairman of the National Assembly of Cambodia, Chea Sim, informed Comrade Ramiz Alia of the situation in Cambodia and the work of the Cambodian people in different fields. He also evaluated the great successes attained in Albania in the construction of socialism and expressed the confidence that the friendly relations between the two countries will develop and strengthen further in the future.

Visits Kruje, Durres

AU041306 Tirana ATA in English 1116 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 4 (ATA) -- The delegation of the National Assembly of Cambodia, headed by its chairman, Chea Sim, made visits to the cities of Kruje and Durres, on December 3.

In Kruje the delegation visited the "Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg" National Museum, where it got acquainted with the history of the struggles of the Albanian people for freedom, led by the national hero, Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg.

Likewise, the delegation visited the archeological museum of the city of Durres and the arts gallery in the capital.

On these visits the delegation was accompanied by the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj.

Carcani Receives Delegation

AU041307 Tirana ATA in English 1113 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 4 (ATA) -- Yesterday, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Adil Carcani, received the delegation of the National Assembly of Cambodia, headed by the chairman of the assembly, Chea Sim, and had a warm and friendly talk with it.

The reception was attended by the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bekteshi; the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, and the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the PSR of Albania, Meas Sip.

Departs 5 December

AU061617 Tirana ATA in English 0951 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 6 (ATA) -- The delegation of the National Assembly of the PR of Cambodia, headed by the chairman of the assembly, Chea Sim, left our country yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Pali Miska; the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bekteshi; members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, deputies, etc.

ALIA RECEIVES NEW CAMBODIAN AMBASSADOR

AU032116 Tirana ATA in English 0801 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 3 (ATA) -- On December 2, the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Meas Sip, who presented the credentials.

Present at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, the director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agolli; and the chief of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cilfigu.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1987 SIGNED WITH DPRK

AU051414 Tirana ATA in English 1007 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 5 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Tirana on December 4.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega, and for the Korean side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Kang Chong-Mo.

Attending the signing ceremony were the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the vice minister of foreign affairs Muhamet Kapllani, and the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPR of Korea to the PSR of Albania, Pak Yong-si.

According to the protocol the PSR of Albania will export to the DPR of Korea chrome ore, copper wires and rolled copper, confections, textiles etc., and will import sheet iron and rolled steel, lead blocks, steels, rice, etc.

Over its stay in our country, the delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, with whom opinions were exchanged on the further development of trade between the two countries.

CARCANI, OTHERS ATTEND TIRANA RECEPTION

AU301543 Tirana ATA in English 1020 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 30 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers gave a reception yesterday at the Palace of Brigades on occasion of 42nd anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

Attending were heroes of the people and socialist labour, vanguard workers and cooperativists, veterans, members and relatives of the martyrs' families, working people of the central departments, institutions, and the mass organizations, military men, counsellors and other guests.

Present also were the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon Stefani, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chief of the General Staff of the Army Comrade Kico Mustaqi, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government. Present were also officials and functionaries of the diplomatic are representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Comrade Rita Marko greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council or Ministers and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally. He said among others: We have gathered to joyfully celebrate together November 28 and 29, the day of the Proclamation of the Independence and the liberation of the homeland, the triumph of the people's revolution.

On this occasion allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally to wholeheartedly greet you and the entire Albanian people, expressing my best wishes on these most important festivities in the glorious history of our nation. I greet also our compatriots brothers wherever they work and live, as well as the friends and well-wishers of socialist Albania.

The reception passed in a very joyful atmosphere.

INJURED PEOPLE, DAMAGE AFTER EARTHQUAKE

AU072110 Sofia BTA in English 2016 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA) -- An earthquake was registered in Bulgaria today at 4.17 p.m. Its epicentre is in the region of the town of Strazhitsa, county of Veliko Turnova (about 220 km to the northeast of Sofia). In the epicentre the intensity of the earthquake was 6-7 degrees measured in the Medvedev-Sporhoer-Karnik [spelling as received] 12-degree scale. It was followed by several weaker quakes. In the central part of Bulgaria the earthquake was registered with an intensity of 5 degrees and in the remaining parts registered with an intensity of 3-4 degrees in the same scale.

According to the information received so far there are partial destructions and damages of residential, administrative and other buildings in the counties of Veliko Turnovo and Turgovishte. So far it is known that 30 people have been wounded and that they have been rendered timely medical aid.

The traffic along the Popovo-Gorna Oryakhovitsa railway has been temporarily stopped due to the automatic disconnection of the contact network. Measures have been taken for accommodating the people left without shelter.

The bodies for directing rescue work are ready for action. The county leaderships of these bodies of Veliko Turnovo and Turgovishte are in the stricken areas and rare rendering the necessary aid.

ZHIVKOV, POLITBURO MEET STUDENTS ON STUDENT DAY

AU071929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The traditional meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo with the student and Komsomol aktiv of the higher education establishments in Bulgaria, on the occasion of 8 December -- Student Day -- took place on 7 December at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture.

The participants greeted with exceptional warmth and cordiality Todor Zhivko, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman. The following comrades joined Comrade Todor Zhivkov in the honorable Presidium: Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Totov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski. Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. [passage omitted]

The meeting was opened and chaired by Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol.

Sasha Gospodinov, from the Higher Mining-Geology Institute, read a report on the students' deeds.

With continuous applause and exclamations glorifying the party, the youth greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov. On behalf of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, he most cordially greeted the Bulgarian academic youth on its holiday and wished the students health, happiness, and new successes in studies and labor. In his speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the historical significance of the 13th BCP Congress, and outlined the new strategic tasks for implementing the congress' decisions in life.

Our first party and state leader dwelled in detail on the necessity for a new qualitative growth in developing the economy and in all areas of social life. He described the importance of the issues related to the scientific-technical progress, which are of decisive importance for our further accelerated development. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke in detail about some important issues of the present international situation. He stressed the historical significance of the Soviet proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Reykjavik meeting. This meeting, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out, showed that it is possible to overcome the nuclear conflict and remove the nuclear weapons and the danger of a thermonuclear war. Comrade Zhivkov's speech was heard with great attention and interrupted often by approving applause. [passage omitted]

BCP DAILY EXAMINES INTERNAL PARTY RELATIONS

AU290510 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by Nikola Dimitrov, senior lecturer at the Burgas Interokrug Party School: "Friendship and Mutual Assistance"]

[Excerpts] An important addition to the BCP Statute made by the 13th BCP Congress is Article 15, which reads: "Relations among communists are based on party principle-mindedness, sincere friendship and mutual assistance, mutual respect, and criticism and self-criticism. They develop as an example of socialist social relations.

"All party members are equal; no priviliges are allowed, based on post, past, merits, or education."

The basic party document incorporates, as norms of party life, such qualities and merits which have always characterized the image of our party, its members and their relations. Internal party relations have always determined the essence and comprehensive image of the party and its power and authority. Mutual relations among communists are the core of internal party relations. The people judge the party on the basis of its members' behavior. The addition of this new article to the Statute has a deep meaning and significance for further elevating the party's leading role. [passage omitted on equality of party members and the democratic traditions of the BCP]

Today, too, one can point out many examples of principled and real friendship. However, certain deviations and deformations in internal party relations evoke concern. Why is it that manifestations alien to our party have emerged in the mutual relations of communists? Why is it that sometimes real party friendship is forgotten? Envy, insincerity, hostile relations among party members, and slandering have emerged. In some cases one does not help a comrade who has deviated from party discipline, and no effort is being made to prevent him from doing so. If he fails, then he is criticized, punished, and expelled from the party ranks. He receives respect only when he has a high post. Mutual relations among communists are not always based on correctly understood and applied party principle-mindedness. [passage omitted describes in general terms the lack of understanding toward party members and the emergence of a bureaucratic attitude in party life]

Conceit, arrogance and a lack of modesty, simplicity, and accessibility, which are not characteristic of the communists, are no longer exceptions. Often the reception days and hours are not sufficient for hearing the personal complaints and problems of rank and file party members. Many leading cadres do not pay attention and demonstrate disregard towards justified reproaches that they enjoy priveliges and advantages, or receive benefits because of the posts they have or because of past merits. [paragraph continues]

Why do they accept the foodstuffs and presents which are being brought to their homes, use official cars for their personal needs, and so forth? I was very uncomfortable, and it was painful for me, when students at the party school asked me similar questions, citing names of communist leaders who overtly and shamelessly do such things. One has difficulties answering such questions. It is the common opinion that these people, who inflict more moral than material damage to the party, are to be harshly reprimanded and punished.

The violations and deviations from the BCP Statute norms are very costly to the party's moral authority because the faith of the people in the party could be shaken. What example of socialist social relations can we be if we tolerate such manifestations among our members? With what else, other than our personal example, can we lead the people? Many communists adopted a passive and indifferent attitude toward the negative phenomena, thinking that these phenomena do not concern them and that somebody else should tighten things up. However, we all must evaluate our actions and steps and those of our comrades, in a political manner, on the basis of the BCP Statute. This would increase, even more, the party's power and authority. [passage omitted on the role of the primary organizations in enhancing strictness in party life]

BULGARIAN JURIST SPEAKS AT TERRORISM SYMPOSIUM

AU071745 Sofias BTA in English 1713 GMT 7 Dec 86

["Active Stand Against International Terrorism" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Athens, December 7 (BTA corr.) -- Outstanding Bulgarian scientists are taking part in the international scientific symposium on the topic "Terrorism and the National Liberation Movement in the Present International Situation" which opened here.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation Dimitur Mikhaylov, professor in criminal law at the Sofia "Kliment Okhridski" University, exposed the speculations with the problem of international terrorism which the imperialist circles are trying to use for slanderous propaganda against the USSR and the socialist countries. He expressed the indignation of the Bulgarian public over the malign propaganda campaign about "complicity in terrorist acts" with which certain circles in the West are trying to slander and discredit socialist Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian jurist proposed to set up an international body under UN aegis which would preclude unilateral acts of the states which have assumed the right to accuse, judge and fulfill their own "sentences" against other states, slanderously accused of "assisting terrorism".

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW CONGO AMBASSADOR, HAILS OAU

AU032005 Sofia BTA in English 1756 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 3 (BTA) -- "Bulgaria assesses highly Congo's constructive foreign policy aimed at strengthening the unity of the African countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, as well as the great efforts of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso as chairman of the Organization of African Unity," said State Council President Todor Zhivkov today.

Receiving the credentials of Congo's newly appointed ambassador, Mr Henry Jombo, [spelling as received], the Bulgarian head of state noted that Bulgaria attaches great importance to the development of her relations with that country. "We are willing to develop further the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and are ready to utilize the existing possibilities for the further broadening of our bilateral contacts in different fields of commoin interest," said he.

In his reply the newly appointed ambassador of the Congo expressed his government's willingness to develop and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR

AU032007 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received the newly appointed ambassador of Malaysia to this country Mr. Martin Muturengam Satia, [spelling as received] who presented his credentials to him.

During the 18 years since the establishing of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Malaysia, our cooperation has developed normally but we think that the possibilities, especially for mutually advantageous economic cooperation, are far greater, pointed out Mr. Todor Zhivkov. He stressed Bulgaria's sincere desire for further broadening and strengthening of the bilateral relations especially in the field of trade and economy.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov expressed the hope that in the future Malaysia will cooperate for liquidation of the tension in Southeast Asia, for the turning of that region into a zone of peace and mutual understanding between the peoples of ASEAN and Indochina.

Mr. Martin Muturengam Satia voiced his hope that progress will be made in the economic cooperation betwen Bulgaria and Malaysia, as well as in other spheres of mutual interest.

BULGARIAN-ITALIAN ECONOMIC SESSION ENDS IN ROME

AU032115 Sofia BTA in English 1952 GMT 3 Dec 86

["Bulgaria-Italy: Deepening of Economic Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, Recember 3 (BTA corr.) -- There are all the necessary preconditions for raising of the economic relations between Bulgaria and Italy on a new, higher level, such was the conclusion of Mr. Bruno Corti, deputy minister of foreign relations of Italy, and Mr. Vladimir Lambrev, first deputy minister of trade of Bulgaria, after the signing of the protocol for the work of the 14th session of the Joint Bulgaro-Italian Commission for Economic, Indusdtrial and Technical Cooperation.

The document points out that in the future the contacts in electronics, chemistry, agriculture, transport, tourism and telecommunications will be broadened, the construction of joint projects in third countries will be encouraged. The two delegations expressed conviction that broad opportunities are existing for enhancement of the industrial and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy, which will be utilized more rationally in the following months.

The two sides assessed positively the contacts which have started between the C.M.E.A. the E.E.C., between the E.E.C. and Bulgaria, and stressed that the development of these relations will have favorable influence on the cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy.

The two delegations came to an agreement to make efforts for the carrying out of a number of initiatives directed toward activation and widening of the business contacts. In this connection the two sides will work for the organization of a national exhibition of Italy in Bulgaria and of Bulgaria in Italy, in 1988.

Mr. Viadimir Lambrev was received by Mr. Salvatore Formica, minister of foreign trade of Italy. During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed the prospects for the further broadening of the barter betwen Bulgaria and Italy.

POLITICAL TALKS WITH FRANCE REPORTED SUCCESSFUL

AU022017 Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 2 (BTA) -- On December 1 and 2, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the Ministry of External Relations of France held political consultations in Sofia. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the French delegation was led by Mr Francois Plaisant, direct of the Europe Directorate at the French Ministry of External Relations.

The development of Bulgaro-French relations was assessed in positive terms, and the opportunities were discussed for a further strengthening and activation of political contacts, trade, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation.

In discussing international issues, the sides paid particular attention to the problems of peace, security and disarmament in Europe and the world in the light of the results of the Reykjavik summit.

They voiced concern over the strained international situation and the ongoing arms race, as well as over the possibility of its being spread into outer space.

The heads of the delegations marked the successful completion of the first stage of the Stockholm Conference and expressed the hope that the Vienna follow-up conference on security and cooperation in Europe will end in positive results.

Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received the head of the French delegation, Mr Francois Plaisant.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTION

LD052330 Prague CTK in English 1925 GMT 5 Dec 86

["Main Parts of Communist Party Central Committee Resolution" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Dec 5 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak society has given broad support to the conclusions of the 17th Communist Party Congress and its strategic line of speeding up the socio-economic development, a resolution adopted by the Communist Party Central Committee at the close of its 4th session today has said.

Despite some problems and shortcomings, this creates prerequisites for attaining the aims of the party's economic policy. The same aim is pursued by the 8th Five-Year Plan bill, it said.

The resolution said the exacting tasks of the 8th Five-Year Plan represented a qualitatively new phase of the development of Czechoslovakia's economy and society as a whole, based on intensification, primarily the acceleration of progress in science and technology, and larger and more effective Czechoslovak involvement in the socialist economic integration, especially with the Soviet Union.

It welcomed the outcome of the conference of highest party representatives of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) held in Moscow last month. It stressed the key importance of consistent fulfillment of the tasks set by the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member states up to the year 2000. Highly important is Czechoslovakia's participation in the drafting of a program of development of international division of labour during the next 15 to 20 years, the resolution said.

It voiced full support to the Soviet Union's peace policy, the latest proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev and the joint initiatives of the socialist countries in which Czechoslovakia is actively participating, describing them as an expression of the vital interests of the Czechoslovak people.

"The demanding, but realistic tasks of the 8th Five-Year Plan and the 1987 state implementation plan call for an active approach from managers, extensive participation of workers and a proper use of their initiative. More exacting attitudes must be introduced, responsibility boosted and discipline, order and economy strengthened everywhere. It is necessary to overcome inertia, self-complacency and unwillingness to change stereotype patterns," the resolution said.

It said the party's Central Committee saw it as important to thoroughly elaborate a restructuring of the system of management and planning and of the economic mechanism as a whole. The measures, due to take effect next year and including a complex experiment providing economic organizations with greater independence and responsibility for an effective development and greater efficiency of direct management, must be carried out consistently, it stressed.

Evaluating fulfilment of the state plan this year, the resolution said its targets were still not being fully met despite an indisputable improvement in comparison with the 7th 5-Year plan period, due to the activity of the working people. All effort must now be made to overcome the shortcomings and reduce non-fulfilment to the minimum this year, it stressed.

HOFFMAN ADDRESSES TRADE UNION COUNCIL SESSION

LD062009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, spoke during a debate at the district all-trade union conference in Kutna Hora today. In the opening passage of his speech, he thanked trade union members for their work through which they had contributed to the results achieved by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. He said that specific tasks had been formulated not only by the 16th Plenum of the Central Trade Union Council but also by the 4th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The party Central Committee has called on social organizations to promote working people's activity in the endeavor to implement the tasks set in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and to surpass the aims we have set ourselves. He stressed, among other things, the need for a more critical and pointed attitude when assessing trade union work and for deeper thinking about their problems. He recalled that it is necessary to devote more attention to the working people's activity at production conferences and membership meetings of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, to the utilization of working time, to the reduction of the amount of overtime, and to show, by example, the potential for reducing production input, raising labor productivity and the quality of products and for the overall expansion and direction of the pledges' movement toward the Central Trade Union Council's initiative.

Comrade Hoffmann went on to say that it is necessary to pass on good work experiences to other organizations. In Kutna Hora District, this concerns, for instance, the very useful activity of those organizations involving young workers or those who are assisting organizations that are lagging. He stressed that it now depends on how successfully trade union members fulfill the tasks approved by the conference and through which they contribute to the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and to the good preparation for the 11th All-Trade Union Congress.

ARTICLE CRITICIZES PROBLEMS, LOSSES IN ECONOMY

AU290505 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 12 Nov 86 p 3

["MV"-signed article in the "What Interests Us" column: "One Cannot Go On Producing Losses in the Economy"]

[Excerpts] A statewide aktiv of ranking personnel of the financial system was held in Olomouc recently. The aktiv assessed the activity of the finance sector in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and determined tasks for the fiscal and budget policy in the upcoming 5-year period. [passage omitted]

In the course of the aktiv, CSSR Minister of Finance J. Zak also noted some negative phenomena in our national economy. In the past 5-year plan, the average prices of newly built apartments markedly exceeded the planned limits; entire branches of public catering and a number of service sectors, despite their relatively high prices, were working with losses; and last year alone there were 222 centrally managed organizations in our country whose balance sheet showed a loss totalling Kcs10.3 billion. [passage omitted]

Negative phenomena were registered in the work of individual ministerial departments [resorty], as well as in the state administration.

An inadequate standard of management is regarded to be the main cause of shortcomings. [passage omitted]

A number of the shortcomings to date -- for example, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, after 2,500 fiscal audits, Kcs750 million in penalities and additional payments into the state budget were imposed -- arose from, among other things, inadequate control activity and violations of fiscal discipline. Therefore, fiscal regulations must be made unequivocal, simple, understandable to everyone, and administratively undemanding. [passage omitted]

CPCZ-PCF 26 NOV TALKS 'CORDIAL, FRANK'

AU281358 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 86 p 1

[Stanislav Stepanek Paris dispatch: "A Useful Exchange of Views"]

[Excerpts] Paris -- A CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is paying an official visit to France at the invitation of French Communists, continued its talks with a PCF delegation on 26 November.

Together with Comrade Vasil Bilak, the talks were attended by the other members of the CPCZ delegation -- Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, and Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department. Mecislav Jablonsky, CSSR ambassador to France, was also present.

The PCF delegation was led by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee. Its other members were Pierrette Joachim, member of the PCF Central Committee, and Jean-Charles Negre, Jacques Planche, and Jean Fabre, staff members of the PCF Central Committee's International Department.

In a cordial and frank atmosphere, the delegations of the two fraternal parties exchanged views on the current international situation and some problems of the international communist and workers movement. They noted that the cooperation among communist and workers parties is being enriched by new and more attractive forms of cooperation. These require, despite the divergent views on some problems, a broad range of contacts, discussions, and exchanges that would enhance cooperation, especially in areas of such importance as the struggle for peace, the endeavor to bring about disarmament, the creation of a new economic order, the indebtedness of developing countries, and so forth. Both parties paid high tribute to the specific peace proposals of the Soviet Union, which encounter ever growing sympathy and support among the world public and realistic politicians.

The delgations of the two fraternal parties positively assessed cooperation between the CPCZ and the PCF thus far and agreed that there are no obstacles to its further and even more comprehensive development. The discussion also dealt with the search for new forms of cooperation and the necesitty to continue useful dialogue. The will of the two parties to expand and enhance mutual relations is embodied in a protocol on cooperation between the CPCZ and the PCF, which the two delegation heads, Comrade Vasil Bilak and Maxime Gremetz, signed at the end of their talks on Tuesday. [25 November]. [passage omitted on Bilak's sightseeing in Paris]

The CPCZ delegation's stay continues on Thursday (27 November) with a visit to the Bouches-du-Rhone Department in southern France.

HUSAK RECEIVES ENVOY TO USSR IN PRAGUE

LD051627 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today in Prague received Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union. They discussed some current questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

CTK REPORTS JAKES-LED DELEGATION IN ETHIOPIA

LD071500 Prague CTK in English 1415 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Addis Ababa Dec 6 (CTK correspondent) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by party Presidium member and Secretary Milos Jakes, arrived Saturday on a friendly working visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

The delegation was met at Addis Ababa airport by Fisseha Desta, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee and other representatives of the Workers' Party and the Government of Ethiopia.

Talks to be held by Milos Jakes and other members of the Czechoslovak delegation will concern topical issues and prospects of relations between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, and the possibilities of further development of traditional economic cooperation and trade exchanges between the two countries within the framework created by the 1981 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

A dinner attended by representatives of Ethiopian political and public life was given in the evening in honour of the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation.

Members of the delegation are head secretary of the Regional Party Committee in South Bohemia Miroslav Slavik, deputy head of a party Central Committee Department Radoslav Klein, Czech Health Minister Jaroslav Prokopec and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jan Garcar.

Sunday, the second day of the visit, the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation went to see the hydroelectric power project Malka Wakana on the Shibeli River 200 km southeast of the capital.

Accompanied by Ethiopian Mines and Energy Minister Aytenfisu Tekeze-Shoa, Czechoslovak Ambassador Eduard Kukan and leading officials at the project the Czechoslovak delegation became acquainted with the progress of work on this largest hydroelectric power complex in the country. Czechoslovakia significantly contributes to the construction with supplies of equipment. When completed in 1987, the huge water power station should double energy production in central Ethiopia and create conditions for intensified agricultural production and faster industrialization of the country.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH NICARAGUAN ENVOY

LD051919 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Friday received Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the GDR. Ambassador Martinez spoke about the dangerous exacerbation of the situation in Central America, which has been characterized recently by an increasing militarization of the course of intervention and an increased policy of threats and blackmail toward the countries of the region. He referred to the worldwide solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, as illustrated at the current UN General Assembly and the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. This encouraged his country to continue to work constructively for a just political solution to the problems of the region.

The ambassador paid tribute to the active efforts of the GDR to support Nicaragua in the United Nations and in other international bodies, and expressed sincere thanks for the GDR's extensive aid for democratic development work in Nicaragua.

Minister Fisher noted that, as affirmed during the September talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the GDR calls for an end to the undeclared war against Nicaragua. The policy of intervention and force flagrantly violates the fundamental norms of international law, disregards the status of Nicaragua as a nonaligned country, and is contrary to the decisions of the International Court of Justice, the UN Security Council, and the relevant UN resolutions.

Oskar Fischer strongly condemned the further escalation of the imperialist policy of aggression and interference toward Nicaragua and referred to statements at the third session of the SED Central Committee. He stressed the GDR's support for all efforts to bring about a just political settlement to the problems in Central America. In conclusion, the minister stressed that the GDR would continue to stand in firm friendship and active solidarity at the side of the Nicaraguan people in its just struggle for independence, sovereignty, and social progress.

PRC SIGNS ELECTRONICS COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD051924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec (ADN) -- At the end of his several-day visit to the GDR, Li Tieying, PRC Electronics Industry Minister; and Felix Meier, GDR minister for electical engineering and electronics, signed a protocol on futher cooperation. In it, setting out from the position already reached, both sides make proposals for the arrangement of long-term cooperation in the field of electronics and measures for carrying it through in 1987.

During their stay in the GDR, Minister Li Tieying and his party visited centers for the development and application of key technologies, where they were fully briefed about the level of achievement of GDR's electronics industry. Here many new possibilities emerged for cooperation and the mutual advantage of both countries.

HONECKER, S. AFRICAN CP DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

LD041948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1443 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received a delegation of the South African Communist Party (SACP), headed by party National Chairman Joe Slovo, for a friendly talk.

During the talk, there was a thorough exchange of views on international developments following the Reykjavik summit conference, and on the policy of the SED and the SACP in the common struggle for safeguarding a secure peace, the liberation of the people of South Africa from apartheid slavery, and the shaping of bilateral relations.

Erich Honecker and Joe Slovo stressed that U.S. adherence to the "Star Wars" program requires an intensified struggle by all forces of reason and realism to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno so that a turn from confrontation to detente could be achieved.

Both politicians agreed that the comprehensive Soviet proposals for disarmament on earth and for the prevention of the spread of the arms race to space correspond to the interests of all mankind and points the way to a world without nuclear weapons based on equal security for all states. The will for the peace of peoples and states must be brought to bear even more energetically so that the generations alive today can pursue their peaceful work without fear of nuclear war.

Erich Honecker acquainted his guest with a balance sheet of the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, which were drawn up at the third meeting of the SED Central Committee. He emphasized that a stronger socialism means a more secure peace.

Joe Slovo spoke about the implementation of the tasks set by the Sixth SACP Congress. The goal of the SACP and of the liberation alliance, led by the ANC, is to overthrow the hated apartheid regime, to allow the assumption of power by representatives of the oppressed masses of the people, and to create an antiracist, united, democratic, and peace-loving South Africa.

Erich Honecker, and Joe Slovo stated that the apartheid system, which is outlawed worldwide and is hostile to peace, could not be reformed and has to be eliminated. They demanded the release of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, and also the lifting of the state of emergency and the ban of all political organizations. They condemned South Africa's role in the creation and support of the bandit armies in Angola and Mozambique. In accordance with UN decisions, Namibia must achieve full independence. The policy of state terrorism of the South African racist regime and of aggression and destabilization of its neighbors is proving to be not only a hindrance to the development of sovereign African states in southern Africa, but also an acute danger to world peace. The imposition of extensive economic sanctions and the immediate halt to political, economic and military collaboration with the Pretoria regime are necessary to overcome apartheid, which is the main cause of conflict in this part of Africa.

The two politicians noted with satisfaction that the traditional close relations between the two parties has deepened. They expressed the conviction that the bonds of proletarian internationalism between the SED and the SACP would be further consolidated and developed.

Erich Honecker praised the self-sacrificing, unyielding struggle of the SACP for the national and social liberation of South Africa, which this year celebrated the glorious 65th anniversary of its foundation. He assured the SACP of the firm solidarity of the SED and the GDR in its struggle for a South Africa free from the chains of colonialism, racism, and fascism. Joe Slovo expressed deeply-felt thanks for the constant and comradely support of the SED and the GDR for the struggle of the SACP and all South African patriots. The SACP has high regard for the successes achieved by the people of the GDR in shaping the developed socialist society, which are important for the cause of peace and progress in the world.

Taking part for the SED side in the meeting, which was held in a spirit of fraternal alliance and full unanimity, was Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary. Joe Slovo and Hermann Axen then signed an agreement on further cooperation between the two parties.

BRIEFS

INTENSIFICATION OF BIOTECHNOLOGY -- The Chemical, Glass, and Ceramics Workers Union and the Scientists Union want to exert more influence on the use of biotechnology. For that purpose they decided in Leipzig today to set up a trade union aktiv. That body will contribute to ensuring the process ranging from basic research to the accelerated development of biotechnology equipment. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 24 Nov 86 DW]

SANGERHAUSEN VACUUM TECHNOLOGY -- Workers at the Sangerhausen Rationalization and Vacuum Technology VEB see in the continuous renewal of production an important prerequisite for meeting top international standards. This year they have been able to put every third product into high quality production. The specialized enterprise supplies the GDR economy and the CEMA countries with vacuum equipment and pumps. They are used to manufacture super clean production rooms and thus are becoming increasingly important for microelectronics. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 24 Nov 86 DW]

ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR JANUARY-OCTOBER SUMMARIZED

AU051616 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Dec 86 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Economic Performance Data -- January-October 1986"]

[Text] Economic Performance Data -- January-October 1986 (as a percentage of figures for the same period last year)

State and cooperative industrial enterprises (including small companies, small cooperatives)

Volume of gross production value		
Industry total		101.2
Within this:	Metallurgy	102.2
	Engineering industry	102.5
	Chemical industry	99.9
	Building materials sector	103.2
	Light industry	100.6
	Food industry	101.5
Industry, excluding food industry		101.2
Number of employees		99.4
Gross product per employee		101.8
Average monthly wages per employee		108.3
Construction sector of building industry (including small companies, small cooperatives)		
Production of building industry		101.1
Number of employees		96.7
Average monthly wages per employee		108.9
Foreign trade turnover (at current prices)		
Import		109.2
Export		102.1
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)		108.8
Within this:	food, beverages, and tobacco	107.1
	articles of apparel	105.9
	miscellaneous manufactures	110.9
Procurement 99.5		
Within this:	plant products	103.5
	live animals	95.6
	animal products	99.4
Performance of transport enterprises		
Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage kilometers)		100.7
Long distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)		99.9
Population's revenue from central sources		110.0
Consumer price index (January-September)		105.2

During the period January-October 1986, production of state and cooperative industrial enterprises increased by 1.2 percent as against the level of last year. The output of industrial organizations increased both in the capital city and in other parts of the country. The output of the building materials industry increased by 3.2 percent, of metallurgy by 2.2 percent, and of the engineering sector by 2.5 percent. The food industry's output was 1.5 percent over that of last year. A somewhat higher production was registered in the electrical energy and light industry sectors. The production of the mining and chemical sectors has practically reached the level of last year, mainly due to higher outputs in October. Domestic industrial sales for the 10 months went up by 1.8 percent, and exports dropped slightly as against last year. Excluding the food industry, actual industrial exports increased both in ruble and non-ruble trade. In the January-October period, less food was sold than last year due to a drop in non-ruble exports. Due to unfavorable world market prices of certain products, export revenue was moderate. The number of industrial employees dropped by 9,600, which amounts to 0.6 percent. Industrial output per employee increased by 1.8 percent, and output per hour increased by 2.6 percent.

The production of the construction sector of the building industry was 1.1 percent higher than in the January-October period last year. This increase was registered in the contracts of cooperative contractors, while the output of state building enterprises dropped slightly. The number of employees in the construction sector of the building industry dropped by 9,000, which is 3.3 percent, as against last year. This decrease was due to a small extent to the drop of employees in the main activity, and largely due to the drop of employees carrying out ancillary activities.

Plant and market gardening produce made up 45 percent of the 10 months' agricultural sales. Sales of these products increased by 3.5 percent. In January-October, sales of live animals dropped by 4.4 percent as against last year. This includes an 8-9 percent drop in the sales of slaughter pigs and slaughter cattle, and increases in the sales of poultry and slaughter sheep reaching 13 and 17 percent respectively. The procurement of animal products was 0.6 percent below that of last year.

In January-October, retail trade turnover increased by 8.8 percent at current and 4.2 percent at comparable prices. The store sales of food as well as beverages and tobacco increased by 6 percent at comparable prices. Supplies of basic foodstuffs, vegetables, and fruit were good. Sales of miscellaneous manufactures increased by 6 percent and the range of supply was more favorable than last year. The turnover of the catering sector and sales of clothing dropped.

During the 10 months, socialist bodies spent a total of 134.9 billion forints on investments, 5.7 percent more than in the same period last year. Except for large investments, disbursements for investments increased in all areas of decisionmaking, including 12.4 percent for enterprise investments and 4.0 percent for council investments.

JARUZELSKI APPOINTS CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS

LD062114 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 6 -- Wojciech Jaruzelski today called to life a Consultative Council attached to the president of the Council of State. The council is composed of people who were invited to a meeting held at the Belvedere Palace here today and devoted to creating such a council. The following received personal invitations from Wojciech Jaruzelski:

Norbert Aleksiewicz, Julian Auleytner, Wladyslaw Baka, Jan Baszkiewicz, Witold Benedyktowicz, Grzegorz Bialkowski, Janusz Bieniak, Czeslaw Bobrowski, Kazimierz Buchala, Zdzislaw Cackowski, Jerzy Chelminski, Zbigniew Czajkowski, Kazimierz Dejmek, Jozef Andrzej Gierowski, Maciej Giertych, Aleksander Gieysztor, Zbigniew Grabowski, Aleksander Grygorowicz, Lech Koblyinski, Jan Karol Kostrzewski, Tadeusz Koszarowski, Marek Kotanski, Janusz Kuczynski, Jan Kulaj, Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, Gerard Labuda, Manfred Lachs, Witold Lassota, Aleksander Legatowicz, Jarema Maciszewski, Jan Meysztowicz, Lucjan Motyka, Wieslaw Mysliwski, Anna Przeclawska, Antoni Rajkiewicz, Waldemar Rudnik, Zdzislaw Sadowski, Kazimierz Secomski, Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, Halina Skibniewska, Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Wieslawa Staniszewska, Jan Szczepanski, Janusz Szosland, Andrzej Swiecicki, Eugeniusz Tabaczynski, Jerzy Trela, Andrzej Tymowski, Janusz Tymowski, Stefan Wegrzyn, Zbigniew Wierzbicki, Ryszard Wojna, Janusz Zablocki, Piotr Zaremba, Stanislaw Zawada, Adam Zielinski.

During a day-long discussion, participants in the session supported the initiative of the president of the Council of State to set up the council.

The discussion had a character of an open, unrestrained exchange of views on the most vital issues for the people and the state. Most participants took part in the discussion. They discussed procedure and principles of the council's functioning, its character and the scope of problems it should deal with in the nearest and further future.

Walesa, Kuron Comment

AU071557 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Dec 7 (AFP) -- Polish opposition figures Sunday responded skeptically to the setting up on Saturday of an advisory council to Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski to promote "national understanding".

Leader of the outlawed Solidarity trade union Lech Walesa said, "I don't think this council will serve much purpose," while the founder of the KOR Social Self-Defense Committee, Jacek Kuron, said that "obviously" the 56-member body "did not represent large sections of society." [passage omitted]

Two former opposition leaders, now seen as "traitors" by dissidents were on the panel.

They were Jan Kulaj, former chairman of Solidarity's rural branch, and Stanislaw Zawada, former Solidarity head at the Nowa Huta steel works. Both men declared allegiance to the authorities after martial law was imposed in Poland in 1981. [passage omitted]

The position of the Catholic Church has been to remain "neutral," refusing to delegate possible candidates to the council. But the church has not formally condemned the project.

AFP: JARUZELSKI TO MEET POPE IN JANUARY

AU051459 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Vatican City, Dec 5 (AFP) -- Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski will make an official visit to Italy in January, during which he will also have an audience with Pope John Paul II, Vatican sources said Friday.

The meeting will be the second between Gen. Jaruzelski and Pope John Paul, who is Polish. The Pope met with the Polish leader when he visited his native country in June 1983.

A third meeting is expected when the pontiff returns to Poland again next June. The two are reported to be seeking to expand mutual ties to ambassador status. Relations have been restricted to the level of "delegations" since 1982.

The date for the January meeting was not given. But informed sources said it might take place in the middle of the month.

LEADERS ATTEND MINER'S DAY FESTIVITIES

LD040031 Warsaw PAP in English 2242 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 3 -- In tune with the principle formulated by the 10th PUWP Congress, members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Secretariat spent this day (one day every month) on meetings and direct acquainted with their most serious problems.

On the eve of the traditional miner's day some party leaders, among them Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigneew Messner, attended the celebrations marking the holiday in the Silesian mining area.

Here are some of the other visits:

PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski talked with workers of the clothing factory "Elpo" and an engineering plant "Legmet" both in the western province of Legnica.

Alternate member of the CC Political Bureau, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PUWP Committee Stanislaw Bejger visited the workers of the Gdansk-based sulphur processing plant "Siarkopol" whose crew of 450 turns out two million tonnes of sulphur exported by sea.

Alternate Member of the CC Political Bureau, First Secretary of the Warsaw PUWP Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz called on the cooperative production farm in Bialuty, west of Warsaw.

Miners of the lignite mine "Konin" played host to PUWP CC Political Bureau Alternate Member Gabriela Rembisz.

PUWP CC Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek took part in a post-congress party conference at the Koszalin-based factory "Tepro."

PUWP CC Secretary Andrezej Wasilewski met with workers of the WSK-PZL aircraft factory in Mielec, southern Poland.

TU CONGRESS ADOPTS 'MAIN RESOLUTION' 30 NOV

AU051316 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Dec 86 p 4

["Main Resolution" adopted by the 30 November session of the Warsaw Congress of the Polish Reborn Trade Unions]

[Text] The main congress resolution details the decision of the congress that were outlined in the program of the Polish Reborn Trade Unions. The following are the main theses of the resolution:

-- The congress reaffirms the unequivocally class nature of the reborn trade union movement and accepts the active participation of trade unionists in the country's sociopolitical life.

-- Trade unions have no intention of acting as substitutes for the government and economic administration, but will do their best to ensure that their views are respected.

-- Trade unions demand that investments on housing construction be increased in the national socioeconomic plan or that funds from other sectors be shifted for this purpose.

-- Trade unions are decidedly in favor of stabilizing the prices of foods and of other consumer goods that are of basic importance for the working people and pensioners, including dependents.

-- We must have a just system of wages, one that relates wages to performance. Work and wage conditions should be based in individual plants on collective contracts. Trade unions ask for the law on plant wage systems to be updated and for plants to be enabled to restore the motivational role to some wage elements.

-- The minimum wage should be raised not later than this year to the level resulting from the adjustment of wages in line with increases in the cost of living in the previous 12 months. This principle should be applied each year in the future.

-- Increases in pensions should be based on the wage principles laid down by the 1982 law. It is necessary to eliminate the old system of pensions, but not at the expense of the present increases.

-- Trade unions are against Labor Code's changes that curb the right of the working people. Before the Labor Code can be changed at least 3 months should be put aside for consultations with trade unions.

-- Trade unions regard the minimum subsistence as the necessary criterion in line with which correct social and economic policy can be worked out. Trade unions will establish and announce the minimum each year.

-- Trade unions are against extending working time for unjustified technological and economic reasons and take the view that wages for normal working time should be high enough to guarantee decent living conditions.

-- The congress deems it most necessary to make crucial structural changes in the economy and to stem excessive centrally planned investments.

-- Trade unions are for reducing unjustified subsidies for plants and unprofitable sectors of the economy, but are in favor of subsidies for basic consumer goods.

-- Trade unions view with concern attempts to substitute the direct running of plants for economic mechanisms.

-- The congress asks trade unions and work forces in plants to increase production by improving work organization and to support the development of export production.

-- The congress demands the implementation of the present decision of health protection and the inclusion of this issue in the socioeconomic plan.

-- It is necessary to halt the destruction of the natural environment and to codify the law on its protection.

-- The congress demands specific measures to improve the situation of the plants in which production work takes place in poor safety conditions. All machines and equipment in plants should be tested for safety.

-- The congress asks all trade union organizations to actively promote the development of cultural facilities in plants, to take care of amateur artistic teams, to encourage reading, to raise people's cutural standards, and to assist creative workers who are responsible for crucially enriching our national culture.

-- The congress is for improving organizational activities of and for closer cooperation among trade unions in individual industries and branches of production.

-- The congress instructs the bodies of the National Trade Union Accord to obtain legal powers of stopping the decisions made by central and plant administrations on the matters that are of crucial significance for the working people, if such decisions violate the trade union law.

-- Trade unions are against efforts to curb workers self-management activities. They are for the development of such activities and wish to determine the prosperity of plants with the help of such activities.

-- The Polish trade union movement will assume comprehensive activities in order to fully implement the programmatic tasks and goals of the WFTU and to increase its activities in the WFTU.

-- The initiative of the National Union Accord to enable Poland to stay in ILO and to ensure that the Polish trade union movement participates in ILO activities should help create a favorable climate for international cooperation and constructive dialogue.

-- It is necessary to take action to implement the proposal submitted by the National Trade Union Accord to the world congress in Berlin to the effect that a joint commission for the affairs of workers should be set up with the participation of representatives of all trade union centers and the ILO.

-- The congress instructs the National Trade Union Accord to report to trade union delegates at the end of 2 years on the results of the implementation of the resolutions and proposals adopted by the congress.

OPZZ'S SOSNOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON TU PLURALISM

AU261407 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 19 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Romuald Sosnowski, deputy chairman of the OPZZ, to Jerzy Gierszewski: "We Have No Shortage of Initiative", date and place not given]

[Text] [Gierszewski] We are supposed to talk about trade union pluralism, and yet OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz has said many times that there can only be one trade union in a factory.

[Sosnowski] Such a stance stems from the most recent history of the trade union movement in our country. August 1980 has taught us much that is good, but it has also provided us with strong experience. Today we can say that the costs of trade union pluralism then were incommensurate with the gains. Society was split, many families were divided, and there was lawlessness and anarchy in social life. We cannot forget this.

[Gierszewski] But these differences only lasted a dozen months or so. Is it possible to express such far-reaching assessments after such a short period of time?

[Sosnowski] One can look at it another way. That period was too short to establish any permanent values. But today's reality, which imposes on us a firm need to utilize everything that joins us and does not divide, does not give us any time for theoretical thinking. Besides, the present shape of the trade union movement has still not been fully tested. We have only been in existence for 2 years, so let us give ourselves time to develop and check our concepts. We have not forgotten the lessons of history, and that is why today there is real freedom for factory trade unions to decide about themselves. The work concepts for these unions have not been invented somewhere upstairs, but have arisen in the factories themselves. There is no need for a central trade union authority in Poland today.

[Gierszewski] People feel closest to the life of their factory, and it is from this angle that they view the trade union movement. Some argue that there is no variety and that the only choice they have is to belong to the existing factory trade union or not belong at all.

[Sosnowski] As far as the trade unions are concerned, there is indeed no other possibility. However, we must remember that for a socially active person who wants to do something for others in his factory, there are always the factory self-management bodies, cells of the PZPR and allied parties, and various kinds of social organizations. In other words, one only has to want to alter our reality, because the possibilities for this exist, and great ones too.

[Gierszewski] Yes, but there are those who are only interested in trade union activity. They sometimes think that the party interferes too much and steers the trade unions' work.

[Sosnowski] In fact, the party is active inside the trade unions not on an institutional basis, but via those of its members who also belong to the trade unions. However, it is worth pointing out the fact that there are over 6.5 million trade union members, of whom only 1 million belong to the party. In addition, no one is called to the carpet before a trade union management any more if the trade union has made a decision that does not suit the factory party committee. After all, the point is to present independent points of view on the trade union platform, which gathers people regardless of their political convictions or world outlook.

[Gierszewski] We have established that there can be no talk of trade union pluralism inside a factory. But trade union pluralism does exist at above-factory level. What is it based on?

[Sosnowski] It is based on the variety of trade union structures that exist. Out of the 133 national trade unions in existence, about a dozen are single trade unions, just like in the past, for example the Polish Teachers' Union. But most of these trade unions are federations. Yet the individual factory trade unions gathered therein are not at all obliged to adhere to decisions adopted by the federation. They can conduct an independent policy.

[Gierszewski] Is this not excessive democracy?

[Sosnowski] No, it is the difficult but colorful reality. It permits the working out of trade union decisions that suit the working people.

[Gierszewski] And yet as a trade union movement you do not have enough pressure to see to it that the economic reform is implemented consistently and to eliminate the last vetoes to trade decisions imposed primarily at the intermediate level of authority, at factory level, and so on.

[Sosnowski] I disagree with this, but I do so not out of wantonness, but out of conviction. I do this because we have succeeded in creating the kind of pressure that permits us to speak about institutional revaluations of pensions. Soon we will be able to speak about the institutional establishment of minimum wages in the country, a solution to the problem of the social and housing fund, and so on. As one can see, we are not helpless and devoid of initiative. Public opinion rarely hears about the heavy discussions and disputes between us and the government and government bodies, hence the kind of opinion that you have advanced. The fact that the country's economic situation limits the effectiveness of our work is a different matter.

[Gierszewski] So the idea of several trade unions has been rejected. There is no trade union pluralism in factories. There is the OPZZ, whose chairman sits on the PZPR Politburo. Are you not afraid of being described as a "new CRZZ" [Central Council of Trade Unions, former trade union coordinating body abolished in 1980]?

[Sosnowski] Calling us CRZZ results from the fact that we occupy the same building as the CRZZ used to do. However, the truth is that the interior of this building, in other words the people, has no connection with the CRZZ whatsoever. For example, a small group of full-time workers is employed at the OPZZ headquarters in Kopernik Street. They are surrounded by hundreds of people belonging to 12 OPZZ problems committees. It is these part-time employees who work out stances and decisions which are later executed by the full-timers. These committees, in which heated disputes and veritable battles between brains take place, are the trade union movement's great achievement.

[Gierszewski] One can voice all kinds of views and implement all kinds of concepts inside the trade union movement. That is good. But is there a safety mechanism against irresponsible and incompetent people occupying a place in the movement?

[Sosnowski] There have been many demagogues and careerists in our movement, but today there are less and less of them. The mechanism you ask about does exist, and it works. This function is performed by auditing commissions, existing at every level. They spend most of their time holding people to account for the performance of tasks imposed on them by individual trade union bodies. This process is rapid and ruthless. This is illustrated by the fact that over the past 2 years, many trade union officials have either been dismissed, or they themselves have left after recognizing their own lack of competence. National trade unions have also dismissed many people from the OPZZ. This process is continuous. We already know that at the Second OPZZ Conference there will only be about one-third of the aktivists present at the inaugural conference in Bytom 2 years ago. Not every trade union federation chairman has been chosen as a delegate to the second conference either. I think there will be many changes inside the OPZZ itself. Thus, people are assessing their officials all the time. This shows that our trade union movement is not stagnant.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS ARMY DIVISION PARTY MEETING

LD041755 Warsaw PAP in English 1630 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 4 -- Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski today took part in a report-election conference of the basic party cell of the staff of the Tadeuksz Kosciuszko First Warsaw Mechanized Division of the Polish Army. Gen. Jaruzelski is a member of this party organization.

Gen. Jaruzelski underscored the great significance -- both for the party and entire nation -- of full implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress resolution. He highly held the participation of soldiers in the country's social life and spoke with appreciation about this party organization's achievements.

STATISTICS CHIEF ON 'FORGERIES, INACCURACIES'

LD052106 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 5 -- An analysis carried out by the Supreme Board of Control revealed many irregularities in statistical data provided by some units of the socialized economy.

PAP reporter has asked president of the GUS, Chief Statistical Office, Wieslaw Sadowski to size up the phenomenon and its socio-economic significance. Excerpts:

"There are two groups of errors. The first one includes various kinds of inaccuracies, from common mistakes in numbers to the erroneous interpretation of reporting procedures.

"The second group of errors are forgeries of statistics consisting in deliberately entering false data in reports, coupled most often with falsifying basic register and documentation. These forgeries are not an isolated phenomenon, but are an example of a peculiar pathology in the system of management. This pathology consists in a striving to show good results of work, even at the price of lying. There are various causes of such attitudes. As compared with the first group of mistakes, the number of disclosed cases of forging reports is much smaller, although their significance remains greater.

"The GUS eliminates errors and inaccuracies made while preparing reports. If a matter is important, the GUS makes disclosed errors available to the public. This year, this was the case with the forged number of finished flats in 1985," Sadowski said.

ALCOHOL ABUSE GROUP REPORTS ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

AU291000 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 17 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Staff report: "How To Fight Against the Plague of Alcoholism?"]

[Text] Kazimierz Kukawka, chairman of the Social Committee for the Fight Against Alchohol Abuse, resigned after almost 12 years in this position. At its 15 November plenary session the committee elected Vice Minister of Justice Jozej Musiol as its new chairman. J. Musiol is also a deputy chairman of the Antialcoholic Commission of the Council of Ministers.

The session discussed primarily the ways of countering the abuse of alcohol at home because it is at home that activists see their best chance since they can be assisted by pressure from family members. As Committee Secretary B. Nawrocki said in his report, people become alienated in the "anthills and beehives of apartments" and lose their identity.

However, activists in the field showed some optimism in this regard. For example, M. Falkowska from Lodz said that downtown branches of the committee did score certain achievements because work is easier where a cultural and sport infrastructure exists. But even in isolated housing settlements in which branches of the committee are established, it is possible to take care of an alcoholic's family and help them, especially the children, by protecting them against poverty and demoralization.

Z. Pajak from Radom, who organizes various sporting events and competitions and tries to fight the plague of alcoholism by unconventional methods, said that alcoholics will not respond to various slogans, brochures, and movies and that, unfortunately, we still lack what could be a substitute for the bottle...

The session was greatly agitated by the speech of Committee Secretary S. Akolinski, who told it about the committee's long dispute with the National Trade Union Accord, the officials of which continue to use various tricks to force the Social Committee for the Fight Against Alcohol Abuse to vacate its premises at Kopernik Street 36-40 in Warsaw. Let us hope that these regrettable incidents will not be repeated.

SPORTS COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

LD052137 Warsaw PAP in English 1603 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 5 -- A protocol on cooperation in physical culture and sports in 1987 between Poland and China was signed here today by chairman of the Polish Chief Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism (Gkkfit) Boleslaw Kapitan and Chairman of the Chinese State Physical Culture and Sports Committee Li Menghua.

In 1987, Chinese pingpong and badminton players, who are among the best in the world, will visit Poland. Also Chinese fencers, sports acrobats, chess players, women volleyball players and a team of field hockey women players are to visit this country.

On the other hand, Polish volleyball players, athletes, and soccer players are to go to China.

The programme of the six-day visit (December 1-6) by the delegation of the State Physical Culture and Sports Committee led by Li Menghua provided for visits to Warsaw, Krakow and Katowice. The delegation held talks on further cooperation between the two states. Top officials of both countries' committees of physical culture and sports exchanged views on the current situation in the international sports and Olympic movement, taking into account decisions taken by the 91st session of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne.

Li Menghua and accompanying persons were received here today by Poland's Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych. The sides discussed prospects for development of cooperation between Poland and China in sport and tourism.

LEADERS TELEGRAM LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041358 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 86 p 1

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Laotian leaders Kaysone Phomvihan and Phoumi Vongvichit on Lao National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, president ad interim of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]; in Vientiane:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, and on behalf of the Polish people, we send you, esteemed comrades, and via you the LPRP Central Committee, Council of Ministers, and Lao people, sincerest congratulations and greetings on your national day, the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

We nurture profound sentiment toward the Lao people, who are successfully establishing the basis of a socialist state under the leadership of their vanguard LPRP. We have monitored with great interest the Fourth LPRP Congress, which summed up the results of the sociopolitical transformations achieved under people's rule in Laos and laid down impressive tasks for the future.

We are pleased with the rise in the LPDR's prestige and authority in the international arena and with the fact that, together with Vietnam and People's Kampuchea, the LPDR is making a valuable contribution to normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and transforming this region into one of peace, stability, and cooperation.

We are honestly satisfied with the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that the further successful development of Polish-Lao relations suits the vital interests of both our countries and the cause of world peace and socialism.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we wish to convey to the Lao Communists, government, and friendly people sincere wishes for further success in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth LPRP Congress, consolidating socialist statehood, and building socialism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; Zbigniew Messner, PPR Council of Ministers chairman.

REPORT ON RCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 5 DEC MEETING

Endorses 1987 Economic Plans

AU052018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 5/12/1986 -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analyzed during its December 5 meeting the report on the draft single national plan of socio-economic development of Romania in 1987, the report on the draft plan of development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management in 1987 and the report on the draft centralized financial plan of the national economy and the draft state budget for 1987.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously endorsed all these documents and decided that they be submitted for debate to the plenum of the CC of the RCP and then for endorsement to the Grand National Assembly.

Making an address on these documents, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general Secretary, stressed that the plan for 1987 laid special stress on the continuous growth of the productive forces, the powerful affirmation of the new technological-scientific revolution and of the new agrarian revolution, the development of the country's own base of raw materials and of agriculture, the raise of the products' technical and qualitative level, the faster growth of labour productivity and the reduction of material expenditures, with a view to steadily increasing the national income and raising permanently the population's living standard.

In the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee debated and endorsed the report on the balances of the farm food staples of the 1986 harvest. It was assessed that the good crop achieved this year ensured the population's proper supply with farm foodstuffs and meets the requirements of raw materials of industry.

Examined and endorsed was also the program of self-management and self-sufficiency for ensuring a proper supply of farm foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods over October 1, 1986-September 30, 1987. The Executive Political Committee assessed that the levels proposed in the program ensured an adequate supply of the population with farm foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods and met the raw materials requirements of the national economy,.

CC Plenum To Convene

AU051736 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1621 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/12/1986 -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP decided in its December 5 meeting the convening of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on December 9-10, 1986.

EARTHQUAKE CAUSES 'ALARM, PANIC' IN BUCHAREST

LD071716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest -- A strong earthquake was felt in the Romanian capital this afternoon. It caused alarm and panic among the population. The earthquake, recorded at 1620, lasted for 3 seconds and was stronger than the one which hit Romania on the night between 30 and 31 August, whose epicenter was in the area of the Carpathian mountains.

An official announcement by the Bucharest Seismological Institute is expected shortly.

JOINT HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

Dascalescu Receives Marothy

AU051936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/12/1986 -- Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who led his country's delegation to the works of the Joint Romanian-Hungarian Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration held in Bucharest, was received on December 5 by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the interview they stressed the relations of friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness between Romania and Hungary, expressing the wish to expand and deepen these relations in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level. They discussed questions related to the further development of the economic collaboration in various domanins of mutual interest, as well as in third markets, the expansion of the cooperation and specialization in production, the diversification of the good exchanges. Emphasis was placed on the role incumbent upon the Joint Romanian-Hungarian Commission in seeking out new domains and sectors of collaboration between the two countries, in establishing measures for the development of the mutually advantageous cooperation.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Hungarian Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration.

Romania's ambassador in Budapest, Nicolae Veres, and Hungary's ambassador in Bucharest, Pal Szuts, were present.

Protocol Signed

LD051822 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, December 5 (MTI) -- The 19th session of the Hungarian-Romanian joint government committee for economic cooperation ended Friday in Bucharest with the signing of a protocol.

Deputy Prime Ministers Laszlo Marothy of Hungary and Gheorghe Petrescu of Romania, the co-chairmen of the committee, reviewed implementation of agreements concluded at the April, 1985, meeting of prime ministers of the two countries, and at the 18th session of the committee.

The sides termed as promising that economic relations between the two countries have been developing at a more rapid pace in several areas over the past period than previously, although the possibilities arising from the economic fundamentals and neighbourliness are still not exploited. It was stated that certain resolutions have been only partly fulfilled, and there were issues where cooperation possibilities were not found. The sides agreed that the development of direct relations between companies, cooperatives and instituts of the two countries should be promoted in the interest of the planned increase of goods exchange and the extension of lasting production relations.

The value of goods exchange turnover between the two countries is expected to be 530-550 million roubles in 1986, which is 4-8 per cent more than in the previous year.

It was agreed that increasing tourism accords to the interests of both sides, thus development in this aim is to receive greater support. It is justified to encourage the further settlement of payments related to personal property.

Laszlo Marothy met Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. The deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers met Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister.

Laszlo Marothy returned to Budapest Friday afternoon.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS

Dascalescu Receives Minister

AU041525 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1426 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/12/86 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on December 4, Zheng Tuobin, minister of economic relations and foreign trade of the People's Republic of China.

During the interview ways and possibilities were examined to amplify and diversify further the bilateral cooperation, to expand economic collaboration and increase mutual goods exchanges in particular.

Protocol Signed

AU041431 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1407 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/12/86 -- The foreign trade ministers of Romania, Ilie Vaduva, and China, Zheng Ruobin, ended their Bucharest talks on December 4 that covered the economic ties between the two countries, the fulfilment of the orientations and goals set during the Romanian-Chinese summitt talks and meetings, the evolution of bilateral goods exchanges. New actions and measures were agreed upon to broaden and diversify mutual trade and develop economic cooperation in areas of common interest.

The ministers signed the protocol on goods exchanges and payments between the two countries for 1987 which makes provision for a further growth of bilateral trade.

ENACHE RECEIVES BORISENKOV-LED CPSU AKTIVISTS

AU032012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES December 3, 1986 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, received on December 2 the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by V.M. Borisenkov, member of the CC of the CPSU, secretary of the Moscow Party Regional Committee, who, upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP, paid a visit to Romania.

During the talk they evoked the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, expressing the mutual wish to further expand and deepen them, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the meetings and talks between RCP General Secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausecu, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

The interview was attended by Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the USSR.

During their Romanian sojourn, the Soviet delegation had talks at the CC of the RCP, the Bucharest Municipal Committee and the Brasov and Arges County Committees of the RCP, and some ideological institutions, toured economic and socio-cultural units in the capital and in Brasov and Arges counties.

ENACHE RECEIVES BISZTYGA-LED PZPR DELEGATION

AU052100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, December 5, 1986 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, recieved the delegation of activists of the PUWP, headed by Jan Bisztyga, deputy head of the propaganda section of the CC of the PUWP, who paid a visit of swap of experience to Romania, over December 1-5, 1986, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk on the occasion they evoked the good-relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and PUWP, between Romania and Poland, also expressing the wish to further deepen and diversify them.

DINCA RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU041935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 04/12/1986 -- Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, recieved Jeno Vancsa, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food, now visiting Romania.

During an interview, stress was laid on the possibilities to further expand the ecnomic collaboration, in agriculture and the food industry in particular. Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture, attended the interview.

The same day, the Romanian minister of agriculture Gheorghe David held talks with the Hungarian minister of agriculture and food Jeno Vancsa, in Bucharest. At the end of the talks they signed a protocol on technico-scientific and economic collaboration between the relevant ministries in the two countries for 1986-1987 and on actions to expand it until 1990.

The guest also conducted talks with Paula Prioteasa, minister of the food industry and purchase of farm produce, [sentence as received] and Eugen Tarhon, minister of silviculture.

BRIEFS

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/12/1986 -- Another 2150-dwt [Dead-Weight Tonnage] motorship has left the docks of the Oltenita shipyard -- one of Romania's biggest of the Danube -- to be delivered to its foreign partners. Nine such motorships have been exported since the beginning of this year and a tenth -- of 5000 dwt -- also for foreign customers is under test. They will be joined by two more others that are expected to be launched to the sea before the end of the year, which would significantly top the shipyard's export plan. The growth and diversification of ship production in the current five-year plan period will bring the tonnage of Romania's merchant fleet to 7.3 million in 1990. [Excerpts] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0919 GMT 3 Dec 86]

HUNGARY'S VARKONYI BEGINS TALKS WITH DIZDAREVIC

LD051203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Subotica, 5 Dec (TANJUG) Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Hungarian Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Varkonyi started talks on bilateral relations and topical international questions today in Subotica.

The present meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries represents the continuation of the established political exchange of view of the highest level. Both sides assess that such meetings contribute to better mutual understanding and a strengthening of relations between the two neighboring socialist countries.

Need To Expand Cooperation

LD052215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1936 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Subotica, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- Talks between Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, ended this evening in Subotica in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two ministers assessed the development of bilateral relations between the two countries as very positive and stressed the necessity and desire to expand cooperation, above all in trade, where there are great possibilities and interest on both sides.

During this afternoon's talks, there was discussion of the international situation, and especially matters of interests to the two countries. It was assessed that the international situation is very complex and that everything should continue to be done with the aim of securing lasting peace and security and equal cooperation between all countries. Special attention was devoted to the situation in Europe, the continuation of the CSCE process, and the meeting going on in Vienna -- the success of which is something of great interest to both countries. There was also discussion of the situation in the Mediterranean and of its connection with peace and security in Europe. Views were also exchanged on the situation in the region in which both countries are located and on relations with neighboring countries and the scope for improving Balkan multilateral cooperation.

During the talks, the results of the meeting in Harare of the nonaligned heads of state was assessed positively and Dizdarevic briefed his guest in questions arising from the conclusions of the nonaliged meeting, something in which Varkonyi showed great interest. The great and important role and policy of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent, non-bloc factor for peace in the world was particularly appraised.

This evening the Hungarian minister inivited his host, Raif Dizdarevic, to pay a working visit to Hungary and this invitation was accepted.

OFFICIALS BID FAREWELL TO USSR'S CHEBRIKOV

LD062014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Ljubljana, Dec 6 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Committee for State Security at the Council of Ministers of the USSR, headed by committee Chairman and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Viktor Mikhailovich Chebrikov left Ljubljana for Moscow today, after a several-day visit to Yugoslavia.

A send-off party at the Brnik airport included Yugoslav Government member and Secretary of Internal Affairs Dobroslav Culafic and Secretary for Internal Affairs of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Tomaz Ertl.

At the close of the visit, the president of the Committee for State Security of the USSR expressed great content with the receptions given by the highest state and party officials of Yugoslavia and with the extended possibility of familiarizing himself with the achievements of the Yugoslav organs for internal affairs.

EGYPT SIGNS TRADE, SUPPLEMENTARY TIES PROTOCOL

LD052112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2008 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Cairo, December 5 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Egyptian committee for economic cooperation closed its session here today after a protocol, envisaging the promotion of cooperation in agriculture, transport, tourism, housing and capital construction was signed. The value of Yugoslav-Egyptian trade this year will exceed 200 million dollars.

Egypt's lack of foreign currency funds is compelling it to turn to barter deals. At the mixed committee session, the Yugoslav side showed understanding for Egypt's position and emphasis has been placed on this supplementary form of cooperation in the protocol. Yugoslavia will, for instance, import between 250 and 300 thousand tonnes of cotton from Egypt under barter arrangements. The Egyptian side stressed the need for expanding cooperation in joint investments, which was upheld by the Yugoslav delegation.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY FOR 1987

AU061941 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] The SFRY Presidency today discussed the fundamental questions of the socioeconomic development policy in 1987 and of the changes in the economic system. The opening report was made by Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council. The Presidency noted that, despite the problems and difficulties which continue to accompany our economic development, certain results were achieved this year. The growth of the social product is greater than planned, and the same applies to the growth of industrial production and employment. Agricultural production and foreign exchange earnings from tourism have increased as compared with last year. For the first time in several years, productivity has grown, and obligations toward foreign creditors have been regularly met.

The Presidency supported the striving to determine a more active growth policy for next year and to mobilize funds for technological development, modernization of production, exports, reduction of the tax burden, and financial consolidation of the economy by reducing inflation. The greatest importance must be attached to the introduction of real economic categories and the strengthening of the laws of the market and economic coercion, and the creation of conditions for production links and mergers on a unified Yugoslav market. It was especially pointed out that the economic policy for 1987 must be directed by the entire complex of measures toward the elimination of the hotbeds of inflation and thus to its reduction.

Bearing in mind the earlier positions connected with the liquidity shortage in the economy and the banks in Macedonia, Montenegro, and Kosovo, and the social plan provisions on this matter. the Presidency stressed the need for applying appropriate solution for these problems.

The obligation was pointed out that all the forces and resources be mobilized to the maximum in these republics and in Kosovo, so that a way out of the liquidity shortage problems may be jointly found.

The Presidency noted certain positive trends in normalizing foreign liquidity last year and in the first 8 months of this year. All the contractual obligations toward foreign creditors were met in this period, about $1 billion of the debt principal was repaid, and foreign exchange reserves increased. It was pointed out that the normalization of foreign liquidity in the coming period will primarily depend on an increase in the growth rate of exports and an increase in foreign exchange earnings.

Considering that the implementation of the evisaged measures and the proposed bills regulating the system will lead to an aggravation of business conditions, the Presidency points out that what is needed is a full mobilization of all organized socialist forces and the creation of action programs in the collectives, communes, republics, and provinces, and the federation, so that the potentials and the reserves may be used to the maximum and an appropriate social policy be more fully implemented.

Bearing in mind the complexity and the gravity of the socioeconomic situation in the country, the Presidency especially stressed the need for greater saving and more economical utilization of resources, especially through a rationalization of work and business operations, an intensification of the criteria for economy measures -- especially travel abroad, expense accounts, various gatherings and celebrations, and easygoing ways in spending social funds for various unproductive purposes.

The implementation of a savings program is one of the essential prerequisites for a successful implementation of the Economic Stabilization Program, the Presidency pointed out.

ACCOUNTING OFFICE ISSUES 9-MONTH ECONOMIC RESULTS

AU022121 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Nov - 1 Dec p 10

[B. Sarovic Report: "Good in the Shadow of Bad"]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov -- In the first 9 months of this year, industrial production -- measured in terms of physical volume -- increased by 4.6 percent in relation to the same period last year. Such a favorable production trend of that part of the Yugoslav economy has exceeded the expectations of the planners by 1.6 percent. Considering that the output is showing signs of slowing down (output for the first six months was 5.2 percent, for the first seven months 5 percent, for the first eight months 4.7 percent, for the first nine months 4.6 percent), the forecast indicates that by the end of the year the total increase in production will be less favorable.

This data was presented to journalists today in the offices of the Social Accounting Services of Yugoslavia. The slowing down of production was mainly caused by the reduction in the import of raw and reproduction materials on which domestic industry depends to a great extent. While tourism is on the same level as last year (there is a 1 percent increase in the number of those who spent a night in hotels), foreign trade continues its unfavorable trend.

Not only have the planned increases in exports of 5 percent and imports of 8 percent not been achieved, but they have in fact been reduced. Exports were reduced by 3.5 percent and imports by 1.2 percent.

Measured by the increase in retail prices, inflation in the first 9 months is 86.3 percent higher; in September alone it reached 94.4 percent compared with the same month last year.

The total income of the economy amounted to 45.272 trillion dinars and is higher by 80.6 percent than the income earned in the first three quarters of last year.

Income from interest rose by 117.4 percent and its share in the total income is noticeably increasing. The unfavorable position of income distribution in the economy remains the same. The participation of the basic associated labor organization in the slice of the income cake is 4 percent smaller this year than last year. In the distribution of pure income, only personal income has increased dramatically in the last 9 months. This was due to the rise in the cost of living, which reached 88.2 percent; this resulted in the real increase in personal incomes of only 7.8 percent.

Losses continue to represent one of the greatest burdens to the Yugoslav economy. The current losses amount to 466.5 billion dinars and are twice as big as those in the same period last year.

The number of basic associated labor organizations that took a loss was 2,042. They employ 489,000 workers, which represents 9 percent of all the employed in Yugoslavia.

KOROSEC REPORTS TO LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD262144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0643 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- We must provide a clear answer to the question of why we have failed to overcome the discrepancy between what we accepted at the 13th LCY Congress as our main ideopolitical orientations and the lack of genuine preparedness to implement it in practice. The Communists' involvement in this task is not of the same intensity in different environments, nor is it adequately directed toward the resolution of the key issues of the stabilization program, Stefan Korosec, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his introductory report at today's session of the LCY Central Committee devoted to the ideopolitical issues of implementing development and economic policy for this year and to the tasks facing the LCY next year.

This session, Korosec warned at the very beginning, must heighten the awareness of the urgent need for a radical turnabout to be made as early as next year in the way that the long-term stabilization program is being implemented to facilitate the transition to a realistic, labor-intensive economy and development. To this end we must make an assessment of the real situation and determine where the present trends may lead us in our internal development and regarding our economic position in the world. A clear answer is also needed to the issue of whether in its basic approach the proposed economic policy will lead to the implementation of the LC's and society's strategic ideopolitical commitments.

Dwelling more extensively on the economic situation, Korosec said that, after the first 9 months of this year, certain changes have been noticed, but the way out of the crisis has still not been found. In this view, it would be extremely dangerous to continue with the practice in which loss-making associated labor organizations are being bailed out by society, where social differences continue to increase, and where the material position and unity of the working and other creative strata in society -- which in the system of socialist self-management must exercise a decisive influence on the passing of strategic decisions -- are under constant threat.

Korosec expressed particular concern over vacillations in implementing the strategy of exports expansion. We are being faced, as he put it, with a situation where exports are following a downward trend. In 1984, the share of exports in the country's social product [GDP] was 20.2 percent, while in the first 6 months of this year, it amounted to only 13.2 percent. According to him, it would therefore be necessary to assess the effects of the dinar exchange rate, interest rate and monetary policies over the past number of years, not to establish what happened in the past, but to see what will happen in the future after the inevitable turnabout next year.

In reference to some key issues of income distribution, Korosec said that, despite some changes for the better, science is still being treated as an item on the expenditure list and not as the top-priority production force. That is why there is indifference to establishing a system of adequate evaluation of the work of scientific and other professional cadres. Noting that real personal income continued to fall for some time, he attributed this year's high nominal rise in personal incomes to price increases and the misuse of monopolistic positions. Maintaining that the increase is less linked to work results, he said that even the rise in real personal income failed to produce any effect on labor productivity and a more efficient use of resources.

Turning his attention to the effect which world economic trends are having on our situation, Korosec noted the changes which brought about a further strong development in producion forces on the world scene, but which also deepened the economic and technological gap between the developed and developing countries. The world, he emphasized, is faced with a demographic explosion, food shortages, ecological imbalance, and a situation of relative decline in energy sources, land, and raw materials.

In the absence of comprehensive qualitative analysis, Korosec said he has decided to offer a number of political conclusions made on the basis of partial assessments and noted trends. First, he warned that to continue with the present trends in the domestic economy would result in a further lagging behind of the pace of changes in the structure of the world economy. This is reflected in the slow pace at which new technologies and products are being introduced and also in a delay in modernizing traditional industries. Second, we must direct our efforts to creating the production structure, which today characterizes developed industrial countries. This implies the elimination of the curent disproportions through, above all, a faster development of export-oriented production, agriculture and small businesses. Third, significant shifts have taken place in the division of labor and the educational and professional composition of those in jobs. Over 50,000 professional people are being annually produced by universities and higher educational institutions. Industrial workers are in the majority, but, over the last 10 years, the largest increase was recorded in the number of administrative workers, which today exceeds 1 million. Korosec warned that, as a result, we might face a situation where bureaucratic awareness will gain ground, thus hindering creative work and a more rapid introduction of modern economic criteria by economic organizations.

The introductory report went on to draw attention to the issues of importance for the ideopolitical support for and creation of a climate conducive to the implementation of the development strategy and the realization of the economic policy objectives in 1987. Korosec began by recalling the commitments adopted at the 13th LCY Congress to observe economic laws, to develop the market, and to introduce a more efficient planning system. He asked why this policy was not being pursued in practice and added that we were obviously not prepared to bear its economic and social consequences, which would result from our insistence on the observance of the commodity production laws. Opposition to market economy is particularly strong and stems from the differences in the level of development of production forces and the efforts to retain acquired positions.

Reminding those present that the Congress clearly opted for the orientation to market economy and that the Federal Executive Council's documents proceed from the need to introduce as soon as possible realistic prices for production factors, Korosec was categorical in maintaining that the LCY Central Committee has to support the proposed orientation. However, as he pointed out, this will happen only if the concrete measures and mechanisms are in line with these orientations: Experience has taught us that by returning to the old outmoded measure we shall never emerge from the crisis. He added that the development of market economy is not possible without workers' independence in the process of making decisions about total income, prices, investment, and management cadres. He remarked that it is necessary to strengthen the work organization as an independent commercial and market factor and as an important factor in self-management-based integration.

In Korosec's view, a more efficient use of social resources and the strategy of relying on our own resources, both in associated labor organizations and in society as a whole, are also among the key issues. He noted that high inflation has given rise to vacillation regarding our unassailable principle that everyone lives according to his work results, but with an agreed upon dose of solidarity. It is necessary to determine if the proposed economic policy for the next year, sufficiently takes this principle into consideration and if it makes adequate provision for preventing idleness and bad work to be redeemed by society through price increases. We must also establish if next year's draft economic policy will provide a stiumulus to changes in people's attitude toward economic responsibility for failure to adhere to what has been agreed on.

Another key issue which Korosec raised is the way in which differences in views regarding some crucial aspects of the economic system can be resolved more efficiently. He said that it is not the LC's task to commit itself to one or the other concrete solutions. Its task is to create a political climate which will enable the delegate assemblies and relevant bodies to come up with the best solutions and which will correspond to the working class' long-term interests. Among other things, we need to carry out a sound differentiation on the basis of work and work results, and the level of creativity and initiative; and provide conditions for the further development of the production relationship of socialist self-management to make it possible for the worker to exercise genuine control over the results of his labor in the overall system of social reproduction and to motivate him for work in self-management.

The next key issue relates to the character of next year's development policy. Stating the fact that the level of average economic results in the country is at least one fifth lower than the capacities in operation and than human and scientific potentials are capable of producing, Korosec said that the economic policy measures are stimulating efforts to achieve above-average results. In this the emphasis must be placed on the need to consolidate the financial position of export-oriented production. We must aim at a situation where, in view of our present economic structure and the level of development in the economy, over 30 percent of the social procuct is realized through activity on the foreign markets.

Some people are questioning the topicality of the long-term program of economic stabilization, Korosec noted. Views of this kind are unacceptable because they feel futher vacillations in the implementation of the program. This program is not a dogma; its implementation requires a creative approach on the basis of the latest know-how and its further development. However, what is needed first and foremost is a struggle for its consistent realization.

Speaking about the last, the fifth, key issue, Korosec voiced his assessment of the subjective factor in carrying out socioeconomic development. To respond to demands placed before it, the LC must change its mode of activity; it must pave the way for new ideas to be used faster, the system of socialist democracy must be enhanced, and critical views and new ideas about how to emerge from the crisis supported, while all criticism from anti-self-management and antisocialist positions must be exposed in a determined manner. He particularly stressed on the need for the LC to heed the criticisms coming from workers, especially when it is directed against subjective shortcomings. The LC will enhance its ideological and action strength through a moral transformation, which will be based on the reaffirmation of the values of a socialist self-managing society and of the attitude to work, on revolutionary spirit and solidarity, and through the continued development of the strategy of values called for by the present stage or our revolution.

Maintaining that the changes in the economic system must be accompanied by major changes in economic and social development, Korosec put forward some examples to support this claim. The high inflation rate has reaffirmed that the present forms of controlling prices have become futile, including the so-called programmed inflation and what was expected from it. When formulating next year's price policy, it is necessary to critically assess the effect of the policy of new money issue on inflation, since it has become obvious that we must abandon the extensive course of economic activity and uneconomical financing.

Korosec blamed inflation and insufficiently economical income distribution and expenditure -- which has "swallowed" most of the funds -- for the present situation in the country's economy. The possibilities for using foreign credits are not great, while, on the other hand, technological lagging requires that we continue to invest. We must, therefore, mobilize workers in associated labor organizations to ensure, through their own business programs, that the set development goals are fulfilled consistently, and in particular, in those associated labor organizations with the greatest potential for participating in the international division of labor. Korosec specified that he has in mind those organizations which realize higher net foreign currency revenue. He also stressed the need to support those work organizations which provide scope for productive employment and which increase the economy's efficiency (agriculture, tourism, small businesses, private work and housing).

Having noted the standpoint adopted at the 13th LCY Congress to the effect that efforts must be made to reduce the size of the country's absolute indebtedness, Korosec also drew attention to the message heard at the Congress; this, however, should not be allowed to jeopardize the current reproduction and dynamic economic growth. In reference to additional sources of funds for the economy he stressed the importance of introducing a more rational system of financing general expenditure and welfare services, including reexamining the rights to this kind of funds.

Indictating changes in the attitude to loss-making organizations, Korosec at the same time called for support for those organizations which possess the potential to emerge from present difficulties. In this context, he spoke about the outstanding problem of how to accelerate the development of the underdeveloped republics and provinces. He reiterated the importance of making collectives in these areas capable of successful development on the basis of their own resources, while at the same time cooperating in the sphere of planning with organizations from the rest of the country. In other words, it is imperative that the resources, which the entire Yugoslav community is setting aside for the development of the underdeveloped, are used in an economical way. It is not in the interest of either sociopolitical communities in these areas or the entire country, he added, to continue to invest in the development of the underdeveloped in a way which failed to produce positive effects.

Criticizing the fact that not much has been done for the development of small businesses, Korosec noted that very little has been done to this end in the social sector, either. Systemic, economic and financial conditions have not been created for the formaton of small-scale organizations of associated labor capable of producing significant results with little investment. Korosec also made critical remarks about a halt in the development fo the information system, or, as he put it, of the "information society." Operating in an outmoded way, we resemble those who talk about microelectronics but still use hoes to till their land. It is of pressing importance he stressed, for us to organize ourselves in the efforts to introduce a modern information system in the country.

In his introductory report, Korosec dwelled more extensively on the contradictory trends in the manner of organizing on the basis of self-management. [Words indistinct] must support those changes which are conducive for greater efficiency in economic activity, but which at the same time strengthen the workers' position. However, he also pointed to the increasing importance of management and professional factors in the fight for economic stabilization: There must be a clear differentiation between the self-managing and management duties. This will give greater responsibility to and enable more efficient functioning of both the self-management and management organs. For, as he put it, the transformation in the structure of cadres, envisaged by the long-term stabilization program, does not refer to political functions alone, but to the cadre changes in the economy and services.

In conjunction with the Trade Union Federation and other factors in the vanguard of organized socialist forces, the LC must, Korosec stressed, pay attention to the living standards of a number of workers and citizens whose personal incomes and pensions are the only sources of means of existence. The LC must continue to insist that the workers are not made to shoulder the main burden of the stabilization in the economy. In order to surmount more easily the difficulties, an active social policy must be constructed which would ensure that specific programs are formulated for resolving the most pressing problems which might arise as a result of changes in the terms of economic activity. This must be the task which will preoccupy all our self-managing, social and state organs, and all self-managing organizations and communities every day.

Deliberating on this view, Korosec insisted that a long-term economic crisis gives rise to dissatisfaction among sections of the working class and produces a lack of confidence in the efficiency of the system of self-management to enable the country to emerge from the economic crisis. The objective difficulties and subjective weaknesses in society are being used by anti-self-management forces to launch an offensive against the self-managing socio-economic relations.

No one can deprive our working class and working people, he emphasized, of socialist self-management. It has become a part of their existence and their heritage, which cannot be taken away unless deep conflicts arise in society. There is no force which can permanently deprive the workers of self-management. However, in defending the system of socialist self-management, the LC must be prepared to clash with and decisively expose all forms of anti-self-management activity and demonstrate through its concrete action that only by consistently implementing the fundamental principles of our system can we expect to emerge from the economic crisis and overcome the present difficulties, said Stefan Korosec, winding up his introductory report at the fourth session of the LCY Central Committee.

GACIC ATTACKS 'BOURGEOIS RIGHT,' DISUNITY

AU061957 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Nov 86 p 1

[S.T. report on speech by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Zajecar on 22 November: "Bourgeois Right Has Raised Its Head"]

[Excerpts] Zajecar, 23 Nov -- The Political School of the Intercommunal Conference of the LC of Zajecar today celebrated the 10th anniversary of its existence and work. On this occasion, the alumni of all 10 generations of the school gathered in Zajecar and at Gamzigradska Banja, and Milos Vesovic, school director, and Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, spoke about the importance of this kind of Marxist education and ideological training.

Marxism, Present and Future Critical Thought [subhead]

For the LCY, Marxism has never been a set of dogmas and cliches; it is not past thought, but present and future thought, always alive and critical, which illuminates revolutionary social practice and the workers class action in the struggle for socialism.... Marxist thought, comprehended and applied in this sense, not only is not outdated at present, but is more topical than it ever was, Radisa Gacic said among other things at the beginning of his speech.

Under the conditions of the economic crisis and the lagging in the development of self-management, anticommunist and antisocialist forces are appearing more aggressively on the social scene, and they assess that, under these conditions, they have a greater chance for destructive actions and for more open attacks on the LC and the system of socialist self-management. The forces of the bourgeois right have been particularly aggressive lately, Gacic said; they openly advocate a confederate system, a readjustment of borders, and the abolition of some republics and provinces. The nationalist platform is common to these forces as well as to the bureaucratic-dogmatic forces. [passage omitted]

The questions that demand immediate and proper answers and efficient resolution by the LCY and society in general are numerous, Gacic went on to say. The changes in the economic and political systems which are intensively being worked on, as well as changes in behavior in practical activities and life, will depend on the ability and knowledge of the progressive socialist forces. [passage omitted]

I would say that we are united in adopting the program outline and the general line of the LC; it is obvious, however, that it is much more difficult to establish and build unity when we come to specific questions of socioeconomic and political life. In the realization of these general and undisputed premises, and in their specific application, differences appear and are deepened, as we know; various interests are politicized; and ideological resistance appears not only in society, but also within the LC. [passage omitted]

INTERNAL COMMITTEE ASSESSES KOSOVO EMIGRATION

AU041817 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 26 Nov 86 p 2

[D. Mirdita and F. Musliu report: "Situation in Kosovo Still Tense," on a meeting of the Committee for Internal Policy of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, in Belgrade on 25 November]

[Excerpts] Svetozar Zecar, representative of the Federal Executive Council, presented data on emigration from Kosovo, and said that from 1982 to 30 June this year, 20,416 Serbs and Montenegrins had emigrated, or 8.6 percent of this population group. He drew attention to the large number who had emigrated as individuals, saying that these migrations in fact had the aim of securing homes for other family members, and the creation of conditions for their emigration from Kosovo, and that this important detail should be analyzed. [passage omitted]

Zecar concluded by stressing that the Federal Executive Council, together with representatives from the SR of Serbia and Kosovo, will reconsider at length the long-term orientation of the economic and social development of Kosovo, and the ensuring of conditions for the employment of the able-bodied populace of Kosovo. However, it must be added that to solve this problem, conditions must be created for the employment of workers from the province with certain skills in other republics and in Vojvodina in areas where these skills are lacking. This, among other things, demands that the Albanian population should know Serbo-Croatian or one of the other languages of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, thus removing one of the obstacles preventing the migration of this population and tying it to a restricted area. [passage omitted]

Marija Radic (Vojvodina) was interested to know what happened to those who returned after completing prison sentences and, bearing in mind the situation in Kosovo as presented in the Federal Executive Council report, felt impelled to ask who are able to say that this or that measure should be taken to solve the Kosovo problem. She also expressed her doubts about the resources expended on the development of Kosovo and said that she thought that "these resources are used to buy up the property of Serbs and Montenegrins." [passage omitted]

Zivko Vaslijevic (Macedonia) said that if Yugoslavia had settled accounts with nationalism, chauvinism, and counter revolution in Kosovo in 1968, then the events of 1981 would not have happened. According to him, the beginnings of counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo must be sought much earlier, even as early as 1941, and he added that, if steps are not taken today using all the means of the state, we will not win the struggle, and the future will not forgive us. If counter revolution is a time bomb set against our country, then we must shatter it together. He then posed the question of what was the meaning of the propaganda that said that every Albanian was the meaning of the propaganda that said that every Albanian mother must bear seven children. This is nothing less than a tendency to create ethnically pure regions, and it is high time that a stop was put to political didacticism in solving all these problems. [passage omitted]

"The fact surprises me," said Vladimir Sazdor (Macedonia), "that the Federal Executive Council report contains no data about the emigration of Albanians when it is a known fact that large numbers of them are emigrating to Macedonia, Montegro, and communes of southern Serbia. It is known fact that the aim of these emigrations is clear: To creation districts with larger Albanian populations, and to spread great Albanian indoctrination, which thus also threatens these areas of the country. The present worsened situation in Kosovo will be stabilized but later on will deteriorate in those districts to which Albanians are emigrating, and this is shown best by events in certain parts of Macedonia." [passage omitted]

KOSOVO, SERBIAN COMMITTEES ISSUE STATEMENT

LD051848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Pristina, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo LC, other sociopolitical organizations in the province, the Kosovo Presidency, the Executive Council and other organs have taken a series of measures and activities to further improve and promote unity and fellowship in the SR of Serbia in the spirit of socialist self-management, equality among the nations, nationalities, and joint interests.

This is one of the assessments from today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, presided over by Azem Vlasi. The presidium examined the activity of the LC and the organs and organizations of Kosovo aimed at the implementation of the LCY Central Committee stands on topical issues on which unity and fellowship in Serbia are based, as well as of the program for the implementation of these stands passed by the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

The statement from the session points out that the results in the implementation of the LCY Central Committee are reflected in the following:

The content of cooperation has been expanded and enriched between the municipalities of Kosovo and other parts of Serbia and Vojvodina. Business contacts have been especially developed between organizations of associated labor and their associations. There has been considerable improvement and promotion of direct and more substantive cooperation between scientific, cultural and educational insitutions. Meetings among young people have become more frequent and more substantive.

Dilemmas and differences have been successfully eliminated and are completely coordinated in connection with the amendments and addenda to the Serbian LC and the Kosovo LC statutes. This contributed to efforts to further improve relations in the Serbian LC and also to promote and strengthen ideological and action unity.

Contacts, cooperation, and the search for agreement, as well as joint activity regarding concrete issues between the organs and bodies of the Serbian LC and the Kosovo LC, have been considerably intensified and enriched in content.

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium notes that the overall activity aimed at the implementation of the LCY Central Committee stands on unity and fellowship in the SR of Serbia, as well as the further promotion of these relations on the basis of congress resolutions, had a positive effect on the political climate in general, which represents a contribution to the further improvement of the political-security situation in Kosovo.

The Presidium also pointed out that despite positive efforts, tendencies and results, there were still specific problems and difficulties hindering relations in Serbia and disturbing positive developments. It also happens that theses, views and even behavior and stands, which do not take into account the stands of the LCY Central Committee, are at times even contrary to them in their call for a return to the situation prior to the endorsement of the LCY Central Committee stands.

Apart from an even more intensive activity aimed at the implementation of the LCY Central Committee stands. The Presidium stressed the need for a clearer and more resolute differentiation and prevention of tendencies that contradict the orientations contained in the stands.

Future discussions and activities regarding constitutional changes in connection with relations in the SR of Serbia should fully proceed from the LCY Central Committee stands, because this is a fundamental prerequisite for success in implementing constitutional changes. This means that, as stressed in the LCY Central Committee stands, it is not necessary to change the constitutional position of the provinces, but to promote and consolidate relations further, based on the consitutional solutions and political orientations of the LC.

MACEDONIA SUPPORTS 'TOGETHERNESS' IN SERBIA

AU051915 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Nov 86 p 1

[TANJUG report: "In Solidarity Against Lagging"]

[Excerpts] Representatives of the sociopolitical, state, and economic organs of the SR of Serbia and the SR of Macedonia conducted talks in Belgrade yesterday on current socioeconomic, ideopolitical, and other questions, and the further advancement of mutual cooperation. In the talks, it is announced, the conviction was expressed that a consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 13th LCY Congress, and especially the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, the constitutional amendments and other changes in the political system constitutes and indispensable condition for getting out of the crisis and for mastering the diffiuclties in the Yugoslav self-managing socialist community. [passage omitted]

It is therefore indispensable that in the coming period, a wider inclusion of the domestic industry into the international division of labor should be more consistently supported and encouraged, and that the essential cause of inflation should be more resolutely eliminated, especially in the sphere of the inefficient organization of the economy and society, a lack of harmony between consumption and available income, and unsuitable solutions in the primary and secondary distrubution and in the monetary, credit, and taxation policies.

The complexity of the conditions and the gravity of the forthcoming stabilization steps make it obligatory that social policy be more fully elaborated and more consistently applied. It was noted that it is necessary, as part of the adjustment to working under the more difficult future conditions in keeping with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and in conformity with the agreed solutions in the economic system, to embark without delay and with the necessary help of the entire Yugoslav community, on a financial consolidation of the economy and the banks in the SR of Macedonia, the SR of Montenegro, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and that the agreed measures within the authority of the Federation for preventing the relative economic lagging of the SR of Serbia without the provinces should be consistently implemented. [passage omitted]

The importance was stressed of a consistent implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee and the provisions of the 13th LCY Congress regarding the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia for the social and economic stability of the Yugoslav community as a whole. A consistent realization of the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia -- one of the federal units of the Yugoslavia possessing its nature as an entity in the territorial, sociopolitical, and the consitutional and legal senses -- is necessary within this framework. Special attention was paid to the struggle for a consolidation of the situation in Kosovo, in which -- in conformity with the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium -- the involvement of the entire Yugoslav community is necessary.

The participants in the talks pointed out the need for the organs of the two republics to make a contribution to the development of relations between the Serbian and the Macedonian Orthodox Churches. [passage omitted] Views were also exchanged on current problems in the activities of the two republics in implementing a uniform Yugoslav policy, especially with regard to relations and cooperation with neighboring countries.

SMOLE ON 'INCORRECT' PICTURE OF SLOVENIA, SERBIA

AU051825 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 86 pp 6-7

"Lj.Z., D.P." report on the speech made by Joze Smole, president of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium of Slovenia, on the first day of the "Mitja Gorjup Days" meeting of Slovene journalists held in Radenci -- date not given]

[Excerpts] I think that communication within Yugoslavia is an extremely topical subject, Joze Smole pointed out, since it is obvious that mutual communication in our country is poor. [passage omitted]

At the beginning I would like to warn, Smole went on to say, that a distorted picture of two of our republics -- the SR of Slovenia and the SR of Serbia -- has been created in the broader Yugoslav public. The opinion that Slovenia tends toward separatism has taken deep roots in the broader public; some even think that Slovenia wants to secede from Yugoslavia, while a great part of the Yugoslav public is of the opinion that the SR of Serbia is the champion of centralism and unitarianism. When we had talks with the Serbian delegation several weeks ago, we came to a joint conclusion that such a picture is very incorrect. I think, Smole said, that one does not have to prove that Slovenia has nothing to do with separatism, just as I think that it is quite clear that Serbia has nothing to do with unitarianism and centralism. Nevertheless, we have to admit that such a picture is appearing among a great portion of the public and it would be good to make an analysis of the reasons why such a distorted picture is being created and, in a way, even insisted upon. [passage omitted]

To speak very openly, some people in Yugoslavia today even think that after Kosovo, Slovenia is the weakest point in the Yugoslav Federation. Some even think that, after the crisis relations in Kosovo, there are now crisis relations in Slovenia, a crisis in the sense of Slovenia's relations within the Yugoslav Federation. [passage omitted]

We have to state very self-critically that the Slovene public knows very little about events in Kosovo and that -- at least I think so -- the remark by the Serbian leadership is correct that many parts of Yugoslavia, and particularly Slovenia, are engaged very little in dealing with the whole complex of Kosovo problems. I think that due to the lack of information, we in Slovenia do not have the right attitude towards that which is really happening in Kosovo today. Real information about happenings in Kosovo are insufficient. We are informed only when there are some extreme excesses or a delegation going to Belgrade, and the like, while we do not know the whole story. I think that our great weakness is that we failed to present the historical genesis of the Kosovo problem, because the contents of the problem would have been clearer then.

I am speaking about Kosovo all the time, because this unsolved crisis in Kosovo is a terrible burden on us and, in a way, a blockage against the further democratic development of Yugoslavia. There are many things which we would have been able to solve from the aspect of the further essential development of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, but we cannot solve them because we are bothered by the situation in Kosovo. Let me just mention the question of verbal offense. [paragraph continues]

The abolition of the Criminal Code article on verbal offense would, in my opinion, probably be necessary from the general viewpoint of the further democratization of relations. However, because of a situation such as the one in Kosovo where, of course, verbal offense has an import completely different from that of a verbal offense in Slovenia, the attempts of the whole of Yugoslavia to make a certain step forward on this point are blocked.

Wrongly Interpreted Initiatives [subhead]

Due to insufficient information, some initiatives which originated from Slovenia have been met with incorrect, distorted interpretations in other parts of Yugoslavia, Smole said. If we take, for instance, some proposals by the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation Congress, one has to note that mistakes have been made in presenting some initiatives which have a rational core. We are all aware of the fact that we need the Youth Relay Race -- I think that there is no disagreement there -- but it is clear that a certain form has been exhausted, and that is should be given a new essence.

Another example is the youth initiatives in the peace movement which were presented in many parts of Yugoslavia -- I do not mean in all, but in a part of Yugoslav newspapers -- as a direct attack against the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], against the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. I think that something is very much wrong here, because what is significant in those youth peace initiatives is that young people want to join more actively in the question of peace and in opposition to the arms race, and I think that those initiatives deserve every support. [passage omitted]

What is involved, Smole pointed out, is insufficient information, because the Presidium of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation has defined its proposal in three variants. The first proposal was that those who do not want to bear arms out of conscientious objection should be tried only once, without repeating the charges, as was the case with Cesko. Their second proposal, which is in my opinion most realistic, is that such people are enabled to have civilian work in the YPA, either in quartermaster or signal units, etc. By the way, every army has many such civilian sectors. One should add here that those who would serve in such a way would serve not for 12 but 24 months, so that one would avoid circumventions. The third proposal is the unhappy one on the so-called civilian service outside the YPA.

Many Yugoslav newspapers deal only with this third variant, so that one draws the conclusion that a movement has been started in Slovenia against the YPA, against the concepts of all-people's defense, social self-protection, etc. Of course, lying underneath is even the accusation that the Slovene political leadership is liberalist, since it allows some very dangerous tendencies of undermining the YPA. Due to the lack of correct information and interpretations, there is actually a false dilemma between those who are in favor of the YPA and others who are against it, or a false dilemma between those who are in favor of the concept of the country's defense and those who are against it. I think that those things are extremely serious and in these talks it is necessary to find out where the weaknesses lie. [passage omitted]

FBIS

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 236 9 December 1986

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Polish Deputy Minister Presents Proposal at CSCE [PAP] BB 1

BULGARIA

Casualties, Damage After 7 Dec Earthquake C 1
    Recovery Work Begins [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Dec] C 1
    Press Reports 'Serious' Damage [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Dec] C 1
    Rescue Work Continues C 2
Premier, Ministers Visit Earthquake Area C 2
    Damage Assessment Reported C 2
New Earthquake Reported in Strazhitsa 8 Dec C 3
Economic Cooperation Session With PDRY Opens C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Federal Assembly Supports USSR Nuclear Stand D 1
Strougal Receives USSR Ambassador 8 Dec D 1
PRC Scientific Cooperation Group Visits D 2
Jakes Delegation Begins Talks in Ethiopia D 2
    Leaves for Mozambique D 3
Official on Details of TU-Government Talks [RUDE PRAVO 27 Nov] D 3
Briefs: Ambassadors to Cuba, Guyana; Envoy to Canada; New Indonesian Envoy D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Address Marks Border Troops Day E 1
Stoph Speaks on 1986-90 Draft Laws, 1987 Plans [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Nov] E 3
Beil Meets With French Trade Minister in Paris E 24
Foreign Trade Minister in Belgium for Talks E 25
Briefs: Vocational Competition; Eberlein Cooperative Visit E 25

HUNGARY

Poland's Glowczyk Visits, Meets Berecz F 1
GDR Official Arrives, Meets Marjai, Lazar F 1
Kadar Meets CSU's Franz Josef Strauss F 1
Report on Swedish CP Delegation Visit F 1
Trade Minister Ends Visit to Argentina F 2

Lazar, Others Receive Outgoing Iranian Ambassador F 2
Nagy Returns From Talks in Philippines F 3
Government Spokesman Comments on Tax Changes F 3
Independent Writers' TU Organization Established [NEPSZAVA 7 Dec] F 4
Courts Directed To Consider 'Work Discipline' [NEPSZABADSAG 25 Nov] F 4
Supreme Court Issues Decision on Drug Abuse F 5
Ministry Provides Consumer Goods Purchase Data [NEPSZAVA 29 Nov] F 5
Briefs: Farm Assistance Detailed F 6

POLAND

Iranian Affair 'Bay of Pigs' for Reagan G 1
Peace Activists Fined for Demonstrating [AFP] G 1
Norwegian Fined for Smuggling Publications G 2
Border Guards Seize Smuggled Printing Equipment G 2
    Swedish Police Deny Involvement G 2
PAP Criticizes RFE Anti-Army Propaganda G 3
PZPR Politburo Issues Session Communique [TRYBUNA LUDU 27 Nov] G 4
Quality of Party Training Questioned, Examined [NOWE DROGI No 9] G 5
Briefs: New Under Secretaries; Foreign Envoys Present Credentials G 7

ROMANIA

18th Joint Bulgarian Economic Session Opens H 1
    Dascalescu Receives Stoichkov H 1
SDUF Holds Plenary Meeting; Ceausescu Speaks H 1
    'Rostrum of Democracy' Defined H 2
SDUO Conducts Debates During Plenary Meeting H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade Previews Renovica Moscow Visit I 1
Polish Defense Minister Begins Official Visit [Warsaw] I 2
Presidency Approves Hasani Romanian Visit Report I 3
Hasani Receives New Envoy to Mozambique I 3
PRC to 'More Than Double' Trade, Sign Protocol I 3
Workers Group Returns From PRC, DPRK, Japan I 4
Koresec Stresses Key Issues of Economic Policy I 4
Defense Secretary Reports on 1987 Draft Budget I 5
FEC Establishes Stands on Social Plan Proposals I 7
Slovene Paper Criticizes Leadership Statements [BORBA 15-16 Nov] I 8
LCY's Suvar on 'Monolithic Tendencies' [BORBA 21 Nov] I 9
BORBA Analysis of 'Federalization' of the LCY [Torov in BORBA 24 Nov] I 11

POLISH DEPUTY MINISTER PRESENTS PROPOSAL AT CSCE

LD081911 Warsaw PAP in English 1626 GMT 8 Dec 86

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, Dec. 8 -- "In what way should the Vienna meeting secure a continuation of the cause and mechanism initiated by the decisions of the Stockholm conference?" was the question with which Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast began his presentation of the Polish draft of complementing the mandate of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The address, delivered at a plenary session of the delegations of 35 states today, inaugurated the sixth week of debates of the CSCE review meeting Vienna-86.

We are interested in strengthening and developing security in all its dimensions. We will present appropriate proposals in this field in due time, said Kinast.

Poland identifies its own security with the security of all of Europe. We have not sought and are not seeking mechanisms of security which would be directed against anyone. In the current situation a complete elimination of medium-range missiles of the U.S. and the Soviet Union would be the first and most important step on the road to freeing the European Continent from nuclear weapons. The meeting in Reykjavik showed that achieving this goal, as well as eliminating offensive strategic weapons, is "within reach". The proposals of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty included in the appeal issued in Budapest to all remaining European states in June this year reflect a new, bold approach to issues of constructing a lasting system of confidence and security in Europe.

Poland, along with her allies, awaits a reply to the Budapest appeal directed to NATO member-states and all European states on the matter of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, Kinast declared. That is why the Polish draft of complementing the mandate of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe postulates the following, Kinast said:

To complement the mandate of the CSBM Conference, contained in the final document of the Madrid meeting, so that it may cover examination and undertaking of steps aimed at reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe on the basis of equal rights, balance and reciprocity. They will be reviewed parallel to the confidence and security-building measures which have already been or will be forwarded by any of the participating states.

This is an open formula. It leaves, in tune with the clause contained in the document of the Stockholm conference, freedom to each state to bring forward at any stage after the Vienna meeting any topic concordant with the mandate of the conference. The proposed mandate includes no pre-conditions nor limitations addressed to any state or group of states.

Delegations of socialist countries expressed full support for the Polish proposal which is the first draft forwarded at the Vienna meeting.

CASUALTIES, DAMAGE AFTER 7 DEC EARTHQUAKE

Recovery Work Begins

AU091059 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Dec 86 p 2

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent: "Combatting the Natural Disaster in an Organized Way"]

[Text] Turgovishte, 7 December -- The earthquake on the afternoon of 7 December affected mainly the Popovo and Voditsa conurbation systems. At the moment details about the material damage are still coming in. There are no details about casualties. Houses have been destroyed in the villages of Slavyanovo, Golyamo Gradishte, and Medovina, and the supply of electricity to the Voditsa conurbation system and the town of Popovo has been disrupted. Agricultural buildings and some industrial enterprises have been damaged. Communications have been interrupted.

The okrug and municipal staffs for combatting natural disasters and major industrial accidents went into operation immediately. Already this evening the supply of electricity to Popovo was resumed. Necessary measures are being adopted for providing normal supplies of bread, food, and construction materials to the affected areas.

Press Reports 'Serious' Damage

AU091142 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Dec 86 p 2

[Report by Angel Velikov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Veliko Turnovo: "Total Mobilization, Strict Discipline"]

[Text] The town and neighboring villages are completely dark. There are bonfires in the streets, and around them are people who cannot return to their homes because today's earthquake caused much more serious damage than the one of 21 February.

Just a few minutes are needed to grasp the exceptionally serious consequences of the natural disaster. The hospital, polyclinic, cultural club, the buildings of the municipal party committee, an agroindustrial complex, and various trade buildings are uninhabitable.

Immediately after the earthquake the Civil Defense units were mobilized. The fires in the Kamen village school and in Strazhitsa were quickly extinguished. Thanks to the operational skill of the okrug staff for combatting natural disasters and major industrial accidents, medical workers were immediately sent to Strazhitsa to provide medical care to those injured by the earthquake. Some 40 buses have been provided for transporting the sick, children, and elderly, who have found shelter in Veliko Turnovo and Gorna Oryakhovitsa. Heavy trucks and other equipment have also been provided. Only 2 hours after the first tremor the supply of electricity to the secondary station in the town resumed, however, the damage to the electricity poles and the entire electric system is too severe. Rescue crews have begun to repair the damage done to the Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Varna railroad.

Khristo Stanev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug People's Council, said:

Today's disaster is worse than the one of 21 February. Significantly more settlements have been affected in the Strazhitsa conurbation system and the entire Veliko Turnovo Okrug. [paragraph continues]

There are no conclusive details about the damage, but what we see demands total mobilization and strict discipline. Measures have been adopted to supply the population with bread, milk, and essential goods.

Rescue Work Continues

AU091044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] We are closely following the news related to the 7 December earthquake in the area of Strzhitsa. Our correspondent Katya Chorova reports from Strazhitsa:

The rehousing of people from the area affected by the earthquake in trailers rescue trains, and buildings which have not been affected by the earthquake continued throughout the night and during the day. The electricity supply to Strazhitsa and the villages has been partially restored. Rescue groups are continuing their efforts to restore the supply of water and electricity. Water has been supplied to the people in special tanks. Stations distributing hot food are functioning. Regular medical care and free medicines have been ensured. The power supply to the industrial plants has resumed and their electric lights have now been switched on so that machines and other equipment can be inspected and production can resume in the shortest possible time. The cleaning of the buildings affected by the earthquake and the inspection of their safety is continuing.

Our correspondent Sergey Karamfilov reports from Popovo:

Active work is going on in the Popovo conurbation system to make good the damage caused by the earthquake. Some 22 trailers for sheltering the homeless had been supplied by noon today. It is expected that during the day three additional trailers will be supplied by the Novi Pazar plant. The Razgrad plant is providing a supply of glass and equipment for illuminating buildings, industrial plants, halls, and trade centers. The okrug construction organizations are dispatching construction material to the settlements which have suffered the greatest earthquake damage. Urgent work on restoring the electricity supply to the villages of Goritsa, Bratnitsa, and Manastiritsa is being done.

PREMIER, MINISTERS VISIT EARTHQUAKE AREA

Damage Assessment Report

AU081924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] On 8 December, Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Dimitur Stoyanov, and Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council, visited the town of Strazhitsa and the settlements in Veliko Turnovo Okrug, which suffered damage during the earthquake of 7 December. Today the picture of the disaster which afflicted the area emerged more clearly. According to BTA, 3 persons have died. More than 30 persons have been injured; 3 of them are in critical condition. More than 80 percent of the houses in Strazhitsa, Asenovo, Mirovo, and Chapaevo have been destroyed and are uninhabitable. All public buildings, schools, children's institutions, the hospital, and the polyclinic have suffered heavy damage. The people of the area and the okrug are demonstrating a heavy civic responsibility and responsiveness, and have opened their homes to families from the settlements which have suffered the heaviest damage.

Warm food has been ensured by the supply units of the Civil Defense. Temporary pharmacies have been opened where medicines are being distributed free of charge.

Throughout the day the Bulgarian Red Cross provided warm blankets and clothes. Attention is directed to normalizing the work at the agrarian enterprises. Rescue services of various types are working intensely. The immediate goal is to restore electricity and the water supply within a day or two. Special commissions are checking the condition of the industrial plants in order to quickly restore the work of the production collectives.

The party and government are adopting all necessary measures to restore normal life. The accelerated solution of the important problems, including the construction of apartments, will be a nationwide task.

The emergency medical units in Popovo have not had to treat seriously injured people. This information has also arrived from other areas in Turgovishte Okrug, which suffered the most during the earthquake of 7 December. Data received from the units evaluating the damage in Popovo and Voditsa show that production in 10 industrial plants has been disrupted, about 60 houses are uninhabitable, and 35 percent of the buildings have suffered damage of medium intensity. Schools have been temporarily closed. The supply of water and electricity in many villages has not been restored yet.

The two conurbation systems have received bread from Turgovishte, Shumen, Razgrad, and Byala. Goods of primary necessity have been ensured.

Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Dimitur Stoyanov, and Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council, visited the most heavily afflicted areas in the okrug. Measures have been adopted to further eliminate the damage inflicted by the natural disaster.

NEW EARTHQUAKE REPORTED IN STRAZHITSA 8 DEC

AU081610 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] According to data supplied by the Geophysical Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, on 8 December at 1645 local [1445 GMT] a new earthquake was registered. Its epicenter was in the area of the town of Strazhitsa, Veliko Turnovo Okrug. The intensity was 5 degrees on the Medvedev-Sponhoer-Karnik scale. The earthquake has been felt in the central part of the country and in Sofia. There is no information on new damage.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH PDRY OPENS

AU082053 Sofia BTA in English 1951 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 8 (BTA) -- The Bulgaro-Yemeni Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation opened its eighth session today.

The commission is co-chaired by Mr Georgi Grigorov, president of the Construction Association, and by Mr Muhammad Ahmad Salman, minister of construction and housing of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The session will consider the areas of development of bilateral ties in construction, agriculture, industry and trade.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS USSR NUCLEAR STAND

LD082253 Prague CTK in English 2012 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 8 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today expressed full support to the USSR Supreme Soviet statement of November 19 on averting the nuclear danger and to the New Delhi declaration signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi.

"The moment has come when everyone must express his stand in face of the danger of an atomic catastrophe", the deputies said in a stand approved at their meeting today, adding that Czechoslovakia realized its share of responsibility for the preservation of peace.

The Czechoslovak parliament said it shared the fears about the future of the planet in the nuclear age expressed by the Supreme Soviet.

It added that the far-reaching, radical and comprehensive proposals for nuclear disarmament presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik confirmed the realistic and urgent nature of the program of the CPSU 27th Congress for the liquidation of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, for the securing of peaceful prospects of life and development for all nations. "The world community must not permit thwarting of this historic opportunity", the statement said.

"The U.S. project of space militarization, aimed at gaining strategic superiority, has become the main obstacle to achieving an agreement on the liquidation of nuclear weapons. Implementation of this project would mean further dangerous escalation of armament and unforeseeable risks for the destiny of mankind. Enforcement of these plans is linked with obstinate refusal to join the unilateral Soviet moratorium and provocative continuation of nuclear tests at U.S. test sites. The world must choose another road -- peaceful use of outer space to the benefit of all, as the Soviet Union proposed to the U.N. General Assembly", the Federal Assembly said.

The assembly said the Czechoslovak people participated together with the other socialist countries in peace initiatives which included proposals to set up zones without nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe. We actively contributed to successful conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference.

Czechoslovakia will continue to contribute to the process of building collective security in Europe and restructuring the system of inter-state relations on the basis of comprehensive security equal for everyone, the Federal Assembly declared.

"Together with the other states of the Warsaw Treaty we are waiting for a NATO states' reply to our joint peace initiatives, including proposals to substantially reduce conentional weapons in Europe", it said.

STROUGAL RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR 8 DEC

LD082256 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They discussed issues related to the expansion and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

PRC SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION GROUP VISITS

LD081735 Prague CTK in English 1440 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 8 (CTK) -- The 28th session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Chinese commission for scientific-technological cooperation started here today.

The Czechoslovak delegation were led by Deputy Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Frantisek Brom. The Chinese delegation was headed by Deputy Minister of Light Industry Wang Wenzhe.

Participants in the session discussed further possiblilties of development of scientific-technological relations and agreed on measures on the basis of which scientific-technological cooperation, mainly in engineering, the light industry, geology, power engineering, agriculture, health care, etc., will be extended.

JAKES DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN ETHIOPIA

LD081933 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Addis Ababa Dec 8 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by Presidium Member and Secretary Milos Jakes, held talks with Ethiopian party and government partners today.

Members of the visiting Czechoslovak delegation conferred with Ethiopian Workers' Party Poltiburo member and Industry Minister Hailu Yemanu on topical issues and prospects of Czechoslovak-Ethiopian economic cooperation. They reviewed the economic and trade contacts of a long standing between the two friendly countries and stressed the growing importance of expanding this cooperation.

Extension and diversification of trade exchanges and implementation of some new concrete proposals of Czechoslovak projects in Ethiopia, proposed by the joint commission for the food, rubber and light industries and geological research were described as major impulses to the development of economic contacts.

Czech Health Minister Jaroslav Prokopec held talks with his Ethiopina partner Gizaw Teshay and presented to him a government gift -- a sophisticated Czechoslovak caridograph.

In the afternoon, Milos Jakes and Ethiopian Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary for International Relations Ashagre Ygletu signed an agreement on cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. The plan of party cooperation in 1987-1988 will contribute to the further development of relations between the two fraternal parties.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation arrived in Ethiopia last Saturday, on the first stop of a tour which will further take it to Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic .

Head of the visiting Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation Milos Jakes and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed today full support to the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other countries and to the progressive anti-imperialist policy of the Non-aligned Movement.

Milos Jakes was received by the general secretary of the Workers' Party, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia on the third day of the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation's visit to the African country today.

They resolutely condemned the agression of the South African racist regime against African countries and the terror against its own population, and voiced solidarity with the forces actively resisting this policy.

Milos Jakes conveyed to the Ethiopia leader greetings from Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and President Gustav Husak and other representatives.

The Czechoslovak and Ethiopian representatives exchanged information on the present situation in their parties and countries in the fulfillment of the conclusion of the 17th Czechoslvak Communist Party Congress and the Constituent Congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party. They assessed the results of implementation of the 1981 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and expressed the resolve to further extend contacts within this broad framework.

Leaves for Mozambique

LD091031 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0900 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Ethiopia -- The CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today ended their friendly, working visit to Socialist Ethiopia. They then left Addis Ababa for Maputo, capital of the people's Republic of Mazambique. At the international airport in Addis Ababa the delegation was seen off by Ethiopian party and government officials. All Ethiopian media reported with attentiveness the course of the talks conducted by the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and highly praised the assistance and solidarity of the CPCZ and the entire Czechoslovak people with the revolutionary changes in Socialist Ethiopia.

OFFICIAL ON DETAILS OF TU-GOVERNMENT TALKS

AU011431 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 86 p 1

[Interview given by Jiri Neubert, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, to Jiri Jedicka: "Suggestions for the Solution of Urgent Production and Social Issues" -- place and date of interview not specified; opening paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] As we have already reported, another joint session of the CSSR Government Presidium and the Secretariat of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] was held on 24 November. It was already the eighth such session. As at the preceding joint sessions, this time too trade union representatives raised issued that are the subject of discussions among the working people and which require decisions at the central level. Comrade Jiri Neubert, URO secretary, has supplied us with additional details on the meeting. In the opening part of the interview, he said:

[Neubert] As has become traditon, we handed over to the Government Presidium a package of the most important opinions and critical suggestions of the working people. [paragraph continues]

I regard as very positive the fact that the Government Presidium instructed individual members of the government and the heads of the central agencies run by them to make use of these suggestions in their work. The suggestions concerned problems of production, including questions concerning the supplies of materials and technology, some problems concerning supplies to the domestic market, and the like.

The session was very frank, critical, and comradely. The VRO Secretariat pointed to some grave problems -- in wage policy, for example, or in social issues. The members of the Government Presidium, on the other hand, spoke quite frankly, but realistically, about the possibilities of resolving these problems and about their approaches to them. We were really trying hard to find a common path toward implementing the CPCZ's congress line, including raising the living standards of the working people.

We drew attention to two problems of the wage policy. First, to the complexity and number of current regulations, which frequently are not understood even by those who are supposed to implement them. Second, to the fact that during the second stage of applying the principles of enhancing the economic effectiveness of the wage system, another leveling of wages has occurred in a considerable number of plants and enterprises, instead of their deleveling. The Government Presidium responded to this observation in a very positive way and charged ministers with trying to set this right.

We also had a very candid discussion about urgent social issues. We in the trade unions realize that the solution of these issues in the spirit of the 17th party congress presupposes the necessary creation of resources, that is, an annual growth rate of national income of about 3.5 percent. However, we voiced the opinion that it would be correct to resolve some of these issues at least partially and gradually, in keeping with current possibilities, and not to wait for the end of the 5-year plan.

[Jedlicka] People often refer to the working and wage conditions of some branches, mainly those that employ women.

[Neubert] As a separate issue, we put forward and discussed with the Government Presidium the solution of problems concerning the working conditions of economically active women. The Government Presidium adopted the appropriate decisions in this respect. They concern the textile, garment, leatherworking, and food industries, but also the employees of the trade network and of other branches.

Of course, these decisions also concern basic capital assets, because their standard plays the crucial role here.

[Jedlicka] In their comments, many working people draw attention to the low level of managerial, organizational, and planning activity and of material and technical supplies.

[Neubert] These problems rank uppermost in the suggestions that we handed over to the Government Presidium. In the spirit of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, these issues will be addressed by the program of improving the syustem of planned management, which has already been worked out, and by the rebuilding of our economic mechanism, which is being prepared. We fully support these plans. They are undoubtedly in the interest of the development of our economy and of the needs of our working people.

[Jedlicka] The practice of raising production tasks primarily for those plants and enterprises that are conscientious fulfillers of the plan is generally regarded as an evil in planning. Have trade union agencies ever taken a stand in defence of such plants and enterprises?

[Neubert] This problem is connected with the current form of management. We lack a uniform yardstick for the assessment of the performance of economic organizations. So far we have been using so-called individual criteria, which is naturally very subjective and makes it possible to increase the workload of good performers even more. In the final analysis, this amounts to support for inferior performers, that is, to the opposite of the socialist principle professed by our society. This is not always a matter of the center, but of individual links of the axis of management. Economic production units and, to a certain degree, ministries bear the greatest share of blame for this. We as the trade unions must be quite self-critical in this respect. Unfortunately, our individual trade unions and trade union agencies do not always try to work their way through this problem and do not always find the courage to adopt correct stands on this. At many places it would be possible to bring about a remedy in this way. However, this has no bearing on the fact that the basic thing that must be changed is the systemic solution.

[Jedlicka] Another interesting portion of the communique on the joint session is the closing part, which refers to preparations for amending the labor code. What will be the main objective of this amendment?

[Neubert] Life in the past few years has shown the inevitability of partially amending the labor code. From the very beginning, the trade unions have been taking an active part in the work on the drafting of this amendment. Thereby they are playing an important role in the formation of basic legislation relating to labor. This -- as well as the fact that the amendment will be discussed by the 11th All-Trade Union Congress and that, before the congress, it will be subject t public discussion -- bears out the implementation of the principles of socialist democracy in our society.

[Jedlicka] Wherein lies the main purpose of the amendment under preparation?

[Neubert] Above all, it will give even greater support to honest workers and establish greater impediments to those who profit excessively and illicitly from the advantages and benefits of socialism. Provisions that would protect trade union functionaries are also considered.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO CUBA, GUYANA -- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Stanislav Svoboda, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Cuba and Guyana, in connection with his beginning his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 3 Dec 86 LD]

ENVOY TO CANADA -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Jan Janovic, extraoradinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Canada, prior to him taking up his diplomatic post. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

NEW INDONESIAN ENVOY -- Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received Raffly Rasad, the new Indonesian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Bratislava today. On the occasion of his taking up his post in Czechoslovakia the diplomat also paid an inaugural visit to Anna Rybnikarova, deputy chairwoman of the Slovak National Council. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 24 Nov 86 LD]

HONECKER ADDRESS MARKS BORDER TROOPS DAY

LD291802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 Nov, (ADN) -- Erich Honecker made the following address to mark the 40th anniversary of the GDR Border Troops:

It is with great pleasure that I convey to you, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and of the National Defense Council, the most cordial greeting and congratulations to the members of the Border Troops of the GDR to mark your 40th anniversary. I would like to thank you all on the eve of your day of honor for your selfless service on our state borders.

In firm militant alliance with the members of the National People's Army and the GDR security organs, and in trusting cooperation with the border population, you make an important contribution to the preservation of peace. You stand shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet comrades-in-arms, with the border troops of the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, and the other states of the Warsaw Pact for the peaceful development of the socialist community within securely protected borders.

The 11th SED Congress decided clear prospects for our further advance to a peaceful future for our people, and for the strengthening of socialism. The third session of the Central Committee demonstrates that we have advanced a good way along this path, and that our policy is deeply is accord with the interests of our people.

At the meeting of the leading representatives of the fraternal parties of socialist CEMA member-states in Moscow, we jointly discussed the possibilities for a broader unfolding of the creative potential of socialism and devoted particular attention to the deepening of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. In this way, the GDR is resolutely pursuing the line of the 11th party congress to expand the fraternal tie with the USSR and the other socialist countries and to contribute toward increasing the international influence of socialism.

One can rightly say that throughout our country a creative atmosphere, a broad movement of all classes and strata to realize the decisions of the 11th party congress have come into being. The soldiers and sailors, noncommissioned officers and petty officers, warrant officers, officers, generals and admirals, the civilian employees, and the voluntary helpers of the Border Troops have also formed a worthy part of the movement. Through exemplary efforts, they are daily fulfilling their great commitment: a soldier's deed for the 11th party congress -- at all times combat ready for peace and socialism.

If one today looks back over the 4 decades of the existence of the GDR Border Troops, there is a strong confirmation of the fact that, for the first time in German history, forces created to secure the border take their authority from the people, and they do everything to thwart provocations along the border and thereby promote peaceful coexistence between the peoples. This attitude has determined the activity of our Border Troops from the start. It is in line with the class assignments set by our workers' and peasants' power.

The veterans of the early days, under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party, laid the cornerstone for the successful and reliable protection of our border. They came from the resistance against Hitler, from prisons and concentration camps, from exile, and, at one time, defended freedom and the honor of our people in the battles under the Spanish sky.

With their revolutionary experiences from decades of bitter class struggle, they formed generations of reliable fighters who proved themselves worthy sons of our socialist fatherland, the GDR.

The citizens of the GDR have great respect for the comrades of the Border Troops. They know the difficult service they perform day and night, in all weather, and more than occasionally in direct view of unscrupulous provocateurs. At this hour, we commemorate those soldiers, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, and officers of the GDR Border Troops who gave their young lives in loyally doing their duty for peace and socialism, for the well-being of our people. We commemorate Comrades Siegfried Apportin, Rudi Arnstadt, Klaus-Peter Braun, Uwe Dittmann, Waldemar Estel, Peter Goering, Rolf Henniger, Gerhard Hofert, Reinhold Huhn, Heinz Janello, Helmut Just, Eberhard Knospe, Ulrich Krohn, Juergen Lange, Herbert Liebs, Lutz Meier, Fritz Otto, Manfred Portwich, Werner Schmidt, Juergen Schmidtchen, Egon Schultz, Klaus-Peter Seidel, Ulrich Steinhauer, Manfred Weiss, and Siegfried Widera.

Our people know that the GDR Border Troops at all times stand guard with great self-discipline and great political responsibility at the dividing line between socialism and imperialism. Under the complicated conditions of the close contact between the two world systems, they resolutely repulse attacks on the western border of socialism. With courage and prudence, they ensure the secure protection of the revolutionary achievements of our people.

It is also in part thanks to your efforts that our workers' and peasants' state can develop political stability, can develop a dynamic economy and a dynamic society on so secure a basis, and has for decades proved itself a cornerstone of socialism and peace in the heart of Europe. In this way, you are making a decisive contribution in line with our historic task to do everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil -- that only peace should do so. This deserves the highest recognition, and for this we also thank the members of your families.

Our workers' and peasants' state has always done everything required in good time to ensure that socialism can develop well on German soil. Decade after decade, smear campaigns and slander, attacks and provocations by all those to whom socialism on German soil has always been a thorn in the side, have rebounded from the political stability and the secure defense of our socialist state. As in the past, so too in the future, the illusionary plans of those circles which do not want to accept our border will fail at those borders. Our border is also a border between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states. We guard them like the apple of our eye, because we know that in doing so we are preserving the well-being and happiness of our people and giving secure prospects for future generations.

A secure border is also a secure peace. We firmly believe that the GDR Border Troops will continue under all conditions to honorably fulfill their obligations toward their socialist fatherland, the GDR, toward our people and our allies. It is a fundamental experience of European history that the inviolability of the border and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe, within the current borders, are fundamental conditions for peace. The system of European treaties, which came into being not the least thanks to the constructive work of the GDR, is a solid foundation for a fruitful coexistence between the European peoples.

We would be pleased if the Federal Republic of Germany were to approach with equal responsibility the fulfilling of this system of treaties.

We are in favor of consolidating and expanding the peaceful coexistence between the European peoples. Good coexistence between the states of Europe can, without doubt, be a signal of peace extending far beyond our continent.

In view of the accumulated arsenals of weapons, there is nothing more important today than for responsible politicans to maintain contacts and, with care and realism, to search for solutions so that the current confrontation can be removed and an improvement in international relations brought about. In this spirit, the GDR is ready to work together with all forces that are prepared to look beyond divisive factors and face the historical responsibility of preventing a nuclear inferno and saving human civilization.

With Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, and thanks to the Soviet disarmament initiatives, offers of negotiation are on the table which open up for Europe and the world historic chance of entering the year 2000 free of nuclear weapons. We support fully and completely these Soviet proposals represented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik with great responsibility, steadfastness, and flexibility. We could make no better ones.

The GDR Border Troops are always on guard for peace and the protection of their socialist homeland. In honor of your outstanding services, I take the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Border Troops to award you, at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, the Karl Marx Order and an honor banner of the Central Committee of our party. I warmly congratulate you, dear comrades.

STOPH SPEAKS ON 1986-90 DRAFT LAWS, 1987 PLANS

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["The Unity of Economic and Social Policy Will Also Determine Our Actions in the Future"; "Speech by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, substantiating the draft laws on the 1986-90 5-year plan for the development of the national economy and on the 1987 National Economic Plan"; given at the Third People's Chamber Session on 27 November in East Berlin -- all tons are metric tons]

[Text] Esteemed deputies: The draft laws on the 1986-1990 5-year plan and the 1987 National Economic Plan are before the People's Chamber for discussion and decision. In implementation the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, they are directed at strengthening the GDR in an all-round manner and consistently continuing the tried-and-true policy for the well-being of the people and for the safeguarding of peace.

The draft laws which have been presented outline the tasks necessary for this. In accordance with the directive of the 11th SED Congress, they have been approved fully and completely by the third session of the SED Central Committee.

In the future, the main task is its unity of economic and social policy, the core of the economic strategy with an eye on the year 2000, and this will determine our activity. Again and again, new stimuli and important initiatives emanate from this tried-and-true policy for the strengthening of economic power and for the improvement of working and living conditions. The daily experience that industrious work is a benefit for the entire society and for each individual leads to activity and creativity, as well as to the working people's concrete participation in solving the tasks.

Greater Effectiveness of Science and Technology at the Center [subhead]

At the center of our exertions stands the need to attain and maintain a technological standard of performance with which the GDR can hold its own it the foremost ranks on the world scene, through higher effectiveness of science and technology, especially the intensified use of high and key technologies. This includes continuing comprehensive intensification and guaranteeing it on a durable basis and accelerating product renewal.

An inseparable component and a decisive foundation for the further dynamic development of the national economy in the 1986-90 period and beyond is the deepening and further completion of the GDR's economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other member countries of CEMA in accordance with the decisions made at the highest level. The basis of the tasks contained in the draft law for this is the need to concentrate to a particular degree on the development and broad utilization of highly productive key technologies, to attain a high standard for products, to implement cooperation with the goal of promoting the process of intensification of the nation economies of the CEMA countries, and to utilize for this end new forms of cooperation in science, technology, production, and foreign trade.

Possibilities To Expand International Cooperation [subhead]

Loyal to the policy of peaceful coexistence and firmly convinced that strictly observing its principles can give important stimuli to mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation between states with different social systems, the 5-year plan contains appropriate possibilities to expand economic relations with the capitalist states and with the developing countries.

Esteemed deputies: These are high and ambitious targets that we set for ourselves in the 1986-90 period for a continuously stable and dynamic economic growth. The draft of the 1987 National Economic Plan is incomplete accordance with the tasks of the 5-year plan. With its purposeful implementation we are taking a decisive step in realizing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. At the same time, this creates important preconditions for fulfilling the 5-year plan

The realization of the tasks in the coming period demands -- based on the working people's creativity -- high and further increasing performance daily, in all branches of the national economy. The economic strategy looking toward the year 2000, decided by the 11th SED Congress, shows the way for this.

This has already been demonstrated by the successful implementation of the 1986 National Economic Plan. The proportionate performance targets were fulfilled by the end of October in all areas and overfulfilled in important sectors, in accordance with the additional pledges undertaken.

A lead in net production of around M2.4 billion has been produced by the working people in the industrial sectors. The overfulfillment of industrial goods production in the whole national economy amounts to arount M4.9 billion. The national income has been increased by 4.3 percent compared to the same period last year, on the basis of comprehensive intensification and growth of labor productivity.

Increasing Speed in Microelectronics [subhead]

High speed can be noted in key technologies, particularly in microelectronic products.

Production of office and personal computers rose by 142 percent compared with last year, that of monolithic integrated circuits by 27 percent, of optoelectronic semiconductor components by 19 percent, of combined installations for regulating, controlling and monitoring by 19 percent, and of electronic writing instruments by 37 percent. Production of robots increased by 10 percent. It should also be emphasized that unit input of raw materials, other materials, and energy sources was reduced further.

The construction workers have fulfilled their pledges and handed over 176,053 newly built or modernized apartments to the population. The volume of material investments was increased by more than 5 percent compared with last year. The efficiency of the projects put into operation has been improved. High performances were also achieved by the cooperative peasants and workers in socialist agriculture. With a per-hectare yield of 46.3 decitons of grain, last year's record results were even surpassed. Altogether, 11.6 million tons of grain were harvested.

Thanks for the Working People's Performance [subhead]

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I would like to express cordial thanks for these outstanding performances to the workers, cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and all other working people.

The Council of Ministers is convinced that the plan documents presented for discussion and decision will yield new pledges and initiatives in socialist competition under the slogan "High Performance for the Benefit of the People and for Peace -- Everything for the Implementation of the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress."

The public discussion of the directive of the 11th SED Congress was participated in by 6.1 million working people. They submitted more than 770,000 suggestions for the tapping of national economic reserves in performance and effectiveness and for the further improvement of working and living conditions. We highly appreciate the contribution of the trade unions, whose representatives have actively participated in all stages of the preparation of the plan. We put great trust in the young people, who -- at the side of the party of the workers class -- will continue to make an important contribution to strengthening the GDR with their manifold initiatives and their revolutionary verve.

The broad public discussion and the accepted pledges for working out the 1987-90 5-Year Plan are again convincing proof of the vital energy of our socialist democracy.

Esteemed deputies! The foreign policy of the GDR is bound to the most important task of the present -- peace, in firm alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. This goal determines the activity of the first German peace state now and in the future. In our time the dangers resulting from the complicated international situation demand of all states and nations the greatest efforts in safeguarding peace as the supreme prerequisite for life and social progress. Allied in friendship with the USSR and firmly rooted in the community of socialist states, the GDR will always stand on the side of all forces which are determined to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno from mankind and to preserve peace for mankind. Particularly in the present international conditions, the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist states, the strengthening of their economic power and the expansion of their cooperation in all sectors are of decisive importance for the maintenance of world peace and the raising of the power of attraction of socialism.

Strong Stimuli of the Moscow Meeting [subhead]

This was again emphasized by the recent Moscow meeting of the leading representatives of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries which are member-states of CEMA. This meeting gives strong stimuli for the further deepening of the economic relations in the interest of a dynamic socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries and the raising of their peoples' standard of living, as well as for the intensification of the struggle to eliminate nuclear and reduce conventional armaments, to consolidate peace and international security.

The official friendship visits by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the DPRK, the PRC, and the Mongolian People's Republic have achieved results which are of great political significance. They introduced a new phase of friendship and cooperation with these states and peoples. This will contribute to strengthening socialism and to preserving world peace, to ending the arms race as well as to detente in Europe, in Asia, and the whole world.

The GDR is participating constructively and with commitment in the development and realization of the joint socialist peace policy, as established at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee last June. That is why the GDR supports fully and completely the constructive approach of the USSR to the solution of the vital questions of mankind in the nuclear age. The far-reaching proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik were of extraordinary importance.

However, a historic chance was thrown away in Reykjavik because the U.S. Administration refused to give up its Star Wars program, and thus the hunt for military superiority and political predominance.

Political Dialogue Is Indispensable [subhead]

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers emphasized in their joint statement on the results of this meeting that now it is all the more important to ensure a fundamental solution to questions of war and peace together with all forces of reason and realism, to undertake even more comprehensive efforts so that everything that emerged in Reykjavik and that remains on the negotiating table can still become reality. Fully in this spirit, I would like to point out the statement by Comrade Erich Honecker, which he made at the third SED Central Committe session: "If the medium-range missile question is solved there will no longer be any necessity to have tactical missiles (with a range less than 1,000 km) in the GDR."

Businesslike political dialogue has been shown to be an indispensable instrument for the prevention of the arms race in space and stopping it on earth, and for strengthening peaceful coexistence between states of differing social systems. That is why the GDR is resolved to continue its result-oriented policy of dialogue with all forces who are interested in peace and fruitful bilateral relations between states. In view of the dangers and requirements of the current international situation, the world conscience is being increasingly aroused. The socialist peace initiatives are more and more finding their way into the thought and action of peace-loving people all over the world, because they correspond to the need of the time, the reality, the hopes, and expectations of the people.

They proceed from the fact that nobody must be permitted to use military means in pursuing political goals. The voice of reason can no longer be overheard when it demands a halt to all nuclear tests in line with the Soviet example; the conclusion of effective agreements to stop the nuclear arms race in particular; and the renunciation of SDI. [paragraph continues]

In Western Europe, too, many influential politicians have started thinking about how much the arms race and the Star Wars plans cost in terms of their own security and their own political and economic leeway.

The talks and results of the second six-state summit in Mexico and of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare are proof of the increasing commitment of these states. Their demand for a world without nuclear weapons and SDI, for guaranteeing the peoples' right to free and independent development and for a reshaping of international economic relations on a just basis continues to meet with our solidarity and support. We join the call for an immediate end to the imperialist policy of force and interference and for the fastest possible and overall acceptable, just solution to the hotbeds of conflict and tensions by means of negotiations in all parts of the world.

The GDR Conscientiously Implements the Stockholm Final Document [subhead]

The GDR will continue to work consistently to strengthen the role of the United Nations in safeguarding peace and consolidating international security in the interest of all states and peoples. Fully in line with this is the proposal of the GDR and its allies to create a comprehensive system of international security which comprises the military and political areas as well as the economic and humanitarian spheres.

The successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference showed clearly that it is possible to reach agreements that correspond to the political and security interests of all participants in spite of continuing differences and opposing opinions. The GDR, which had a part in this result, will perserve the reserve of trust that was built up in Stockholm by a conscientious implementation of the concluding document, and will strive for new steps toward military detente in Europe.

The GDR initiative for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe is meant to contribute to war never again emanating from German soil. This is also the intent of the step-by-step plan for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor in this region in accordance with the Palme proposal that was presented jointly by the SED and the SPD. It could be an important and effective step on the way toward a total liquidation of nuclear arms.

At the current Vienna CSCE follow-up conference the GDR is working to achieve results that will revitalize and consolidate detente on our continent. Together with our allies, we put the questions of safeguarding peace into the center of our efforts. Our efforts are mainly directed at creating the preconditions for agreements on the reduction of forces and conventional armaments in Europe within the framework of the CSCE process. Also in the areas of political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and humanitarian cooperation. The GDR and the other socialist states are working for new confidence-building and peace-promoting measures at the Vienna meeting.

The GDR is making particular efforts to achieve secure peace and good-neighborliness at the dividing line between both social systems and the two large military blocs in the center of Europe. This calls, above all, for full respect of the international realities in accordance with international law and on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Influential Forces in the FRG Still Have Difficulties in Accepting Reality [subhead]

This also applies to relations between the GDR and the FRG. That is why so much importance is being given to the words in the 12 March 1985 joint statement by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Helmut Kohl, FRG chancellor, that the inviolability of the borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their current borders are a fundamental condition for peace.

Everything we do in our relations with the FRG, proceeding from the Basic Treaty and the European system of treaties, is and remains determined by the necessity to safeguard peace. Evidently, however, there are still influential forces in the FRG who find it difficult to accept the realities of our epoch. They must be told that the duty to maintain peace also applies to the FRG, and nobody will release the responsible politicians from it.

The deeply humanistic course of the GDR's foreign policy meets with the unanimous agreement and active participation of our country's citizens. Their good performances at their workplaces are a contribution to our foreign policy in the best sense of the word.

We Continue Dynamic Economic Growth [subhead]

Esteemed deputies: The draft laws presented here are directed toward the continuation of the dynamic economic growth. They take into consideration the increased capacity of the national economy, the raised level of qualification of the working people, and the considerable scientific-technological potential. At the same time, they consider the requirements resulting from the continuation of the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

It is envisaged to raise produced national income by 4.5 percent in 1987 and by 25 percent in the period of the 5-year plan. This means that in 1990 about twice the amount of national income will be produced, compared to 1975. The new stage of the economic strategy is characterized by the fact that the growth in national income is based to an even greater extent on the use of qualitative factors of economic growth, especially the rapid development and broad application of key technologies.

This finds its expression in the increase in net production and labor productivity in the sphere of the industrial ministries by 50 percent in 1990 as compared to 1985; and in the average annual lowering of unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials by 4 percent, of prime costs in industry by 2.2 percent and of specific transportation input by 3.2 percent.

At least 90 percent of the growth in national income is intended to be achieved by the increase in labor productivity, the tempo of development of which will be further accelerated. Specific production input per unit of national income is to be lowered by an annual average of 2.1 percent. Through the accelerated application of energy-saving technologies and production processes of the highest scientific-technical standards, energy consumption by the economy is to be further reduced.

Based on what has been achieved in 1986, it is necessary in the coming year to achieve an even higher increase in performance. In industry, for example, it is intended to increase net production by 9 percent and labor productivity by 8.6 percent, and to lower prime costs by 2.3 percent and material costs by 2.4 percent.

This results in high demand for:

-- The utilization of all intensification factors in their increasing diversity and interaction;
-- The struggle for top performances in science, engineering, and technology, which must be oriented toward the international top standard and must go beyond things that are already known.

At the same time, high demands arise for:

-- Accelerated production renewal in line with the requirements present on the international markets, and the needs of the population and our economy;
-- The most efficient application of the available means for investments;
-- The determined lowering of material and financial expenditure in all areas and all stages of the reproduction process.

In tackling all these tasks we are guided by the premise that high qualification, rich experiences, and the industrious work of the working people are eventually decisive for the realization of the set objectives. It is, therefore, the priority task of everyone who bears responsibility in the state and the economy to give much space to their creativity and their initiatives. As corresponds to our successful course, economic growth serves the further improvement of the people's material and cultural standard of living. In the 1986-90 period real per capital income will rise by an annual average of 4 percent.

Introduction of 100 New Kinds of Circuits Into Production Per Year [subhead]

Esteemed deputies: As a highly industrialized state the GDR has, on the basis of socialist production conditions and the proven system of the socialist planned economy, all the preconditions for keeping pace with the revolutionary changes in productive forces, particularly those taking place as a result of the introduction of key technologies. Proceeding from this, the plan is directed at the GDR's broader and more effective use of microelectronics in particular, and of modern computer technology, especially CAD/CAM technology, of flexible automated assembly systems, of the new processing technologies, of nuclear energy, of the application of modern materials, of laser technology, and of biotechnology. The measures established will cover the rising demand for microelectronic components, which will develop by 1990 to around 300 percent of the 1985 level in the case of integrated circuits, for example. This requires the introduction of more then 100 new kinds of circuits into production per year and the substitution to about one-third of the product ranges existing at present.

Top Performance Achieved Quickly With Modern Technologies [subhead]

At the same time, in line with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the development of microelectronics has to be expanded in the user combines and the production of microelectronic component parts, including special equipment, has to be raised to about 250 percent. Examples such as the development of new automatic flat knitting machines with integrated electronic controls in the Elite Diamant VEB of the Textima Combine demonstrate that international top performances can be quickly reached by establishing one's own electronics facilities, in particular for process-related adjustment and the elaboration of software.

The opportunities for raising effectiveness in research, development, planning and production, for gaining workers for other tasks in the national economy, and for increasing the flexibility and ability to react on production will be expanded significantly with the envisioned use of 90,000 CAD/CAM work stations in the 1986-1990 period. Therefore, it is extraordinarily important to thoroughly prepare the application of this modern technology and to use it to a very high degree.

Prerequisites have to be created for reaching over 25 percent of the total envisioned increase in labor productivity with the 80,000 industrial robots which are to be produced in the 1986-90 period. Each combine, each enterprise, and each cooperative faces the task to utilize the possibilities resulting from the key technologies in order to achieve the highest-possible economic results.

Performance that goes beyond that which is known internationally has to be the yardstick for the use of the GDR's significant research potential. The law of the economical use of time is to be taken into consideration by rapidly introducing the results of scientific-technological work in all spheres, in particular top achievements.

Tasks for Youth Research Collectives in the Combines [subhead]

Here, in-house production of rationalization means in the combines becomes an important link in the chain. In every combine highly qualified practical workers and capable young cadres have to be assigned to this task, which essentially determines the economic result of research and development. In this way, in-house production of rationalization means is to be developed as the center of top modern technology. It is envisaged to increase in-house production of rationalization means in the national economy to 176.1 percent. In order to achieve top results, management activity in the combines, research institutions, and institutes is to be directed even more consistently toward utilizing the efforts of young scientists, engineers, skilled workers, and innovators to each high scientific-technological performances for solving tasks that are decisive for the national economy, in particular in the area of key technologies. The directors general of the combines have to lay down the tasks -- in cooperation with the responsible FDJ leaderships, and on the basis of the 5-year plan -- to be solved by youth research collectives.

An integral part of the draft plans is the further expansion of research cooperation between the industrial combines and the institutions of the Academy of Sciences and university and technical school sector. Proceeding from already available good results, this effective form of bringing together the scientific potentials is to be continued with the aim of even higher economic effectiveness.

It is and remains a basic principle of our policy that science and technology always serve the welfare of the people and that their results contribute to improving working and living conditions and to the overall development of the personality. In the comprehensive application of the key technologies this requirement becomes particularly important. With these key technologies we want to make work easier and life in general more beautiful and richer. In contrast to capitalism, fear for one's existence, unemployment and social insecurity as a result of the application of technology are foreign to the GDR's citizens.

To Further Improve the Input-Output Ratio [subhead]

The draft laws contain demanding tasks for the further improvement of the input-output ratio. In all areas of the national economy, the plan targets have to be fulfilled consistently in their fixed material structure and with the available energy sources, raw materials, and other materials.

From the combines and enterprises we expect quality goods which coorespond to the highest standards with respect to the scientific-technological and economic standard, utility value, functioning, and design.

Through the application of microelectronics, CAD/CAM technology, flexible automated manufacturing systems, material-saving processing technologies, new materials, and through the rapid introduction of new products with an improved input-output ratio, refinement of raw materials and other materials is to be pushed ahead quickly. In this way at least 2.6 million tons of rolled steel, about 44,000 tons of aluminium, about 13,000 tons of copper, and about 1.8 million tons of cement are to be saved through science and technology.

Efficient Utilization of Secondary Raw Materials [subhead]

It is a priority task to fully support the goals of the economical use of materials with concrete measures from the science and technology plans, with measures for investments and rationalization, and other technical-organizational measurs. Here, too, it is important to take one's measure from the international top standard, to make the results quickly take effect in production, and to achieve further considerable progress as early as 1987.

The principle of socialist thrift concerning the use of material and financial funds is to be consistently enforced on all levels of management. Experience shows that -- on the basis of progressive standards and norm targets with a technical and economical foundation, which are up to the best international values -- a more determined struggle must be carried on for the most efficient use of materials, for an increase in the degree of utilization, and against any waste.

An integral party of the plan is the increasingly broad utilization of secondary raw materials, which form an important part of our national economy's potential of raw materials. It is planned to increase the utilization of secondary raw materials, which amounts to 31 million tons in 1986, to 35 million tons in 1990.

The facilities available in this area are to be used and developed further with great efficiency in order to achieve maximum utilization of scrap metal, wood scraps, old oil, returnable glass containers, and waste paper, but also industrial waste products such as ash and slag, sludge, and refactory material. This also serves environmental protection. All measures to reduce production input must be reflected in the economy by reducing costs. It is planned to reduce the costs of materials per M100 of industrial goods production by an average of 2.4 percent per year during the 1986-90 5-year-plan period.

The draft law for the 1987 national economic plan contains the task to save M6.7 billion of material costs in industry, and more than M500 million in the construction sector. High discipline with regard to costs includes avoiding all unnecessary societal expenditure. All enterprises have to pursue an energetic struggle not to waste any material because of quality defects, damaged goods, additional work, and production not in accordance with contracts. High demands are posed on the utilization of the social labor potential. Every enterprise, every cooperative, and every institution has to proceed in principle from the premise of solving the tasks with the existing labor.

The Schwedt Initiative Is Still Topical [subhead]

The GDR's demographic development does not leave any room for wishful thinking. Only by saving workplaces through top modern technologies and by using scientific organization of labor is it possible to follow the path of gaining labor for the better utilization of all basic assets and for staff increases in trade, the service sector, and the health sector. [paragraph continues]

The Schwedt initiative "Fewer People Produce More Goods" remains the most efficient and the only possibility to meet the demand of labor.

The labor necessary for a high utilization of shift-work, the strengthening of in-hours production of rationalization means, the speedy increase of the production of consumer goods, subcontractor parts, and spare parts is to be gained first and foremost from one's own enterprises. All changes in working conditions, of course, have to be prepared thoroughly and timely together with the working people.

The coordinated cooperation of all combines, enterprises, and institutions under the leadership of the local councils gains increasing importance for obtaining labor for other enterprises and institutions.

Proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist insight that man is and remains the main productive force, particular attention has to be paid to mastering the new requirements, particularly those of the key technologies, concerning basic and advanced training of the working people. Therefore, it is one of the tasks of the functionaries in state and economy to purposefully create the necessary lead in knowledge and training in their spheres of responsibility.

Esteemed deputies; In the period up to 1990, considerable means for investments are available for strengthening the national economy's material-technical basis. In line with the national economic requirements, the plans concentrate investments on projects that are particularly important for the economic utilization of the results of science and technology, in particular of top scientific-technological achievements, and for safeguarding of the energy and raw material basis, for developing consumer goods production, and for strengthening export power. In the 1986-90 period further flexible automated manufacturing stages will be put into operation, with which considerable progress in production automation and increasing efficiency can be made.

The Modernization of the Basic Assets Gains Increasing Importance [subhead]

In general the modernization of the basic assets and the comprehensive rationalization of entire production stages are gaining increasing importance. About 80 percent of the investments in the processing industry are to be used for rationalization.

We adhere to our tested investment policy of directly linking maintenance, general repairs, investments for rationalization, and new investments with tangible improvement in the utilization of basic assets and in increasing shift-work.

In the plant-intensive branches of the primary industry, utilization of the most important production equipment in terms of time is to be increased to 18 to 20 hours per calendar day, and in processing industry this utilization is to be raised to at least 17.5 hours per calender day.

The economic effectiveness of investments depends on the preparation and carrying-through of each project to the criteria of highest national economic efficiency, and on putting it into operation on the required date and with the planned profit. Each deviation from the plan eventually means that national income has been given away.

The tasks for the further deepening of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries are established in binding form in the plan documents. [paragraph continues]

The GDR lets itself be guided by the principle of using the advantages of the socialist division of labor more and more efficiently for the further strengthening of the economic potential. The basis for this is the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries up to the Year 2000. The closer interlacing of the national economies of the GDR and the USSR on the basis of the long-term program for the development of cooperation in the areas of science, technology, and production through the year 2000 is of great importance for our further successful economic growth.

More than 200 government agreements and branch programs are the stable foundation for futher shaping these relations. The obligations of the GDR contained in these agreements and programs are integrated into the plan documents.

New Forms of Cooperation With the USSR Partners [subhead]

In consistent implementation of the basic agreements concluded between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, new forms of cooperation are being developed, such as the development of direct relations between combines, enterprises, and associations of the GDR and the USSR, as well as the establishment of joint collectives of researchers and scientists.

The 42d session of CEMA in Bucharest in early November made important decisions for the further deepening of socialist economic integration, decisions that are directed at strengthening the scientific-technological and economic potential in the interests of each country and for the consolidation of the positions of socialism

Important qualitative changes will take place in foreign trade with the USSR in the year 1986-90 period. They correspond principally to the requirements of intensification and deepening of specialization and cooperation in production.

In trade with the CSSR, the PPR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialsit Republic of Romania, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a dynamic development of foreign trade relations on the basis of the programs that have been signed on economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 will be ensured by the plans.

As far as the exchange of goods with the PRC, the DPRK, and the Mongolian People's Republic are concerned, Erich Honecker's official friendship visit has opened up new opportunities for cooperation.

The plan documents for the 1986-90 period also envision the expansion of economic and trade relations with the nonsocialist economic area. This is regarded simultaneously as the material basis for our foreign policy, which is directed at peace and international detente.

Economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries will be arranged in the future, too, in such a way that effective support for the development of the national economies of these countries will occur on the basis of mutual advantage. The exchange of goods with capitalist industrial countries is to be increased further on the basis of equal rights and for mutual benefit.

Esteemed deputies; The further development of the capital city Berlin as an economic, scientific, and cultural center of our country is being purposefully pursued. The achievements reached with the strength of the entire republic will become visible to all the world next year on the occasion of the celebration of the 750th anniversary.

FDJ Members Help To Develop the Capital City [subhead]

The draft plans envisage the achievement of an above-average increase in Berlin's contribution to the performance growth in the entire national economy and the attainment of exemplary results in developing and applying key technologies. During the 1986-90 period, 163,000 apartments will be newly built or modernized in order to continue Berlin's urban development. In this way we are making our capital city more and more attractive for the Berliners, their guests from the republic, and for the great number of foreign visitors.

For the coming years, too, we expect the dedicated participation of our young people in the "FDJ Initiative Berlin." Many buildings and apartment blocks show the unmistakable hand of the construction workers and other working people from all bezirks. This will continue to be so, because the development of our capital city concerns the whole country.

Esteemed deputies: The economic safeguarding of national defense and the guaranteeing of internal security and order are a constituent part of the draft laws. Supported by the close comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Union, the GDR is making its contribution in the framework of the socialist military coalition to ensure that the borders and the territory of the Warsaw Pact member-states will always be reliably protected.

Esteemed deputies: The draft laws you have before you are characterized by the economic strategy with a view toward the year 2000, whose implementation is aimed at increasing performances in all areas of the national economy, based on comprehensive intensification.

Development of Six New Strip Mines [subhead]

The energy basis of our national economy is being further developed. For this purpose the production of raw brown coal, our main energy source, is to be raised to 335 million tons until 1990. In addition to intensifying existing strip mines as the main path toward meeting the increasing demand, during the 5-Year Plan period six new strip mines will be developed. An increasing part of raw brown coal is refined to high-quality energy sources, such as gas, coke, briquettes, and pulverized fuel. At the same time, this results in a considerable reduction of environmental pollution.

In order to ensure the electricity supply, the 1986-90 5-Year Plan envisages putting into operation 2,500 mwt of new power plant facilities, 1,180 mwt of which will work with raw brown coal and 1,320 mwt will be put into service in the North Nuclear Power Plant. In order to ensure stable operation of the existing power plant facilities, the measures fixed for reconstruction and maintenance have to be implemented with high quality.

The safety of the technical installations is always to be guaranteed through consistent order and discipline. This applies particularly to periods of peak demand during the winter semester, when top performances have to be achieved. All consumers are obligated to adhere strictly to the energy quotas and to use less energy if possible.

The "National Economic Program for the Implementation of the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the Field of Economical Use of Energy for 1986-90" sets ambitious tasks and targets for the highly economical use of energy:

-- The unit input of energy in 1990 has to be reduced by at least 80 million tons of brown coal equivalent compared with 1985; a reduction of at least 17.1 million tons is to be reached in 1987.
-- During the 5-year plan period, energy consumption in the economy in connection with the produced national income is to be reduced by an average of 4.5 percent annually.
-- The degree of utilization of the technically and economically usable potential of secondary energy is to be increased to about 100 percent by 1990.

In sum, we proceed from the premise that the performance increase in the economy can be achieved essentially without an increase in energy consumption.

Raw Material Basis for Chemical Fibers Will Be Expanded [subhead]

On the basis of further intensification of crude oil processing, the chemical industry has to supply the national economy with liquid energy sources and chemical raw materials and other materials through higher refinement of crude oil products and through economic utilization of imported natural gas. By 1990, the proportion of chemical products with a higher degree of refinement is to be increased to more than 40 percent of the entire production. This makes it possible to supply new plastics and elastomers in accordance with the increasing demand of the national economy. At the same time, the raw material basis for the production of high-quality chemical fibers is expanded in order to meet the demand of the textile and clothes industries and other sectors of the national economoy, such as tire production.

By improving the quality of agrochemicals, the working people in the chemical industry have to make a considerable contribution to supporting the cooperative peasants and workers in raising agricultural production. Production of qualitatively new pharmaceuticals is envisaged to keep the population healthy.

In order to accelerate the application of microelectronics and biotechnology in the entire national economy, a large number of chemical subcontractor products are being developed and their supply is being increased step by step -- in line with demand -- through specialization and cooperation with the CEMA countries.

High-Technology Centers in Jena and Erfurt [subhead]

With highly refined steels metallurgy has to create important bases for top products in the metal-processing industry. Through refinement measures in all production stages and through new and further development of metallurgical final products, the working people in this sector are making an important contribution to reducing unit input of material in the national economy. With this they are effectively supporting machine-building by improving the input-output ratio.

In the struggle to increase labor productivity in the sectors and branches of the national economy, the working people in the metal-processing industry bear a great responsibility. The machine-building, electrical engineering, and electonics combines faces the task of meeting the increasing demand -- in our country and for exports -- for machinery and installations, as well as for electrical engineering and electronics products with a high scientific-technological level and good quality.

By 1990 the industrial goods production of machine-building is to increase to 132 percent. For electrical engineering and electronics a development to 151 percent is envisaged for the same period. Above-average growth rates are to be achieved for such important products as industrial measuring, control, and regulating technology -- to 182 percent; numerical control devices -- to 175.6 percent; electric motors -- to 159 percent; cold forming machine-tools -- to 152 percent; cutting machine-tools -- to 147 percent.

The high performance growth in the metal-processing industry is to be linked with the product stucture's rapid adjustment to the changing demand in the GDR and for exports. By 1990, 40 - 50 percent of the entire production volume has to be supplied in the form of complex machinery systems.

For accelerated development and application of microelectronics in the entire national economy, the Carl Zeiss Jena and Erfurt Microelectronics Combines are being made centers of high technology. At the same time, it is important to develop or establish microelectronic production facilities in the combines of the processing industry and to create efficient groups for microelectronics in all combines.

During the 5-year-plan period the proportion of microelectronic parts in machinery and equipment, as well as in industrial consumer goods is to be further increased in all branches of the metal-working industry. Thus, for instance, machine-tools equipped with microelectronics are to comprise up to 80 percent of the entire machine-tool production by 1990. In the metal-working industry further examples for comprehensive automation are to be created by at least 60 automation projects.

Comprehensive intensification includes intensifying the modernization of basic assets. The law on the 5-year plan envisages tripling the amount of processing machinery and machine-tools that have to be modernized in the area of the metal-working industry as compared to the 1981-85 period.

For the working people in the glass and ceramics industry, the draft laws set the task of supplying -- on the basis of domestic raw materials -- high-quality products for microelectronics, refinement chemistry, and for export. Increasing importance goes to the production of construction materials on a ceramic basis, the development of new technologies for manufacturing finest fibre glass fabrics, and to the automation of fibre glass production.

Ambitious Targets for Consumer Goods [subhead]

In line with the order of the 11th SED Congress, the draft plans contain ambitious targets for consumer goods production. It is envisaged to increase production of industrial consumer goods to 131 percent by 1990 compared with 1985. This obligates the traditional consumer goods enterprises as well as the enterprises that mainly produce producer goods to intensify their efforts to supply the population and export according to demand and with the required quality.

Through high rates of production renewal, the population's demand for fashionable and attractive product ranges and high-quality industrial consumer goods is to be better met. The 1987 national economic plan, for instance, envisages production development of new consumer goods to 106.5 percent compared with last year. The more differentiated wishes of the population have to be fulfilled; greater efforts have to be made to supply spare parts more in line with demand.

It is the responsibility of each individual consumer goods producer to assure that his products fully meet the population's demand in terms of quality. In accordance with the quickly rising demand, production of technical consumer goods such as color television sets, radio sets, household refrigerators, washing mashines, household sewing machines, and motorcycles will be considerably increased.

With a production increase to 123 percent, light industry receives the task of supplying more ranges of fashionable, easy-care clothes during the 5-year-plan period. [paragraph continues]

Production of clothes for young people must correspond even better to the young people's demands on fashion and has to be renewed by 70 percent annually. In order to increase performances in light industry and to improve working conditions in this sector, rationalization of entire enterprises and production stages is envisaged.

For bezirk-administered industry the 5-year plan envisages that the performance increase to 125 percent by 1990 is to be borne by production increase in traditional products and the development of new lines of consumer goods. These include, among other things, technical consumer goods in high demand for household and garden, but also many ranges of the "1,000 little things," as well as spare parts and accessories.

By newly designing the product ranges of toys, sports equipment, musical instruments, and fancy goods, the combines and enterprises of this sector will contribute to better satisfying the differentiated needs of the population with respect to their leisure activities.

By 1990 the Housing Problem as a Social Problem Will Be Solved [subhead]

Esteemed deputies: The draft laws presented here again convey ambitious tasks to the construction workers. In line with the party's order, the housing question as a social problem will be solved with this 5-year plan. Fulfilling this ideal of the revolutionary workers movement is of utmost historical importance. At the same time, the construction workers have to reliably realize the construction tasks in order to strengthen, rationalize, and modernize the material-technical basis of the national economy and in all other areas of society.

By increasing net production to 131 percent during the 5-year-plan period -- including 105.6 percent in 1987 -- and reducing prime costs by an annual average of 2.1 percent, the contribution of the construction sector to the increase of the national income is to be considerably raised. The target has been set to reduce unit input in considerably raised. The target has been set to reduce unit input in construction by 10 percent by 1990, concerning new investment projects, and to shorten construction periods by 15 percent. This requires a further acceleration of scientific-technological progress and of the pace of labor productivity increase.

Intensification From Planning to Construction Site [subhead]

It is particularly necessary to:

-- further increase the efficiency of planning;
-- apply progressive engineering results for using material and energy more economically;
-- define domestic raw materials and introduce new, highly productive technologies by using microelectronics and robot technology.

Construction facilities have to be utilized in a concentrated way, and a high quality in preparation and actual construction work is to be guaranteed everywhere.

The scope and the speed of reconstruction, modernization, and building repairs will be further accelerated to maintain the existing building stock, which makes up an important part of the national wealth. Performances for building repairs to apartment houses alone are to be increased to 135.4 percent by 1990 compared to 1985. This poses higher requirements for the state-owned kreis construction enterprises, the construction department of industry, the cooperative and private construction craftsmen, enterprises for building management, and the agricultural building brigades.

It is the task of the building-material industry to supply the national economy and the population with high-quality products made of domestic raw materials.

The draft laws proceed from the assumption that the performances of the transportation sector will be increased in line with the envisaged production growth and the development of passenger traffic. In passenger transportation it is particularly important to achieve quality, punctuality, and reliability. This includes organizing professional and students' transportation in such a way that working time can be fully used and that leisure time is taken up as little as possible.

To improve long-distance traffic, further fast-train connections will be established between the bezirk cities. The purchase of tickets and seat reservations is to be made easier for passengers through the use of microelectronics.

Continuation of Railroad Track Electrification [subhead]

In goods traffic, the need for transportation -- due to the demands of the national economy -- is to be met with economical transportation technologies in a reliable way and with a decreasing input of energy, material, worktime, and expenditures. All sectors of the economy bear a high responsibility. The further loads are to be transferred from the roads to energy-saving means of transportation, such as trains and ships. Transportation by means of containers and pallets is to be developed at an accelerated rate.

The focal point of intensification and modernization is the performance increase of railroads, whose share in domestic goods traffic is to be increased to 80 percent by 1990. In this period another 1,500 km of main railroad tracks will be electrified. Thus, the share of electrical haulage will amount to 60 percent. Equipping railroads with modern safeguards to increase traffic safety and efficiency will be continued more intensively. By strictly observing the periods for loading and unloading, by continuously using transportation space on all days of the week, by handling the cars carefully, as well as by supporting the German railroads in repairs, the economic enterprises have to make an important contribution to solving the national economic tasks of transportation.

In line with the increasing foreign trade of the GDR, the transfer of goods in the seaports is to be increased to 28 to 29 million tons. By 1990, the Mukran-Klaipeda ferry will be working at full capacity. Transportation in domestic shipping is to be increased by 7 million tons to 145 percent during the 5-year-plan period.

On the Tasks of Agriculture [subhead]

Esteemed deputies: In agriculture, forestry, and the food industry it is important to further accelerate the development of production, labor productivity, and efficiency -- everything through the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. On this basis, the population has to be supplied with high-quality food, and industry with agricultural raw materials; the supply has to be ensured with their own means and has to be stable at all times; and the tasks for export have to be fulfilled.

Crop production has to be further developed as a priority task. By 1990, an average yield of 50.7 decitons of grain units per hectare of agriculturally usable land has to be achieved. The supreme task in this respect is to make fullest and most efficient use of the soil, our most important means of production, and to steadily increase its fertility with crop and livestock production being jointly responsible for this. It is our goal to produce 11.9 million tons of grain by 1990 and thus to make do without imports of coarse grain.

In livestock production, increasing performance per animal in connection with further improving the economical use of fodder must be the focus of all efforts.

The focal point of this is cattle-breeding, where -- with a maximum share of coarse fodder in the total amount of fodder used -- daily weight gains of at least 700 grams per feeder and an annual performance of 4,000 kg of milk per cow is to be reached. To raise wool production to 8,760 tons by 1990, the stock of sheep is to be increased to about 3 million animals.

The draft laws presented here proceed from the premise of making even better use of the advantages of the socialist production conditions in the country and all qualitative growth factors. The continuous consolidation of the LPG's and state farms and cooperative teamwork are the decisive basis for securing a dynamic growth of yields, performance, and efficiency.

For this purpose, the tested path of comprehensive intensification through application of the results of science and the experiences of the best workers and enterprises has to be purposefully followed. More than ever before, scientific lead, in particular in the areas of key technologies, the struggle for top performances, and short periods of research, and the introduction into production have to be put in the foreground. The research potential of agricultural science is to be utilized even more effectively.

The Village as Center of Work and Peasant Life [subhead]

The socialist village is purposefully made the center of work and peasant life. To promote cooperative and individual production, we will continue to accord great importance to cooperation with the Peasants Mutual Aid Association and the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders.

The working people in the food industry are ordered to guarantee at any time a stable supply of food to the population, the low-waste processing of agricultural raw materials in high quality, and their higher refinement. Through rationalization and modernization along with accelerated application of microelectronics, robot technology, and computer technology, further preconditions are created in this area to increase the scientific-technological level, in particular with regard to the introduction of modern biotechnological processes.

In forestry, the production of rough timber is to be increased to 11.6 million cubic meters by 1990, afforestation has to be carried out purposefully, and the cultivation of young trees has to be further intensified. The tasks set to keep the forests healthy have to be consistently implemented.

Effective Contribution To Protect the Natural Environment [subhead]

In line with the national economic growth, the draft laws take into consideration the issues of environmental protection. By utilizing the natural resources most economically, we meet the demands of the economic strategy and, at the same time, make an effective contribution to protecting the natural environment. For this purpose, it is particularly in the energy sector, metallurgy, chemical industry, cellulose, and paper industry, and in agriculture and the food industry that low-waste and waste-free technologies and closed material cycles are being introduced.

Water management must meet the population's increasing demand for drinking water in high quality and in a stable way. [paragraph continues]

The water supply for the national economy is to be guaranteed; in this respect we proceed from the fact that the higher production tasks are to be solved with a stable amount of water.

The performances of the post and telecommunications sector to supply the population and the national economy are to be increased and to be further improved in quality. It is envisaged to establish at least 300,000 new telephone hook-ups by 1990 and to expand the network of public pay-phones for direct dialing. Through the application of modern methods and technologies, the time taken for delivery of mail is to be shortened. All larger post offices will be equipped with counter terminals to improve their service to the customers.

Reception of the GDR's radio and television programs is to be extended by modernizing and reconstructing the transmitters.

Esteemed deputies, in accordance with the increasing economic capacity of the national economy, the citizens' working and living conditions will be purposefully improved in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan period.

Housing Will Be Built and Modernized for 3.2 Million Citizens [subhead]

In this 5-year plan, too, the housing program is the focal point of our social policy. For this purpose, 1,064,000 apartments will be newly built and modernized. That means housing space for 3.2 million citizens. The scope of this program can be seen in the fact that, within the historically short period of 20 years since the Eighth SED Congress, a total of 3,475,000 apartments will have been newly built or modernized.

Over the next few years, housing construction will to a rising degree shift to areas within the cities. The harmonious linking of new and old things will increasingly form the face of our cities and villages, and will make life in them more pleasant and comfortable. New construction and reconstruction of schools, kindergartens, and nurseries, of restaurants, service facilities, out-patient clinics, sports fields, and youth clubs are to be integrated into this program according to plan and in a sensible manner. We pay much attention to the construction of hostels and old-peoples' homes for senior citizens.

When we talk about the improvements in housing conditions, we know about the great initiatives of the citizens in town and the countryside. This applies to their performances in the "Join In" competition, their active participation in cooperative housing construction, and last but not least, in the "Rebuild and Expand" FDJ campaign. It will continue to be a concern of our socialist state to promote all these initiatives.

In line with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, we continue the performance-oriented wage policy.

The high level achieved in the supply of consumer goods to the population will be further developed. In accordance with the development of net money income, the commodity funds are to increase by 4 percent per year. The supply of industrial goods is to be raised by an above-average rate of 5.3 percent per year in order to meet the demands of the population. The tested policy of stable consumer prices for basic goods will be continued.

All state and economic functionaries must always consider the question of reliable supplies, particularly as regard staple foods, products for children, the ranges of the "1,000 little things," spare parts, and other basic products a priority task.

This also includes taking up the responsiblity for the region's own supply with fresh goods and for a full supply of goods until the shop's closing time. The combines and enterprises have to meet their obligations for delivery to trade at the required date and in the required quality, so that all planned commodity funds can be fully offered in the shops.

With the available material and financial means the efficiency and attractiveness of trade have to be further increased. Having a pleasant atmosphere in the shops, adjusting the opening times of the shops to the work and shift patterns, shortening the waiting time at the cashiers of self-service shops, making shops, restaurants, and markets attractive do not only depend on material conditions. They are essentially influenced by the working attitude of those employed in trade, by knowledgable and friendly service, but also by order and cleanliness.

Meals for pupils and children, and supply to the workers are to be further improved, in particular concerning the quality of the products.

Services Increase by 5.1 Percent Per Year [subhead]

The supply of services to the population will be further expanded, especially concerning those services that are in high demand among the people. To this end, an annual increase of an average of 5.1 percent is planned. By creating favorable conditions for accepting orders, expanding the amount of repairs done in the client's home, and raising the quality of the services, while at the same time shortening delivery times, service for the customers is to be decisively improved. Cooperative and private craftsmen will continue to receive support so that their performances will increase in the interest of the citizens.

The advantages of the socialist education sector for the Communist education of the young people and their thorough preparation for life and work in our society are being brought to bear more and more comprehensively. Public education is centered on improving socialist general knowledge. Its contents and its level are to be increasingly directed at guaranteeing a solid, expandable basic education with regard to the development of the national economy, mastering the scientific-technological revolution in our culture and all other areas of society, and the pertinent demands on the overall development of the personality,and on the Communist education of the students. We still adhere to the policy that all children, whose parents so wish, are cared for in a kindergarten. More intensive efforts have to be made to put children into kindergartens near their home.

During the 5-year-plan period, training and education of 918,000 young, qualified,and skilled workers in line with the demands of the national economy are to be ensured. Thus, every graduate can also be sure of vocational training in the future. By 1990, new syllabi are to be introduced for all skilled-worker vocations, and computer rooms are to be established step-by-step in vocational schools.

In the university and technical school sector studies are to be improved in such a way that practice-oriented learning of well-founded basic and special knowledge goes hand-in-hand with a thorough Marxist-Leninist education. The responsibility of our university teachers consists in training experts who distinguish themselves by progressive and bold scientific thinking, which is guided by social requirements, and who are willing and able to fufill ambitious tasks in mastering science and technology. The same demands are posed on the advanced training of university and technical-school cadres already doing practical work.

In the further shaping of the health and social sector, the humanistic character of our socialist state becomes visible. [paragraph continues]

The draft plans envisage the further development of out-patient and in-patient facilities to further improve basic health care for all citizens. This purpose will also be served by the establishment of 2,700 new workplaces for physicians and dentists.

Our particular attention goes back to health care for mothers and children as well as for our senior citizens. It is envisaged to newly create or modernize 45,600 places in nurseries and 18,700 places in old-people's homes and nursing homes.

As of May 1987 Children's Allowances Will Be Considerably Raised [subhead]

As was decided at the 11th SED congress, children's allowances will be considerably raised as of 1 May 1987. Further improving the material conditions for the development of art and culture is an integral part of the plan documents. All appropriate facilities are to be used in a diverse and effective way for a vivid intellectual-cultural life. We expect from the artists and cultural workers that they contribute with their performances to enriching life and presenting our socialist reality in a convincing way, and that they actively particpate on the side of the party in the struggles of our time.

On the basis of the decisions of the 12th FDJ Parliament, the sports-touristic and intellectual-cultural life of young people is being actively promoted by the state organs, enterprises, and institutions as something that affects all. The responsible organs have to consistently implement the plan for youth facilities and youth research, which was decided by the Council of Ministers.

Tourism to foreign countries, in particular the exchange of youth travel groups with the USSR and other socialist states, will be expanded.

The preparation and holdling of the Eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the Ninth Children and Youth Spartakiad in 1987 as a highlight in the GDR's social life are to be effectively linked with the further development of the mass character of physical culture and sports.

Esteemed deputies, the ambitious targets of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the 1987 National Economic Plan pose high demands on a scientifically founded work of the stae and economic organs. As Comrade Erich Honecker stressed at the 11th SED Congress, in all further steps to improve management and planning, we rely on a well functioning system of socialist planned economy, which has proved to be efficient, dynamic, and flexible.

The basic task consists in linking more and more effectively the advantages of socialism with the scientific-technological revolution and to develop the socialist production conditions also in the future in such a way that they promote the dynamic development of the productive forces in the interest of strengthening socialism.

In realizing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the Council of Ministers concentrates its work concerning the implementation of the 5-year-plan law for the development of the GDR's national economy in the 1986-90 period in particular on the following:

-- The more effective development of the people's creative forces by more and more efficiently linking central state management and planning with the comprehensive activity of the working people and their collectives, and the combines', enterprises, cooperatives', and state organs' own responsibility as the most important basis for the necessary high performance development in the national economy;
-- comprehensively utilizing all qualitative factors for a lasting and dynamic economic growth in implementing the economic strategy;
-- the total and forward-looking guaranteeing of the national economy's proportionate development according to plan, in particular through correlated targeting as the main method of socialist planning to master the increasing interlacing of the national economy and to ensure a high flexibility in production;
-- tapping all possibilities for comprehensive intensification of the reproduction process, which are available in the combines, enterprises, LPG's, and their cooperation groups;
-- further improving the people's material and cultural standard of living to further consolidate the conditions for social security and protection and to increasingly meet the differentiated needs of the citizens.

New Demands on State Managers [subhead]

The measures decided by the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers in August 1986 for the qualification of management, planning, and economic cost-according provide fundamentally new possibilities for the combines and their enterprises. These possibilities are to be utilized in a responsible way to further develop the reproduction process from raw materials to the highest stages of refinement, including subcontractor products. This includes high-quality production according to demand, with high productivity and efficiency for the economy, the population, and for export, as well as fulfilling existing contracts in a disciplined way.

Fulfilling the targets set by the draft laws poses high demands on the managers in the state organs, combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions. They have the task of motivating the collectives to high performances and precisely organizing the fulfillment of the tasks set. For this, best conditions have to be created, also with regard to the work place, so that the plan is consistently fulfilled every day, every week, and every months.

As became impressively visible at the recent joint deliberations of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers, with the chairman of the kreis councils, the mayors of the cities and the city districts, the responsibility of the local state organs for the implementation of our economic and social policy is increasing. They have to ensure comprehensive intensification in their sphere of responsibility, to tap local reserves for the development of performance and efficiency, and to create better and better regional reproduction conditions for all combines and enterprises. For this purpose, all possibilities of the regions have to be used -- with widespread integration of the working people, through teamwork of people's representative bodies, enterprises, and institutions -- for performance increase and the welfare of the citizens.

Esteemed deputies, with today's decision the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the 1987 National Economic Plan receive legal status. They thus become the binding basis for the unified activities of all central and local state organs, the combines, enterprises, and cooperatives, as well as the scientific and all other institutions.

Our Goal Is the Overall Strengthening of the GDR and the Safeguarding of Peace [subhead]

The reality of the plans presented today to the People's Chamber for decision is based on the industrious and creative work and the dedicated activities of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and the millions of working women and men in our country. We rely on the great strength of socialist competition, which has been organized by the trade unions, and on the manifold activities of young people, as, for instance, expressed in the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" movement and in the work of youth brigades and youth research collectives. The work of hundreds of thousands of citizens in the Chamber of Technology and other social organizations is invaluable. The tested close comradely cooperation of the friendly parties in the Democratic Bloc and of all social forces united in the National Front will be further developed.

Their joint actions, characterized by the humanistic spirit of our social system, contribute to the overall strengthening of the GDR and to the safegfuarding peace. The draft laws, which are presented here for deliberation and decision today, are pledged to these goals.

Esteemed deputies, I ask you to approve the law on the 5-Year Plan for the development of the GDR's national economy in the 1986-90 period and the law on the 1987 National Economic Plan.

BEIL MEETS WITH FRENCH TRADE MINISTER IN PARIS

LD021915 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Paris, 2 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil and French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Noir met for a detailed talk in Paris today. The two men praised the positive development of economic relations between the two countries and the many activities for deepening and expanding them.

Minister Noir expressed the French Government's great interest in rapidly expanding the successful course of economic, industrial, and technological exchanges between the two countries. Gerhard Beil underlined that expanded economic relations are also an effective contribution to the maintenance and preservation of peace. GDR and France, therefore, agreed to make an effective contribution to detente in Europe by deepening their cooperation. The GDR supports and promotes an expansion of economic relations with the French Republic to this end.

Referring to the rapid expansion of trade between the two countries, Michel Noir underlined that the GDR is valued by the French economy as a reliable and efficient trade partner. The French Government will support economic cooperation between the GDR and France with appropriate measures. For its part, the GDR will again hold Technical Days in France in 1987 in order to introduce the products of GDR industry to a broad range of prospective customers.

Foreign Trade Minister Dr Beil explained the main points of the further development of the GDR economy up to 1990 and the many possibilities offered for the expansion and deepening of economic cooperation between the two countries. This was said at a meeting at the presidium of the French employers association CNPF [National Council of French Employers] with its president, Yvon Gattaz, and the chairman of the CNPF committee for the promotion of trade with the GDR, Michel Collas, which was also attended by the president and general directors of important French firms and banks.

The talks were attended by GDR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Christian Meyer, GDR Ambassador to the French Republic Alfred Marter, and French Ambassador to the GDR Joelle Timsit.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER IN BELGIUM FOR TALKS

LD082039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Brussels, 8 Dec (ADN) -- Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil arrived in the Belgian capital today at the invitation of the Belgian Government. He was welcomed by Herman de Croo, Belgian minister of communications, posts and foreign trade. The same day he met with Philippe Maystadt, vice prime minister and minister of budget, for a detailed exchange of views. The vice prime minister expressed Belgium's interest in deepening overall relations, especially trade relations, with the GDR.

They discussed intensified cooperation in the spheres of the capital goods industry, engineering and chemistry. They expressed a joint desire to develop scientific-technical cooperation in these spheres in the long-term and in a stable manner on the basis of the results achieved to date; this should be done by including each other in investment projects in the respective countries and by making more use of possibilities offered in third countries.

The two sides agreed that extended participation by Belgian firms in the 1987 Leipzig Spring Fair and the holding of GDR Technical Days in October 1987 in Belgium will help to expand existing business relations and open up new possibilities.

The same day Minister Beil held a talk with Etienne Davignon, director general of the Societe Generale de Belgique for international relations. The talks were attended by GDR Ambassador to Belgium Ernst Walkowski and Belgian Ambassador to the GDR Roger Prues.

BRIEFS

VOCATIONAL COMPETITION - In the GDR, 402,000 apprentices are not being trained in about 240 vocations. Starting this year, informatics has been one of the regular subjects taught at vocational schools. At an FDJ and trade union meeting in Berlin today, the apprentices of the Treptow Electrical Apparatus Works [EAW] started the 1987 vocational competition. They called for a "best at job" nationwide competition and also decided on their new militant program. The almost 600 EAW apprentices want to contribute concrete deeds to the fulfillment of the FDJ 11th Party Congress mission. It is their goal to exceed the planned training production by 4 percent and to attain goods production worth M18 million. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 3 Dec 86 DW]

EBERLEIN COOPERATIVE VISIT -- SED Central Committee Politburo member Werner Eberlein and Minister of Agriculture Bruno Lietz visited the Querstedt cooperative in Standal Kreis today and discussed with peasants and agricultural workers the 1987 competition targets. They envisage an increase in the average hectare yields to 61 decisions of grain units and expansion of the area for growing vegetables in the interests of better supply of the citizens. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 3 Dec 86 DW]

POLAND'S GLOWCZYK VISITS, MEETS BERECZ

LD052107 Budapest MTI in English 2015 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- Jan Glowczyk, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left Budapest Friday. He visited Hungary from December 3 to 5 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Jan Glowczyk held talks with Janos Berecz, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, about timely tasks of ideological work, and extending bilateral cooperation, and the use of new mass communication means in the agitation and propaganda work. He visited the editorial offices of "NEPSZABADSAG," the National Association of Hungarian Journalists, and Hungarian television.

Jan Glowczyk met Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP.

GDR OFFICIAL ARRIVES, MEETS MARJAI, LAZAR

LD081847 Budapest MTI in English 1548 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and minister for science and technology, arrived in Budapest Monday, at the invitation of the Hungarian Government.

Herbert Weiz began talks with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, and Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technological Development.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Herbert Weiz Monday afternoon. The cordial, friendly meeting was also attended by Jozsef Marjai and Pal Tetenyi. Also present was Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the GDR to Hungary.

KADAR MEETS CSU'S FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS

LD051427 Budapest MTI in English 1254 GMT 5 December 86

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, met Franz Josef Strauss, minister-president of Bavaria and chairman of the Christian-Socialist Union of the FRG, currently paying a private visit to Hungary, in the parliament building on Friday.

REPORT ON SWEDISH CP DELEGATION VISIT

LD052031 Budapest MTI in English 1918 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Swedish Left Party-Communists, led by Chairman Lars Werner, visited Hungary from November 30 to December 5, on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, held talks with Lars Werner. The Swedish party delegation held talks with Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the General Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, members of the Central Committee.

At cordial and comradely meetings, the sides briefed each other about the state of the two countries, the activity of the two parties, and the timely tasks facing them. They reviewed major issues of international life, the communist and workers' movement. Representatives of the two parties voiced readiness to further develop inter-party relations which, in their evaluation, well serve the interests and cooperation of the two countries and peoples, and the cause of international peace and security.

State Secretary Kalman Abraham, president of the National Office for Environmental and Nature Protection, held talks with the Swedish delegation about timely issues of the Hungarian environment protection policy.

The delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden left Budapest today.

TRADE MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO ARGENTINA

LD051839 Budapest MTI in English 1606 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, December 5 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, ended his official visit to Argentina.

He had talks with Jorge S. Sabato, state secretary for foreign affairs, Roberto Lavagna, state secretary of industry and foreign trade, and Jorge Alberto Presman, state secretary of labour. The parties discussed the state and development possibilities of bilateral economic and trade relations.

To increase commercial turnover, Hungarian enterprises offer cooperation relations, including a long-term railway development cooperation programme. Further possibilities can be found in the Hungarian export of hospital, portal and telecommunication equipment and the delivery of Hungarian experiences in agriculture and flood protection.

LAZAR, OTHERS RECEIVE OUTGOING IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD051829 Budapest MTI in English 1634 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, received the farewell visit of 'Ali Akbar Farazi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Hungary, who has left Hungary.

NAGY RETURNS FROM TALKS IN PHILIPPINES

LD071739 Budapest MTI in English 1635 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI) -- Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy, who negotiated in the Republic of the Philippines December 3rd to 6th, arrived home Sunday. The Hungarian deputy foreign minister was received by Salvador Laurel, vice president of the republic, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. Gabor Nagy met with Jose Concepcion, minister of trade and industry, Antonio Arizabal, minister of science and technology, and also held talks with Leticia Sahani, deputy foreign minister.

At the talks in a cordial atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding the Philippine leaders gave a briefing on the situation of their country, and on their domestic and foreign policy aspirations. The partners to the discussion exchanged views on the most important issues affecting the continent of Asia, with particular respect to the situation in Southeast Asia. They reviewed relations between the two countries and concluded that there are good opportunities for a continuous expansion and development of cooperation based on equality, consideration of one another's interests and mutual advantage. Both sides will make efforts to realize this in the future.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON TAX CHANGES

LD051516 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The Council of Ministers held a session yesterday. [passage omitted] After the session, Government Spokesman Rezsoe Banyasz held a press conference. In answer to journalists' questions, among other things, he spoke about changes in taxation. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] As from 1 January next year, how will the taxation of small enterprises take shape?

[Banyasz] The tax to be paid by a customer on sums paid to small enterprises will rise from 15 to 20 percent, while the company tax of small-scale organizations will rise from 6 to 10 percent. The tax of civic rights societies, which at present is 40 percent, will simultaneously decrease.

[Reporter] The rumor has been widespread that the government again plans to raise the social insurance contribution of artisans as from January 1987.

[Banyasz] Precisely to the contrary, the modification aims to ease the difficulties in starting an industry. In the first year, the beginning artisans and retail dealers will pay altogether 900 forints social insurance contribution per month. Naturally, the artisan can also pay tax on the sum adjusted to the true income, in so far as it is more advantageous for him. [end recording]

INDEPENDENT WRITERS' TU ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED

WA081500 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Dec 86 p 7

[Text] Responding to the initiative of numberous writers, the central leadership of the Federation of Cultural Trade Unions decided to establish a sub-organization for independent poets, writers, and translators. On 29 November the applicants elected a preparatory committee, which will be in charge of convening the prospective members and making recommendations concerning the trade union committee, the tasks of the sub-organization, and its procedural system. On 30 Nov the General Assembly of the Hungarian Writers Federation took note of and supported the trade union initiative.

COURTS DIRECTED TO CONSIDER 'WORK DISCIPLINE'

AU011313 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Nov 86 p 5

[SZ.K.-signed report: "Tasks in the Administration of Justice for Improving Work Discipline -- the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court Formulates New Directives"]

[Text] At its plenary session on 24 November, the Supreme Court formulated directives on tasks in the administration of justice related to work discipline. As Dr Jeno Szilbereky, chairman of the Supreme Court, stressed at the plenary session, the directives issued for the guidance of the courts will help to ensure better utilization of working hours, disciplined work, and ultimately efficiency. The central theme of the directives is that it is the responsibility of both workers and employers to fulfill the requirement of work discipline. Thus, in the administration of justice, one should take into consideration primarily the fact that work discipline is not only a moral question but also one of work organization.

When decisions are made following legal debates connected with violations of work discipline, it must be borne in mind, according to the directive guidelines, that successful work requires that workers be called firmly to account for not fulfilling their obligations and also that employers fulfill their obligations deriving from labor conditions or membership relations.

The legal regulations according to which, in the course of enterprise reorganization, an employer has the right to select himself those workers to be transferred to or temporarily employed in other jobs or other work places helps to create efficient economic activity. Legal regulations also provide for the financial security of workers relocated in an organized way. In the interest of efficient management, the employers also have the right to terminate the employment of a worker and if there is a concrete reason for this action, it cannot be revoked on grounds of fairness. The consequences of all this, however, should also be considered in the debates related to the contracts signed with economic units. In lawsuits for breach of contract, the parties in default often claim the enduring manpower shortage in their units. According to the directives, this generally cannot be accepted as a mitigating circumstance. The harmful consequences of a manpower shortage can be adequately eliminated by making general use of the possibilities for better organization of work.

Concerning the judgment of disciplinary offenses, the directive indicates that particular attention should be given to the problem of drinking on the job, unjustified absence or lateness for work, acts damaging public property at the workplace, refusal to carry out work-related instructions, careless and faulty work, and violations of safety instructions. Attention should also be given to those who have been called to account by failing to organize the work of others, thus not creating the working conditions necessary for the other workers.

The directives pay particular attention to the legal consequences of drinking on the job -- a practice that causes incalculable damage -- and point out that the consumption of alcoholic beverages on the job is a disciplinary offense even if the effects cannot be observed in the consumer. Drinking on the job is a serious disciplinary offense warranting the most severe disciplinary punishment. As one can see from the above list, the range of disciplinary offenses is extremely wide; thus, as experience has shown, a violation of discipline is often established also because the acceptance of an economic risk ultimately caused damage to the employer. According to the directives however, a rational economic risk exempts the employer from responsibility. In debates of this kind, the issue to be examined is whether the worker has taken the measure required and expected in the given situation. Calling to account is acceptable only in case of offenses observed in this area.

According to the directive guidelines, society's interests connected with disciplined and efficient work require the court to contribute to the assertion of well-founded measures taken by managers. At the same time, it is justifiable to take a stand against managers who tolerate slackness, inadequate utilization of working hours, and low-efficiency work, and who do not do their utmost to create conditions for well-organized work.

In judging debates of this kind, therefore, one should bear in mind the general requirement formulated in the directives that work-related rights and obligations should be asserted jointly.

SUPREME COURT ISSUES DECISION ON DRUG ABUSE

LD081834 Budapest MTI in English 1419 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- Over the past yars drug abuse can be experienced in Hungary too. That is why it is an important and timely state and social task to take steps against it, it was stated at the full session of the Supreme Court in Budapest on Monday. The Supreme Court approved a conceptual decision on the legal issues of drug abuse and related impeachment.

The decision is designed to promote the correct application of law in case of drug abuse and contribute to effective impeachment in such crimes. Not the number of cases but the need for uniform legal practice demanded to adopt the conceptual decision.

MINISTRY PROVIDES CONSUMER GOODS PURCHASE DATA

AU011210 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 29 Nov 86 p 4

["O.S."-signed report: "In a Half-Year Period We Spent 25 Billion Forints on Durable Consumer Goods"]

[Text] A computerized analysis of the Domestic Trade Ministry contains data on the turnover of durable consumer goods for the first half of the current year.

In the first half of the year we spent 25 billion forints on durable consumer goods, a figure that shows a considerable increase of 9.9 percent compared to last year even accounted in unchanged prices. We can conclude that the dynamic increase in the turnover of consumer goods is partly the consequence of the fact that purchasing power was greater this year than in the previous one and partly due to the fact that in the first half of the current year there were more domestic and imported goods in the shops.

In spite of the larger quantity of goods, the variety of durable consumer goods did not fulfill the requirements. There was a particularly strong demand for telecommunication articles. In unchanged prices, there was a 34.3 percent increase in the purchase of household machines and a 9.3 percent increase in gas stoves. There was also an increase of 18.2 percent in the purchase of private cars but a decrease of 3.7 percent in the turnover of other vehicles compared to the first half of the previous year. There was an even more considerable decrease -- 15 percent -- in the demand for other durable consumer goods. Among these goods we can find furniture, of which 6.6 million forints' worth was sold, 4.9 percent more than last year in current prices, but 3 percent less if we consider the price increases. The furniture market was characterized by a surplus in supply but there was nevertheless a shortage of certain types of furniture like modular and children's furniture. The statistics point out that there was a serious deterioration in the supply, variety, and quantity of furniture in the last 2 months of the first half of the current year. A similar contradictory situation was also present in the turnover of household machines. There was an increase of 30,000 units in the purchase of refrigerators and deep freezes but this amount also proved to be insufficient. According to reports made by the county commercial organs, there was a shortage in more than half of the country. The inadequate supply of automatic washing machines also caused difficulties: 50,000 units were supplied in the first half of the current year, which is only 5 percent more than in the previous year, and this did not eliminate the shortage; on the contrary, it increased proportionally with the increasing demand all over the country.

A more favorable picture can be seen in the turnover of gas ranges, gas convectors, and gas stoves: This turnover increased by 20 percent. The demand was stronger mainly in the Alfold counties due to the gas program. the supply can be said to be adequate, and there were temporary shortages only of certain types.

The turnover of telecommunication goods increased most dynamically and made up 18.8 percent of the total turnover of durable consumer goods.

The purchase of color television sets, record players, and black-and-white television sets registered largest increases. The demand continues to exceed the supply of color television sets, particularly of the cheaper sets.

BRIEFS

FARM ASSISTANCE DETAILED -- Budapest, December 1 (MTI) -- Further government measures have been taken to assist the most drought-stricken agricultural units in Hungary. Agricultural units which have become insolvent and shown a deficit because of drought damage over 20 percent production loss, will receive state assistance. The amount of assistance is equivalent with the value of production loss compared with the production average over the past three years, or if it is smaller, the value of balance deficit. Other agricultural units with production loss is over 15 percent, will receive tax allowance which is available in two years. Assistance and tax allowance cannot be used for financing personal wages and paying taxes connected with wage measures. The agricultural units concerned are not allowed to pay annual portion of their interest fund. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1550 GMT 1 Dec 86 LD]

IRANIAN AFFAIR 'BAY OF PIGS' FOR REAGAN

LD081917 Warsaw PAP in English 1606 GMT 8 Dec 86

[By PAP journalist Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 8 -- Starting Monday this week the United States has entered a period of a congressional investigation into the "Iranian affair", that is an investigation aimed at revealing who in the White House knew about the illegal shipments of American ammunition for Tehran, who authorized the financing of Nicaraguan and most probably Afghan counter-revolutionaries with Iranian money for weapons which flowed into secret Swiss bank accounts, and last but not least, what role Reagan himself and Vice-President Bush played in the whole affair.

No one has any illusions as to the fact that the whole affair weakens the position of the administration and the Republican Party and that the Democrats will capitalize on this exceptional opportunity to attack the Republicans in general and their leading presidential candidate in the coming elections, George Bush, in particular.

There is no doubt now that the Iranian affairs has become a kind of "Bay of Pigs" for Reagan, Bush and the whole Republican Party.

It seems that Reagan will not recover his former position, popularity and strength. Moreover, George Bush's future presidential candidacy becomes questionable. His popularity has dropped by 15 percent in the last two weeks.

The unexpected and tremendous weakening of the administration in Washington also has significance of an international scale. American relations with Western Europe as well as Pacific states become more complicated.

In sum, the Iranian affair is not a minor and local scandal but the beginning of a long process in which the United States will become involved for weeks if not for months.

PEACE ACTIVISTS FINED FOR DEMONSTRATING

AU081950 Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 8 (AFP) -- Nine activists of the banned pacifist "Liberty and Peace" movement were each fined 50,000 zlotys (about 245 dollars) Monday in Gdansk for "disturbing the peace," a movement spokesman announced.

The nine were arrested while demonstrating Saturday outside a pop concert, "Rock for Peace," with banners calling for "the right to refuse military service" and the freeing of Jehovah's Witnesses of whom hundreds are said by the movement to be imprisoned in Poland for refusing to perform compulsory military service.

The nine pacifists told the court that they would refuse to pay their fines, which are the equivalent of two-and-a-half months' average wage.

NORWEGIAN FINED FOR SMUGGLING PUBLICATIONS

LD081329 Warsaw PAP in English 1744 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 8 — A misdemeanour court in Swinoujscie, coastal Poland, today reviewed in a summary procedure the case of Dag Adahl, a 32-year-old Norwegian engineer accused of trying to smuggle illegal publications into Poland in a delivery van on December 6.

The court fined Dag Adahl 50 thousand zlotys and announced the forfeiture of the publications and the Fiat delivery van for the benefit of the state.

A customs inspection carried out in the van revealed 1,480 publications hostile to People's Poland, concealed beneath the van's floor.

The van also carried about 300 kilos of knitting wool and citrus fruit donated by a Lutheran community from Oslo to a Krakow chapter of the "Caritas" church organization. The gifts will be supplied to the addressee.

The sentence is appealable.

BORDER GUARDS SEIZE SMUGGLED PRINTING EQUIPMENT

LD022129 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Terxt] Warsaw, Dec. 2 — Investigation is under way into the case of an attempt to smuggle into Poland a huge quantity of printing and electronic equipment for illegal political activity. The contraband, carried by a lorry coming aboard the ferry boat "Lancut" from Sweden was disclosed by Polish border services in Swinoujscie over the last weekend.

The contraband included over 70 duplicators, a dozen or so printing machines, computers, one tonne of printer's ink, thousands of stencils as well as communications equipment including a radio station. The lorry also carried several thousand copies of different publications hostile to Poland.

The truck was driven by a Swedish national Lenart Ingve I. [name as received] who operated, as it was found out, at the request of Marian Kaleta, an employee of the so-called "Solidarnosc" bureau in Brussels and organizer of similar actions in the past. Kaleta, who is responsible for the smuggling of the equipment, reports directly to Jerzy Milewski, the head of the Brussels chapter of "Solidarnosc". Also this time the load was to be received by certain persons at a certain place. The lorry drive has been detained pending trial by the Szczecin Voivodship prosecutor's office.

Swedish Police Deny Involvement

LD091026 Warsaw PAP in English 0914 GMT 9 Dec 96

[Text] Stockholm, Dec 9 — Head of the Swedish SAEPO security police Sven-Aake Hjaelmroth yesterday denied allegations on the part of the Malmo-based ARBETET Social-Democratic daily that they had been involved in an attempt to smuggle printing machines and materials into Poland, foiled by customs officers in Swinoujscie recently.

Hjaelmroth said the SAEPO had nothing in common with this affairs and accused activists of the former SOLIDARNOSC, who had organized the consignment, of using the security police as a screen and groundlessly referring to the latter's involvement in order to circumvent swedish regulations more easily.

Customs officers have probably been decieved, with the SAEPO being used as a screen and a number of other illegal things being done. However, despite denials on the part of the security police, common police continue to carefully examine the case. As the load was illegal and could have very serious harm to Polish-Swedish relations, rumours about the participation of SAEPO must be carefully examined to eliminate even the slighest doubt, police sources said. They admitted that a man referred to the SAEPO while the truck was being dispatched in Ystad.

The PAP correspondent asked the Swedish Foreign Ministry spokesman Ulf Haakansson to elaborate on the case but the latter refused any comments until the completion of the investigation by the police. The spokesman confirmed, though, that the Swedish Foreign Ministry had received some information on the issue.

The SAEPO's dissociation from the affairs and criticisms addressed to organizers of illegal consignments aroused dissatisfaction of activists of the former Solidarnosc. Everybody is now blaming everybody else. The Malmo press, commenting on the affair, says that many questions still remain unanswered and tha. one should wait for the outcome of police investigation.

PAP CRITICIZES RFE ANTI-ARMY PROPAGANDA

LD022015 Warsaw PAP in English 1808 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 2 -- For some time now, the Radio Free Europe broadcasting station and other centres of anti-Polish and anti-socialist propaganda subversion have been stepping up actions to weaken armed forces of socialist states and to disrupt the Army's strong and cordial links with civilian society, the Army's natural base.

A propaganda attack on the Polish People's Army is launched from Munich and attempts are made to portray the Army in a distorted way in the eyes of society, as if thousands of men who have been trained by the Army did not know the truth... [PAP ellipsis]

All possible means are used to achieve this end. Here is one of the examples of such actions: After a short stay in a college of reserve officer cadets, a young man who in the previous years was under protective wings of the KOR (Worker's Defence Committee) effectively indoctrinating him, a certain Tomasz Wacko "ZERO" paper, an underground journal allegedly published somewhere. As befittd a KOR alumnus, Wacko presented a false image of the Army, but it corresponded to the intentions of the organs waging propaganda war against Poland from the West. Wacko's lies were thus speedily propagated by Radio Free Europe.

This fraud was unmasked by the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. It aroused simply indignation among people performing military service today, reserve soldiers and war veterans and among various social circles.

The truth is that Western subversive centres apply different criteria towards events in the West and in socialist states. As hard as it can, Radio Free Europe supports various groupings that spread actually anti-Polish propaganda in Poland under pacifist slogans. On the other hand, Radio Free Europe is indignant at peace movement in the West.

Let us quote an excerpt from a commentary by ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI:

Let us add that these effects are to correspond to the aggressive policy pursued by the administration of President Ronald Reagan who dreams about domination over the entire world. These effects are to be in tune with goals of the Reagan anti-communist crusade. However, such a policy, irrespective of all divisions in Polish society, encounters an almost unanimous opposition in Poland.

PZPR POLITBURO ISSUES SESSION COMMUNIQUE

AU011512 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[PAP: "Communique Following PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Excerpts] On 25 November the PZPR Politburo acquainted itself with the introduction of the brigade system of work organization. It noted that the introduction of this modern, effective, and socially valuable system must be substantially accelerated. The Politburo approved the conclusions advanced on this subject by the party-economic conference that was held in Rzeszow at the end of October. [passage omitted]

The Politburo underlined the connection between job certification and the work brigade system. It stated that on the one hand, job certification should create the correct organizational conditions necessary for the emergence of brigades, and, on the other hand, the creation of these brigades provides a strong social and economic incentive for job certification within a given work force, facilitates the acceptance of tasks, and encourages the joint seeking of various types of reserves.

However, the creation of these brigades cannot go against technological and organizational logic. They must be advantageous in every respect and profitable for the entire factory, all solid workers, and all services, especially administrative, supply, and technical services. [passage omitted]

The brigade system does not hinder the development of good work qualities, but encourages it. Its introduction should involve harmonious cooperation between the factory management, workers' self-management body, trade unions, and youth organizations. It is up to factory party organizations to encourage such cooperation, back initiatives by workers and managements, correlate various interests, and settle eventual disputes and misunderstandings.

The problems are and will remain at the focus of the party leadership's attention. [passage omitted]

Thanking the organizers and participants of the Rzeszow conference, the Politburo requested Central Committee departments to disseminate its outcome in party periodicals and work out a long-term information program about the work results achieved by brigades in various enterprises. [paragraph continues]

Harmonious cooperation in this sphere between all managerial bodies in socialist enterprise should be extolled in particular.

Party voivodship committees should be more energetic. Particular attention should be paid to an effective introduction of work brigades to the pilot enterprises specified in each voivodship.

The Politburo suggested that the development of the work brigade system should be included among the responsibilities of the Party-Government Organizatonal Structures Review Commission and that this topic be examined at the same time as job certification.

The session was attended by the first secretaries of the Poznan, Radon, and Rzeszow Voivodship PZPR Committees, who reported on experience gained in the field.

QUALITY OF PARTY TRAINING QUESTIONED, EXAMINED

AU232241 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Issue No 9 (Signed to Press 24 Sep 86) pp 22-27

[Janusz Janicki article: "Qualitative Tasks of Party Training"]

[Excerpts] In the period between the congresses we have rebuilt the system of party training, which is part and parcel of party life as attested to by the congress documents. Thanks to the efforts of party cells, lecturers, and organizers and thanks to large material resources, we have developed a training infrastructure, which functions, on the whole, efficiently and which can be used by almost the entire party. [passage omitted]

However, the question is whether these achievements in party training have strengthened the party so that it is able to meet the needs stemming from its tasks. It is impossible to answer this question unambiguously. There is no doubt that the various forms of aktivs' training such as the party schools, the Evening Universities of Marxism-Leninism, the Schools for Worker Aktivs, meetings of lecturers, and so on, continue to help strengthen the ideological condition of many party communities. Nor is there any doubt that the fact that our party now possesses large numbers of dynamic aktivs trained for party work is a result of the positive achievements of ideological work. However, effectiveness of this work with regard to party grass roots, rank and file party members, and primary party organizations is till insufficient.

The assessments of training work in the past 2 years agree that an efficient system of party training available to most party members has been created, but that its results are inversely proportional to the outlays spent on it. In other words, the generator provides little power for the batteries.

Some 2 years ago efforts to raise the quality of party training were decreed as the basic task of internal ideological-educational work. The attention of the sponsors of this task was focused on issues such as good lecturers, teaching aids. audiovisual facilities, the good organization of training meetings, and so on. It cannot be said that these efforts, which achieved various degrees of intensity and volume, were unproductive because the assessment of the 1985 results showed that some qualititive changes did occur. However, the overall results are no reason for satisfaction, especially in view of the need to make the entire party ready for implementing the 10th congress program.

With this need in mind, crucial modifications continue to be made in the present system of training. While preserving the forms of work that have proved themselves in practice (training meetings in primary party organizations, for example), we want to enrich the system of training with new organizational and other elements. We want to devise solutions that would make it possible to continue general training work outside of statutory meetings and, primarily, to create better conditions for instructing party members about the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, ideological principles of the communist movement, and the communists' attitude toward basic issues of the present time. [passage omitted]

Two new training institutions -- Teams for Ideological Education and Ideological Seminars -- are expected to propagate the rudiments of Marxist-Leninist theory. We should remember, however, that the effectiveness of these measures does not exclusively depend on their correct programming. The proposed subjects must be addressed to those who are really interested and represent receptive minds, but the issue is not as simple as we may imagine. The experience of the past few years has shown that party members are greatly interested in prompt current information, but are hardly interested in theoretical knowledge, which they regard as of not much use. They show great interest in lectures on the current sociopolitical situation, on the party's socioeconomic policy, and on international issues -- on condition that such lectures are deliverred by compentent people. It is much more difficult to round up party members for lectures devoted, say, to the laws that govern society, to class relations, and to value systems. Party members often regard such lectures as of little use and as devoid of practical significance. This means that it is not enough to create opportuonities for enriching one's ideological-political knowledge, but that it is also necessary to ensure that party members need this kind of knowledge and that they realize that it is most desirable and useful to interpret social phenomena in terms of ideology.

There is no simple recipe of how to do this. It is the task of lecturers and organizers of party training to look for effective ways of making party members interested in ideological issues. They should be inspired and assisted in this task by specialists in the methods of political training. These specialists continue to be increasingly present in training work, but this presence is still far from what it should be. [passage omitted]

It is the lecturers who determine the quality of training to a large extent. The efficiency of training work depends on their expert skills, ability to instruct, and emotional commitment to the process of ideological education. Efforts to select good lecturers, to create the necessary working conditions for them, and to look after their well-being at all times are the basic conditions for boosting the quality of party training.

The party possesses many expert lecturers recruited from scientists and from experienced political and economic functionaries. These lecturers are in charge of higher forms of training at the Evening Universities of Marxism-Leninism and, recently, at worker aktivs' schools. However, the problem is that mass training relies on the so-called social lecturers, who possess better or worse skills and whose qualifications are often low.

Efforts to raise the general and instructional qualifications of the social lecturers is one of the key tasks that must be accompoished if training work isto be intensified. We are tackling this task with utmost efforts, including assistance from the intervoivodship party schools, but we will have to wait a long time to see the results of these efforts.

A good lecturer schould have receptive students in his class, which means that these students should have some knowledge of sociopolitical literature and should have read at least the basic textbooks. [paragraph continues]

However, in this regard we are still "at the back of beyond," and that is why we should be quite blunt about it. The number of party members, including party aktivs, who read sociopolitical literature is disastrously low. Experience shows that large numbers of party members read nothing at all or read very little and that those who read the many available materials are mainly lecturers and the persons who have to read them if they want to pass some examination. All the talk about growing intellectual standards of training work in the party will be downright hot air if this state of affairs is not changed.

It is necessary to take measure to stimulate contacts with sociopolitical literature, particularly with Marxist-Leninist classics, and with contemporary books, manuals, theoretical publications, and articles. [passage omitted] The scientific standards of these materials is generally satisfactory, but their popularity, which is of crucial significance in mass political training that is expected to be effective, leaves much to be desired. Students often complain about the difficult language and too many foreign terms of these materials. They complain especially about convoluted and hazy reasoning, too much verbosity, and the ad nauseam repetition of hackneyed formulas. Reading contemporary sociopolitical literature, one gets the impression that at one time someone has drawn up a catalogue of tasks, which now continue to be repeated in a variety of patterns. This poverty of form often serves as a vehicle for old platitudes.

Some authors take care to sound original and to write in an interesting and refreshing way about every subject, but we have only very few such authors, unfortunately. We lack masters of popularization who know how to make important contents tasty and palatable. What is worse, we cannot find such masters among the young authors, who quickly succumb to academic routine and copy their elder colleagues. This state of affairs is certainly a result of the fact that conditions under which writers work do not force them to ensure that readable texts are produced. This state of affairs is not a result of lack of suitable talents. This state of affairs must be changed if we want -- and we do -- to eliminate the situation in which very few people are interested in producing sociopolitical literature that is attractive and interesting. [passage omitted]

Party training is part and parcel of broadly conceived ideological-educational work, the responsibility for which is borne by the entire party and by the ideological front, which is being created by the party. Let us hope that the 10th congress atmosphere, which encourages intensified performance, will produce greater progress in this field as well.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES -- At the insistance of the minister of mining and energy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has made changes to this ministry's leadership. At the under secretary level, these changes involve the recall of Under Secretary Ryszard Buchowiecki, who was thanked for his work, and his replacement by Zdzislaw Doszlo, Bernard Mis, and Tadeusz Napieracz. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29-30 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- New Italian, Canadian, and Spanish ambassadors, Paolo Galli, Eric Bergbusch, and Fernando Olivie, respectively, presented their credentials in Warsaw on 25 November. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

18TH JOINT BULGARIAN ECONOMIC SESSION OPENS

AU081711 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1624 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/12/1986 -- The eighteenth session of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation started in Bucharest on Monday, December 8.

In the spirit of the tasks and orientations set during Romanian-Bulgarian top-level talks the two delegations led by Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, survey the current stage of the economic relations between the two countries, possibilities and ways of developing them, of boosting bilateral cooperation, mutual goods exchanges.

Descalescu Receives Stoichkov

AU082034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/12/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Monday, December 8, Grigor Stoichkov, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, the proceedings of which are under way in Bucharest.

During the interview reference was made to the good ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, which witness a steadily ascending course in keeping with the understandings reached during the meetings and talks between RCP general Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the general secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov. Mutual wish was expressed to step up bilateral cooperation in various fields of activity, with emphasis on the possibilities of developing production specialization and cooperation in production, increasing and diversifying mutually advantageous commercial exchanges. In the context, stress was laid on the role of the joint commission in identifying new actions conducive to deepening Romanian-Bulgarian economic and technical-scientific collaboration.

The interview was attended by Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister of Romania and co-chairman of the joint commission.

SDUF HOLDS PLENARY MEETING; CEAUSESCU SPEAKS

AU081934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/12/1986 -- The National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front met in plenum in Bucharest on Monday, December 8.

The agenda included reports on the way in which SDUF councils, mass and public organizations worked for the fulfillment of the 1986 state plan tasks as well as the measures required to attain the targets of Romania's economic and social development in 1987, the draft single national economic and social development plan for 1987, the drafts of the national economy centralized financial plan and of the 1987 state budget, the organization and unfolding of civic dialogue within the "rostrum of democracy".

The plenary meeting expressed high appreciation and full approval of the peace and disarmament policy consistently promoted by Romania, of the demarches and actions taken along this line by the party general secretary and president of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu. Stress was laid in context on Romania's recent decision -- approved by the entire people in a referendum -- to cut its arms, troops and military spending by five per cent until the end of the year.

The participants unanimously adopted the documents submitted for debate as well as the resolution and pledge of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, took the floor during the plenary meeting.

'Rostrum of Democracy' Defined

AU082036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/12/1986 -- The rostrum of democracy is the name of an original form of dialogue between local officials and citizens that the Second SDUF Congress instituted in 1980 to ensure the citizens' systematic central of the public managers' work. In its monthly public meetings, various economic, social and political questions are discussed with the citizens, with the officials answering the citizens' questions, clarifying matters related to the application of the laws or the implementation of local development programmes and consulting the citizens on the most important civic problems. The "rostrum of democracy" is open to all and its subjects are virtually unlimited. The conclusions of the meetings are promptly brought to the attention of the decision-makers concerned who must take steps accordingly. The way the citizens' suggestions and proposals are handled is followed by the councils of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front who report on them to the people who put them forth in the next meeting.

SDUO CC CONDUCTS DEBATES DURING PLENARY MEETING

AU081905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1649 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/12/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization (SDUO) was held in Bucharest on December 8. It debated a report on the participation of the component organizations in the fulfillment of 1986 plan provisions and their growing contribution to attaining the goals for the country's socioeconomic development in 1987. Debates also focused on the contribution of Socialist Democracy and Unity bodies to the organization and unfolding of socialist education.

The Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization, set up according to the proposals made by President Nicolae Ceausescu in 1979, is made up of bodies that include all the citizens who are not members of the RCP or of the Union of Communist Youth. It has more than four million members from all over the country. It acts as a political organization of a revolutionary-partriotic character, and is an active part of the democratic system of governing the country, being represented to the people's councils and the Grand National Assembly by its own deputies. SDUO is part and parcel of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

BELGRADE PREVIEWS RENOVICA MOSCOW VISIT

LD071211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0753 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- The 4-day official visit of the LCY delegation to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, which begins on Tuesday, 9 December, is being conducted in conditions of developed relations between the two countries.

Yugoslav-Soviet state and party cooperation has a long and rich tradition. It is logical to suppose that the present talks between the party delegations, which are led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of teh CPSU Central Committee, will provide a new and positive impetus to mutual relations.

Last year and this, we may recall, both countries duly marked the anniversaries of the Belgrade and Moscow Declarations of 1955 and 1956, two documents which, at the time, signified and laid the basis for further state and party cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR. Indeed, although a full 3 decades have elapsed since that time, their lasting value and currency have been confirmed in the best way, and not only in terms of their significance for relations between the two countries and their parties.

It has been demonstrated that without exception all the principles formulated in these documents signed in Belgrade and Moscow have stood the test of time: respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality, mutual respect and noninterference, full respect for the differeing forms and roads of socialist development and different international positions and responsibilities of the parties to their own people and working class and respect for each other's experiences in the constructon of socialism as well as for the exclusive affairs of each country and party.

The development of relations between the two countries and parties up to now confirms in the best way that the value of documents, which are 3 decades old and whose usefulness ws confirmed on many later occasions, is irreplaceable.

Regardless of the differences which have occasionally emerged or which exist in the assessments of some foreign political questions and which are the natuural result of differences in the two countries' international positions -- Yugoslavia as a nonaligned country and the USSR as the leading member of a military-political alliance -- it has been possible, given the respect for mutual interests and tolerant dialogue especially at the highest levels, to resolve problems that have naturally come about in the long history of their relations.

In particular, it seems it should be emphasized that the orientations of the Belgrade and Moscow Declarations that relations between the two countries should be based on generally accepted principles in international life -- the solving of problems peacefully, the development of cooperation, the application o fmethods of negotiatio, the recognition of peaceful coexistence, regardless of the specific roads taken in internal developmet -- have proved to be visionary. These principles were later also confirmed in the Helsinki Final Act. On the other hand, the principles on which party cooperation has developed also obtained confirmation in the document of the Berlin conference of European communist and Workers Parties.

Hearing all this in mind, it would be realistic to expect that the forthcoming party dialogue at the highest level confirms the lasting currency and viability of the principles upon which bilateral relations, above all, of course, in the interest of the two countries and their peoples, socialism, progress, and world peace, have developed over the last 3 decades.

At the same time, the visit of the LCY delegation represents a strengthening of the continuity of the dialogue at the highest level, which is all the more important because there has not been one since the last sojourn of the most senior representatives of the LCY in the USSR in 1979 and of representatives of the USSR in Yugoslavia in 1976. It should, however, be recalled that in the meantime, and to promote this continuity, there has been a rich exchange of visits by prime ministers, foreign ministers and other officials, and that in the meantime there has been a fresh impetus in terms of cooperation between republics, provinces, oblasts, and towns. Despite the development of cultural, educational, scientific-technical, and other forms of cooperation, it is economic relations which have, however, been given the most dynamic impulse.

This is confirmed by the fact that the USSR has for several years been Yugoslavia's foremost foreign trade partner. The further maintenance of the high level of these relations -- both sides assess -- is possible by stimulating cooperation, specialization, and other forms of scientific-technical cooperation, something for which there are good grounds and mutual needs and interests.

A special aspect is, perhaps, the fact that the visit of the LCY delegation comes at a time of impetuses to and developments within important internal socioeconomic processes in both countries. The colocutors will also have the opportunity of informing each other of the efforts the two parties and countries are making at this juncture in the sphere of internal policy.

At the same time the dialogue at the highest party level also comes at a time of delicate international trends, unfortuntely, unfavorable ones in many respects. In conformity with its own well-known principles, Yugoslavia, for its part, supports all initiatives in the world which are inspired by the desire to establish dialogue, trust and understanding, and the desire to put a stop to the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, by creating conditions for talks which would be in the interest of strengthening peace and of all countries in the world.

In the forthcoming dialogue, as in all others, Yugoslavia proceeds from the fact that it has been a member of the Nonaligned Movement since it was founded, in other words, from the conviction that the nonaligned countries can achieve a role for themselves only if they act as a nonbloc factor in international relations in the struggle for peace, disarmament, the abolition of crisis flashpoints, the democratization of relations in the world, and the building of more just international economic and political relations.

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD081900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Tadeusz Samitowski report from Belgrade]

[Text] At the invitation of Federal Secretary of Defense, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, a delegation of the Polish People's Army led by the minister of national defense, Army General Florian Siwicki, has come to Yugoslavia on an official friendship visit.

In the afternoon, talks began in Belgrade under the chairmanship of the heads of the defense ministries of Poland and Yugoslavia. This signifies the enlivening of military contacts between Poland and Yugoslavia. The last visit of our minister of defense to Yugoslavia took place 14 years ago.

General Florian Siwicki today honored the memory of Josip Broz Tito, laying a bunch of flowers on the grave of the legendary leader. A wreath from our minister of defense was also laid on the Grave of the Unknown Soldier on Mount Avala near Belgrade. This was Tadeusz Samitowski from Belgrade.

PRESIDENCY APPROVES HASANI ROMANIAN VISIT REPORT

LD290022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] A session of the Presidency has examined and approved a report on the results of the official and friendly visit by Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency, to Romania and his talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu and other top Romanian officials. The Presidency, it is reported, assessed that as a continuation of the established practice of annual meetings, the visit reflects the mutual interest in maintaining the continuity of this dialogue at the top level, affirms the policy of good-neighborliness, and affords a new impetus in the promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

Assessing that relations between Yugoslavia and Romania are developing successfully, the Presidency positively assessed the talks on their further development in all spheres of mutual interest, and in particular in the economy. Higher forms of economic cooperation will be developed, agreements reached will be consistently implemented, and an agreement will be concluded on cooperation in border areas. Particular note was made of the stand of the two countries on the role of national minorities as a factor of good-neighborly relations and friendly cooperation between the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples. Emphasis was also placed on the joint view that there is a need for further development of the cooperation of the two Balkan countries on a bilateral and multilateral basis in areas of mutual interest. The interest of both countries was stressed in the more rapid solution of all open international questions.

On the occasion of Republic Day, the Presidency approved a decision on pardoning a number of sentenced persons.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD041349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Andon Mojsov, the newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

PRC TO 'MORE THAN DOUBLE' TRADE, SIGN PROTOCOL

LD031614 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1513 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and China have for next year planned to more than double the value of mutual trade achieved this year and record over 400 million dollars. A protocol on trade was signed in Beijing today by Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Trade Secretary Metodi Smileski and Chinese Deputy Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Wang Pinqing.

Under the protocol, Yugoslavia will next year export to China iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industries' products, refrigerators, machinery and equipment, buses, passenger cars and textile products, and import oil, cotton, soyabean, sulphur, clacined bauxite, antimony ore, chemical products, silk and cotton goods as well as consumer goods.

Since Yugoslavia has been running a high surplus in trade with China, the two countries have agreed, as Smileski said, to balance mutual trade and increase its volume.

WORKERS GROUP RETURNS FROM PRC, DPRK, JAPAN

LD072211 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 7 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, headed by President of the alliance's Federal Conference Nenad Bucin, returned here tonight from visits to the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Japan.

On arrival, Nenad Bucin stated that the delegation was everywhere welcomed very warmly, cordially and friendly. The delegation made a large number of contacts with leaderships and notable officials of the All-China Political Consultative Conference and the Chinese Communist Party, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Workers' Party of the DPR of Korea, and with most responsible officials of the Liberal-Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, and the Komeito party of Japan.

The visits of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance delegation to the three Asian countries said Bucin, would contribute to the promotion of good relations and cooperation of Yugoslavia with China, the DPR of Korea, and Japan, an in particular between the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia and its counterpart organizations in these countries. The talks stressed the indispendable need to engage peaceful democratic and progressive forces in the world on the preservation and fostering of peace, towards disarmament and the expansion of cooperation amongst nations and countries on the footing of equality and independence.

KORESEC STRESSES KEY ISSUES OF ECONOMIC POLICY

LD040017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- The main message from the recent fourth session of the LCY Central Committee was that there could be no way out of the crisis without the full and creative application of the long-term program of economic stabilization. This was said by Stefan Korosec, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in today's meeting with foreign correspondents. A reason for this meeting in the international press center was last week's session of the LCY Central Committee on ideopolitical questions of the implementation of economic policy in this and next year.

Laying stress on a number of key issues, Korosec emphasized that the Central Committee session concentrated on realistic assessments of the situation and on sobriety in expecting changes. Orientation toward market economy was resolutely reaffiremed, because it is clear thatthere are no other alternatives, Korosec stressed. He also spoke about the need for economic coercion and warned that the announced changes and measures would not yield the desired results without the action of subjective forces. As far as the LC is concerned, its task is not, as Korosec put it, to decide about specific systemic solutions, but to create a political climate so that the best ones can be adopted.

Foreign correspondents were particularly interested in how this is all going to be implemented in practice. A number of times they returned to questions on the attitude to the long-term program of economic stabilization. The long-term programis our concept, assessment, and strategy of development and as such, Korosec said, is the only way to overcome the crisis. To produce a new one would be counterproductive. It is certainly not a dogma and, consequently, its realization requires a creative approach based on fresh knowledge and expansion.

DEFENSE SECRETARY REPORTS ON 1987 DRAFT BUDGET

LD262249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- The entire world situation is permeated by the simultaneous struggle for peace and the intensive preparations for war or open war conflicts. The focus of confrontation is definitely being transferred to the region of the Third World, that is to the nonaligned and developing countries. This was stated in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, when he submitted a report during the examination of the draft federal budget for 1987.

Devoting a large part of this report to the military-political situation in the world, Manula said that no significant changes for the better can be expected in the near future, regardless of the efforts being made by the nonaligned countries and all other democratic and progressive forces in the world. There have, of course, been some positive changes, according to the federal secretary. In this context he cited the recent meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik and the conclusions of the Stockholm conference in limiting and controlling exercise activities of armed forces.

Noting that our country is situated in a region where confrontations have been going on for some time, Mamula warned that, considering this and the importance of our territory, it is unlikely that we would be passed by in the case of a possible fresh escalation of confrontations. Many countries, including a large number of states in close proximity to us, are allocating increasing amounts for the needs of thier armed forces, he noted. And with regard to exercise activities, last year the south European military arena was the most active, with 95 major exercises and maneuvers carried out, with the participation of some 1 million people.

Mamula devoted part of his report to the problem of terrorism. Recalling that, since World War II, our country has often been the target of this evil, Mamula concluded that given the existing state of international relations terrorism would long remain a serious danger for many regions, including our own. In this connection, the federal secretary for national defense underlined that the doctrine of manifesting force, particularly military force, in halting and stamping out terrorism would not yield results.

Going on to analyze our internal trends, Branko Mamula began by saying that our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is more than a secondary defense and social self-protection is more than a secondary defense system ubject to the influence of positive and negative trends in society; this means that only by more rapidly resolving the accumulated contrdictions in society can we most directly strengthen our defense protection system, especially its function of preventing aggression, Mamula stressed.

It should also be stressed here, Mamula continued, that as much as it is important in our present social conditions to guarantee the material basis for defense, it is just as important to oppose in an organized and efficient manner the anti-self-managing and anti-socialist forces which are attacking various bases -- such as nationalism, and bourgeois restoration -- the fundamental gains of our revolution.

Having said that our Army is also the target of various hostile forces, and adding that there are also problems within it which its members are waging a daily struggle against Branko Mamula warned that it is the duty of all factors in society to prevent attemts at confrontation by sections of the young generation with the policy and system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Recalling that the defense of the country is the constitutional right of all, Mamula underlined that we cannot accept the practice, and thus the right, that this most important and general patriotic duty should be carried out by some citizens and ignored by others.

Branko Mamula then spoke about the results achieved by the Yugoslav People's Army last year and the tasks for development and modernization in 1987, noting that decpite unfavorable international trends and complex internal processes, the overall moral and political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army was stable. Important results have been recorded in the development and improvement of the concept and doctrine of all-people's defense and in the system of leadership and command, in the processes of organizational and formation improvement of the Yugoslav People's Army, and in the technical modernization which relies primarily on our own resources have continued.

Noting that the draft federal budget envisages 1,323.7 billion dinars for financing the Yugoslav People's Army, Mamula said more about how that money is to be spent. An allocaton of 26.65 [percent] of the total planned resources is envisaged for equipping the Yugoslav People's Army with arms and military equipment in the coming year, and here particular attention has been paid to the volume and speed of the production and procurement of arms and military equipment, which continues to be coordinated with the planned oganizational and formation changes.

The federal secretary for national defense spoke at great length about equipping individual branches of the Army, and stressed in this connection that about 90 percent of the weapons and military equipment is being manufactured in accordance with Yugoslav designs and only 10 percent under partial or complete license arrangements. More than 70 percent of the value of weapons and military equipment needed by the Armed forces is being procured from domestic production. About 30 percent of the available production capacities is engaged in providing export requirements.

Mamula stressed that an important result in the activity of the Yugoslav People's Army is the significant savings amounting to more than 5 percent of the value of the sources at the disposal of the Army last year. This is only one example from which it can be seen that the Yugoslav People's Army is consistently implemening the guidelines of the long-term program of economic stabiliztion. In addition, Mamula continued, during this year the Yugoslav People's Army has invested 800 million dinars for increasing production in hill and mountain areas, 70 million dinars for production development in coal mines, and 124 million dinars has been pooled with other beneficiaries of social funds. Credits have also been given to collectives, whose production is of interest to the Armed Forces, infrastructural and other projects have been constructed, and the population has been assisted in various circumstances, while within the framework of sevice in the Yugoslav People's Army, a large number of young people have been trained for various professions, which are often in short supply.

With regard to the living standards of members of the Yugoslav People's Army, the levels achieved in diet, accommodation and health provisions of the Armed Forces have been maintained, Mamula said. The living standards of active military personnel and civilians in the service of the Yugoslav People's Army have kept pace with trends in the living standards of working people employed in other sectors of the economy. In this area, according to the federal secretary for national defense, there have, nevertheless, been problems. Because of a fall in living standards in earlier years, and because of the difficulties of the military vocation, there has been a loss in the most qualified cadres with a lot of work experience. The problem is increased by the fact that when these people leave, they keep their apartment because they have spent 10 years or more in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Branko Mamula concluded his speech with an appeal to the delegates to approve the proposed volume of funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army in the coming year and he explained the need for expanding the system of financing the Army.

I would like to note the fact that the method of financing the Yugoslav People's Army used so far has made it impossible to guarantee the necessary conditions for the long-term and stable realization of plans which have already been approved for the technical modernization and overall military training of the Army. The present solutions, whereby the funds -- their sources and their method of collection -- for financing the Yugoslav People's Army are established each year in the federal budget, as well as the long and complicated procedure for establishing the federal budget, and in particular its rescheduling, do not facilitate the timely adoption of plans and programs for the development and modernization of the Army and do not guarantee the certainty of their realization. The Presidency has on several occasions examined these problems and decided to seek solutions which will guarantee more long-term and stable sources of funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army and to simplify the procedure for determining these funds. Acting on the orders of the Presidency, the FEC has proposed adequate solutions on the basis of comprehensive analyses and has set in motion an initiative for changing the constitutional solutions on financing the Yugoslav People's Army, which is at present going through the normal channels.

FEC ESTABLISHES STANDS ON SOCIAL PLAN PROPOSALS

LD051210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- At a session held yesterday, the FEC established the stands on the proposals and comments by the assemblies of the republics and provinces in connection with the draft resolution on the policy of realizing Yugoslavia's social plan in the next year.

The council also established the stands on three draft decisions: The aims and tasks of the joint money-issue, monetary policy, and joint bases of the credit policy for the next year; the country's envisaged balance of payment in 1987; and the criteria for establishing the degree of economic development of the republics and provinces, and on the values for establishing border cases of economically insufficiently developed areas.

As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information at yesterday's FEC session, presided over by Branko Mikulic, the council also established the stands on the comments and proposals by the republican and provincial assemblies in connection with several draft changes and amendments to the laws on the monetary system, the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the united monetary system of the republican and provincial national banks, the funding of the federation, and foreign exchange business activity.

SLOVENE PAPER CRITICIZES LEADERSHIP

AU040937 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15-16 Nov 86 p 5

[Jovan Pjevic article: "MLADINA Recipes"]

[Excerpts] It is only when one has read the Ljubljana "youth" newspapers MLADINA that one "realizes" that all our leaderships and organs (and especially the federal ones) not only are "stupid" and "incapable" but also intentionally work against the interests of the workers class and the working people (so that they "may continue to stay in power"). "Only" the editors and correspondents of that newspaper know the efficacious recipe for quickly and successfully resolving all our problems and crises.

"Evidence" that our "authorities" work against us may be found in every issue of MLADINA, including the latest, in which the writer of the editorial, "Backward into the Future," "discloses" that the statement by the Presidency and the LCY Presidium of 20 October "conceals a maneuver which recalls the dark ages of Stalinism, and one Janez Zavrsnik "warns" us that this is "senseless paranoia, which those in power display against something that is new, different, and clearly presented," and that it is "high time that those in power should cease creating the internal enemy and should devote themselves to their work..."

The editors of MLADINA are bothered most by the fact that the statement "denounces ideological pluralism" and the forces of the bourgeois right, and they therefore call on the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia to "request the representatives it elected to the state Presidency to furnish an explanation of this statement, particularly since the said quotations strongly differ from the public statements made recently by leading Slovene politicians." [passage omitted]

Thus, thanks to MLADINA, it is now "clear" to us that the highest political and state leadership of the country "displays paranoia" and wants to push us back to "the dark ages of Stalinism," and the workers of Litostroj, Rog, and other factories, who voted in favor of holding a reeferendum on a levy, and did so only because "they wish that the increasing exploitation of the workers class (which includes them) should become legitimate.":

So that nobody may doubt "the authenticity" and "legitimacy" of MLADINA "discoveries," Uros Mahkovec, its chief editor, took care in his editorial of 31 October entitled "To Whom We Belong" to announce the following: "There exist no backers or any mechanisms that would direct the editorial policy of MLADINA from the outside as a tool of some kind of their interests. No critical articles and reviews recently have had or have any intention or agitation in favor of reactionary, politically right-oriented roads for a way out of the crisis in Yugoslavia, although it has happened and continues to happen that such (rightist and reactionary) political forces and groups accept those as their arguments."

Matters are clear even without the apologies by the chief editor to the readers for the "incomprehensibility" of his editorial, "which is sometimes necessary so that some things should be clearer." It only remains to us to recommend to the signatories of the republican social accord on cofinancing MLADINA to increase their subsidies to that MLADINA may increase our joy by issuing a completely "clear" and "legitimate" outline and that it may inform us even more exhaustively about "the fate" of "political prisoners," "civilian service in the Yugoslav People's Army," "civilian society in a civilian state," and what cologne is used by the former responsible editor (who, as we learn in MLADINA, is at moment serving the Army in Pancevo) and other socially involved editors and contributors (and not only what they do and at what time they go to bed). [passage omitted]

LCY'S SUVAR ON 'MONOLITHIC TENDENCIES'

AU042050 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Nov 86 p 4

[Va. Vignjevic, I. Torov report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work on 20 November]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Nov -- The ideological plenum of the LCY Central Committee, which has been prepared for a long time, (by the way it was supposed to be held before the 13th LCY Congress), will be held in mid-February next year. This was said, at the session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work (presided over by Radovan Radonajic). The fact that the topic which will be discussed in winter (the current ideopolitical trends in society and tasks of the LC) is being steadily prepared is also confirmed by the 2-day session of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Presidium held at the end of October, as well as the initiation of a series of talks at the Central Committee (starting next week already) pertaining to ideological trends in culture, talks including secretaries of LC basic organizations, businessmen, and scientists, for which as many as 16 working groups have been formed.

A document some 20 pages long, as we have learned (it was not distributed to journalists due to "confidentiality"), prepared for the joint session of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Presidium, was given to members of the commission at the session itself and, therefore, a 30-minute break was taken for them to read it. The basis for debate was also an introductory speech by Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which was also based on the assessments and conclusions of the above-mentioned joint session of the SFR Presidency and LCY Presidium. [passage omitted]

After recalling the assessments and conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Presidium from 1985, which pertain to intensified ideopolitical work and resolute reaction to any attempt or occurrence of hostile activity, Suvar said, among other things, the following: "These leaderships and others came out in public with similar assessments and conclusions in the past as well, and the social, particularly party public have been asking themselves whether top leaderships are powerless, paralyzed through endless debates behind closed doors, even incompetent due to this or other circumstances to make the right moves and build up their indisputable authority, which we need."

Our political life, Suvar pointed out, is also burdened by the "production" of various cases, affairs, and disorderly [ekscesan] situations, and is often followed only by forums blaming the enemy and that which is hostile. It is precisely for that reason that an impression is created in the broader public that there are many more enemies than there actually are. "Our main problem is not the enemy's strength, but our weaknesses and failures, ideological confusion in the LC and its virtual inability to change things in conformity with its proclamations, and to do so from every basic organization to the Central Committee.

"I am deeply convinced that our main problem does not lie in the strength and activity of the enemies, but in the danger that fertile ground is prepared for them by increasing workers class and people's masses discontent, particularly by the suppression and unused strength of young generations, as well as the feeling spreading through those young generations that they are marginal and lacking a future."

"We have thousands of people in our communist movement who are doing nothing but spitting at that communist movement in a most ignoble way, flagrantly disagreeing with the LCY Program even when playing the role of great intellectuals and giving hundreds of interviews in the whole country, and we still do not expel them from the party." [paragraph continues]

"Instead, they gain fame all the way to being promoted internationally which sometimes includes financial gain."

"We do not need trials in this country unless organized activity against the social order is involved, nor bans on books and newspapers, if we 'call a spade a spade' in time and before the broadest public, and expel from the party those people who disagree with the program."

At the same time, we must strive to make communist and socialist public opinion function, to have everything be open before the party and people, to have there be less apparatus and forum policy and closed confessions, that everything be out in the open, that we start from the fact that the power of socialist public thought in the country is dominant, by far the strongest.

Another one of Suvar's assessments attracts attention:

"While at the level of the LCY leadership, there are talks and agreements, quarrels and conclusions, in the leaderships of republics and provinces there exist very strong monolithic tendencies that are 'arranged' according to party organizations and lower leaderships in their own republic or province, and to others in Yugoslavia and the Federation, one primarily proves the validity of its policy, reproaching the others -- not explicitly, but more or less 'diplomatically' -- that their policy is not good. One hides nationalism and other 'isms' in one's own community, and points to nationalisms and 'isms' in others. A great skill of 'bickering,' accusations and reproaches behind the scenes has developed among our leaders -- there are even mutual abhorrence, distrust, hoaxes -- and what remains on the surface are diplomatic manners and the protocol of interstate visits and talks."

In a polemical manner, Vukasin Micunovic, the first participant in the debate, expressed reserve toward the document and Suvar's assessments by saying: "Here I am in such a position that I must take the introducer's word for it, since his speech was not further elaborated by supplying data on the ideological front." Micunovic remarked that the document includes a different assessment of the 13th LCY Congress which does not match the existing one and that among points on which there is no unity in the LC, one cannot accept the claim that there are no elements of unity on the Stabilization Program, since that assessment is also contrary to the Congress. He also pointed out that by introducing a working group that prepares the February plenum, one narrows down the work of existing organs of the Central Committee and this Commission.

Replying to Micunovic's remarks, Suvar remarked that the document (distributed to members of the commission) is a paper of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Presidium, a working memorandum, and repeated the stand on the congress which "did not, to be honest, deal with the battles that the LC is now facing." He also pointed out that the February plenum will not be prepared by a narrow working group, but a group of about 70 people, most of whom are members of the Central Committee.

Taking the floor for the second time, Micunovic replied with surprise that Suvar reproached him for his distrust of the document, and he himself criticized "forum work" in his introductory speech. Micunovic reiterated that the formation of 16 working groups for discussions and preparation of the plenum reduced the work of this commission and that the document from the session of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Presidium had been made in a hurry, under "the pressure from opposition forces." He pointed out that in all this work one repeats our peculiar method: In order for the membership to work, we tell it what to do, without respecting the opinion of that membership, the grassroots. [passage omitted]

BORBA ANALYSIS OF 'FEDERALIZATION' OF THE LCY

AU042052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Nov 86 p 2

[Ivan Torov commentary: "Dangerous White Gloves"]

[Excerpts] Last Thursday, speaking from the position of a member of the LCY Presidium, Dr Stipe Suvar launched to the public a "grave accusation" of republican and provincial leaderships. Retold in brief, it was the following:

Monolithic tendencies are very strong in republican and provincial leaderships. Their main trait is centralism and a strict attitude, without much democracy, toward "one's own" membership and "one's own" lower leaderships, while federalist qualities are brought into the united LCY again. [passage omitted]

During recent years, we have seen that the federalization of the LCY is very much possible, irrespective of all the vows in documents, at congresses, and in statements that we are against it. We have reached that truth long ago, more or less simultaneously with the realization that in decomposing the federal state we made so many failures and mistakes which now seem to be very difficult to correct painlessly.

Even if those sins can be attributed to previous leaderships, there still remains a lot of space for the question of how it is possible that the leadership of our political movement fails to sufficiently observe the fact that the practice of two-faced behavior has been established -- legalized so to speak -- in that movement, or -- to be more precise -- at its top places. One way of behaving is in republics and provinces where through monolithic tendencies one wants to establish in one's community a firm hierarchy of relations of the type where "one should know who is what"; and the other way is to turn to the federation and other communities in a way that has objectively led and is still leading to destabilization, that is, to strengthen the authority and power of the parts at the expense of the whole. The consequences have already been known: national economies, mutual exclusivity, constrained self-managing, political and delegate life, political and economic mistakes, frequent divisions even about the most insignificant issues, distrust, bickering, abhorrence, even accusations, and all that framed with "diplomatic manners, protocols, and white gloves."

Even if someone hoped that the 13th LCY Congress will mean a final break with such relations, since the highest party gathering confirmed that "we are all against federalization and different ideological approaches," we can now see that this is not happening. Several months after the congress, we are told that the same tendencies that were characteristic of the past period are still very strong in republican and provincial leaderships. Does that mean that those forces are so strong that they cannot be coped with, or does the truth also lie in the fact that the federal political top failed to make the right moves in time to order a halt to that "double game"?

Only registering the fact that we are disunited because of this or the other reason and that we behave in this or the other way cannot lead to anything good. After all, this means admitting inability to leave the "vicious circle" of ideological confrontations and confusions. It would mean simplifying things too much if we observed this as power(lessness) or (dis)ability, neglecting deeper reasons which enable bureaucratic and dogmatic logics to survive for too long.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 237 10 December 1986

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

- GDR Receives Bloc Experts From Geneva Talks [ADN] BB 1
- CSCE Debates, Proposals Continue in Vienna BB 1
  - Hungarian on 'Third Basket' [MTI] BB 1
  - GDR on S&T Cooperation [ADN] BB 2
  - CSSR on Polish Proposal [CTK] BB 2
  - Poles on Information Policy [PAP] BB 2

ALBANIA

- AWP Paper on Proletarian Internationalism B 1
- Plaka-Led Delegation Departs for France 8 Dec B 2
- Cuko Attends Women's Union Council Plenum B 2
- Isai, Mihaili Attend Oil Refinery Ceremony B 3
- Alia Receives New Spanish Ambassador B 3
- Envoy to Algeria Presents Credentials to Bendjedid B 4
- Alia Speech at Lezhe Anniversary Meeting B 4
- Korbeci, Others Attend Cuban Ambassador's Cocktail B 5
- Albanians in Bulgaria Greet Alia on National Day [ZERI I POPULLIT 3 Dec] B 5
- Carcani, Presidium Receive National Day Greetings B 6
  - Bulgarian Chairman Atanasov [ZERI I POPULLIT 2 Dec] B 6
  - SFRY President Mikulic [ZERI I POPULLIT 2 Dec] B 6
  - Hungarian Presidential Council [ZERI I POPULLIT 2 Dec] B 6

BULGARIA

- Tanchev Ends Kuwait Visit, Grants Interview [Kuwait AL-ANBA' 6 Dec] C 1
- BCP Daily Editorial on Ideological Innovation [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Nov] C 4
- Life Almost 'Back to Normal' After Quake C 5
- Zhikov, Atanasov Greet Laos on National Day [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Dec] C 6
- Spain Signs Bilteral Trade Protocol 9 Dec C 6
- Leaders' Public Appearances 30 Nov-6 Dec C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Husak, Strougal Attend Federal Assembly Session D 1
- Finance Minister Explains Draft Budget D 1
  - Assembly Approves Plan D 3

Gottwald Invoked To Encourage Party Purity D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 22 Nov]
Writer Urges Debate on Czech-Slovak Tensions D 5
[Cejka in PRAVADA 26 Nov]
Hoffmann Talks With Nicaraguan TU Delegation D 5
Leaders Greet Lao Leaders on National Holiday D 6
[RUDE PRAVO 2 Dec]
Briefs: Scientific Agreement With SRV; Jakes Receives Soviet Scientist D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED's Sieber Meets With CPC Delegation E 1
SED's Mueller Signs Cooperation Accord With FLN E 1
Leaders Greet Lao Leaders on National Day E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Dec]
Honecker Chairs Council of State Session E 2
Kessler at Political Meeting of Defense Ministry E 3
Briefs: Central Committee Member Dies; Tisch Visits Miners; ADN-SUNA Protocol E 4

HUNGARY

'Relevant Authorities' Investigating 'Murder' F 1
Envoy in Vienna Talks on Church-State Relations F 1
Financial Restructuring Creates 3 New Banks F 2
GDR's Weiz Signs Scientific Agreement, Departs F 2
Marjai Receives SFRY Ministers; Protocol Signed F 2
Grosz Meets Visiting Mongolian Delegation F 3
MSZMP's Ovari Opens Soviet Friendship Conference F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 24 Nov]
Leaders Send Message to Laos on National Day F 4
[Nepszabadsag 2 Dec]
Patriotic Front Approves Resolution on Tasks F 5
Briefs: Envoy Presents Credentials; Outgoing Sudanese Ambassador; Incoming U.S. Ambassador; Press Union Formed; Official Returns From Cuba; Hamori To Laos; Outgoing Pakistani Envoy F 6

POLAND

Government Prohibits Kennedy's Walesa Visit [AFP] G 1
Orzechowski Meets With Libyan Counterpart G 1
TU Official Discusses Trade Union Pluralism G 1
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 21 Nov]
Jaruzelski Addresses 5 Dec PRON Meeting G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 6-7 Dec]
Council of Ministers Reviews Social Security G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 6-7 Dec]
Discuss Sanitation G 6
Honkisz Interview on Voivodship Party Cadres G 7
[ZOLINIERZ WOLNOSCI 13 Nov]
Catholic Activists Hold Consultative Meeting G 9
Bearers of Anti-Alcohol Banners Charged, Fined G 10
[PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI 23 Nov]
Men Fined for 'Illegal Publication' Roles G 10
Briefs: Outgoing Envoy to Morocco; Cooperation With Spain; FRG TV Agreement; Fishing Accord With Canada G 11

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs RCP CC Plenum; Agenda Adopted H 1
Commission Session Protocol Signed With Bulgaria H 1
Oprea Received Al-Asad; Joint Session Ends H 2
Delegate at CSCE Speaks on Mediterranean Issues H 2
Ceausescu Attends Working People's Plenum H 3
Nicu Ceausescu Addresses CP Student Plenum H 4
Spy Case Cited To Spur Vigilance Among People H 4
    [Ungherea in ROMANIA LIBERA 26 Nov]
Ceausescu Receives New Envoy From Botswana H 5
Ceausescu Message to Lao Leaders on National Day H 6
    [SCINTEIA 2 Dec]

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY Delegation Led by Renovica Departs for USSR I 1
Orlandic Gets Honecker, Husak Letter for Renovica I 1
LCY: Some Editorial Boards a Bourgeois Platform I 1
Kosoco Assembly Discusses Economy, Emigration I 2
    [BORBA 22-23 Nov]
Kosovo Convenes Symposium on Self-Protection I 3
Slovene Youth League's Views 'Unacceptable' I 3
Slovene SAWP Conference Assails VJESNIK Article I 4
Macedonia LC Discusses Economy, Irredentists I 5
    [BORBA 21 Nov]
  LC Punishes Officials I 6
    [NOVA MAKEDONIJA 22 Nov]
Croatian LC on Economic Plans for 1987 I 7
    [BORBA 22-23 Nov]
Ljubljana Referendum on Ecology Issue Loses I 8
    [Pjevic in BORBA 25 Nov]
Briefs: Trade With Iraq I 9

GDR RECEIVES BLOC EXPERTS FROM GENEVA TALKS

ID091803 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN) -- Berhard Neugebauer, the GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, on Tuesday received specialists from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Hungary Poland, and the USSR, who are taking part in the Geneva disarmament conference as part of the "group of scientific experts for consultations on measures related to international cooperation in the detection and identification of seismological incidents." They are currently in Berlin for a working meeting on questions concerning verification of a nuclear test ban. [passage omitted]

CSCE DEBATES, PROPOSALS CONTINUE IN VIENNA

Hungarian on 'Third Basket'

LD041032 Budapest MTI in English 0940 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, December 4 (MTI) -- Over the recent period the Vienna Follow-Up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has assessed the implementation of the Helsinki recommendations amidst keen debates. According to MTI's Vienna correspondent the sharpest debates between the representatives of the socialist and the capitalist countries emerged about the humanitarian issues of the "Third Basket". As it appears, the willingness of the United States, Britain and Canada to hold genuine talks on other fields of European cooperation, the future of disarmament talks and economic cooperation is "bundled" to their view of the prgress made in fulfilling the "Third Basket" recommendations.

The Hungarian delegation, along with the representatives of several other countries, endeavours for maintaining the constructive and objective frames of debates. Istvan Kormendy, member of the Hungarian delegation, said "we noted with satisfaction that the participating states had almost unanimously given a positive assessment to the Stockhold Agreement on Confidence - and Security-Building Measures. Many countries, including Hungary, took a stand that the next phase of the conference on disarmament should start after the Vienna conference as soon as possible. According to the experience gained in Stockholm, the forum of 35 countries is suitable for the discussion of complex security issues. The most urgen task is to decrease the conventional forces of the two military alliances. Reasonable proportions must be established and main attention focused on the forces of major military powers, without excluding smaller states from the process of arms reduction and disarmament."

Analysing economic information and business relations Sandor Szabo said in the competent committee: Some Western states issue entry visas under considerably unfavourable conditions than the rapid and flexible Hungarian practice. The limitation of transfer of technology, discriminative measures and protectionist barriers deprive the Helsinki recommendations of their meaning, whereas they were meant to promote business relations, improve information, and encourage marketing.

Addressing human relations, Istvan Darvasi called for a debate free from temper and political and ideological prejudice. We hold it important to make a further advance in that field, Istvan Darvasi said and described Hungary's relevant practice.

GDR on S&T Cooperation

LD051743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, 5 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR deems very important a balanced development of numerous forms of scientific-technological cooperation among the CSCE member states for mutual benefit. This was stated by Peter Steglich, head of the GDR delegation, at a plenary session of the CSCE review meeting in Vienna today. He advocated that the areas of scientific-technological cooperation listed in the Helsinki Final Act be extended to those subjects that show a particularly dynamic rate of development. The GDR, in realization of the recommendation of the Final Act, can refer to comprehensive and mutually beneficial international scientific-technological cooperation. It is striving to shape these relations in the long term, steadily and sturdily. At the CSCE Vienna meeting the GDR is in favor of agreeing on specific steps to reduce obstacles and to give a new impulse to scientific-technological cooperation within the East-West framework.

The Austrian delegation, in dealing with this subject, has explained its country's great interest in the development and deepening of international cooperation with the CEMA countries. Austrian enterprises have gained positive experience during this cooperation in principle. Yugoslav representative Ambassador Ignac Golob said that East-West cooperation should be raised to a higher level also in the economic sphere.

CSSR Delegate on Polish Proposal

LD092034 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna Dec 9 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak delegate Milan Kadnar expressed today full support to the Polish proposal that the Stockholm conference be authorized to deal also with disarmament in Europe. Speaking at the follow-up meeting to the conference on European Security and Cooperation here he stressed that Czecholsovakia was prepared to contribute to an agreement which would strengthen the security and peace future of Europe. The conference should consider measures towards a reduction in armed forces and conventional armament which would consolidate the military-strategic balance. The head of the Czechoslovak delegation pointed out the different attitudes of the Warsaw Treaty states and NATO to disarmament. While the former propose substantial cuts in troops and conventional arms, NATO plans further strengthening of its military potential. Milan Kadnar gave a detailed list of types of military technology that the NATO defence ministers decided at their latest session should be bought by the Pact.

Poles on Information Policy

LD071956 Warsaw PAP in English 1927 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, Dec 7 -- Addressing a debate on information policy in East-West relations held at the CSCE Vienna '86 meeting, Poland's delegate Jerzy Nowak has presented the outcome of the Jablonna-6 meeting of journalists from the East and the West and described it as an example of implementing by Poland those Helsinki decisions which recommended creation of conditions favouring free exchange of opinions between newsmen of the East and the West. Poland's delegate pointed out that the atmosphere at the Jablonna-6 meeting was marked by objectivity and tolerance. The importance which the Polish authorities attach to debates in Jablonna was evidenced by Wojciech Jaruzelski's meeting with the participants in that forum. "Poland wants these meetings to become a common and lasting achievement of the CSCE process serving to construct bridges between the East and the West, maintain dialogue and agreement between nations and strengthen the European identity," Jerzy Nowak said.

AWP PAPER ON PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

AU051853 Tirana ATA in English 1115 GMT 5 Dec 86

["Proletarian Internationalism -- A Firm Line of the Party of Labour of Albania -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 5 (ATA) -- The 9th congress of the party was a vivid testimony to the proletarian internationalism as one of the fundamental features which has always characterized the PLA since the day of its founding 45 years ago. The congress strongly expressed the unshakable determination of our party to continue to march on the road of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, illuminated by the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, writes Prof. Agim Popa in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT.

The first fundamental demand of proletarian internationalism is to perform the revolutionary task, hence to fight to ensure the triumph of the revolution and carry forward socialism on the part of each country because the promotion of the revolutionary movement throughout the world is realised by consolidating, developing and carrying it to victory in each country. And the decisive factor of the revolution and the socialist construction is the internal factor. This does not deny at all the role of the external factor and the foreign internationalist aid. But despite the special importance the latter takes in set conditions, it remains a second-hand factor, an auxiliary one, which exerts its influence always through the internal factor. The revolution and socialism are neither exported nor imported. From here it comes out that the self-reliance is an objective indispensability and a general law in the revolution and the liberation struggle, in the construction and defence of socialism as well as a fundamental demand and expression of the application of proletarian internationalism.

The 9th congress confirmed with greatest clarity the firm determination of our party to consistently adhere in the future to the policy of self-reliance elaborated by Comrade Enver Hoxha, a policy which guaranteed the complete freedom and national sovereignty to Albania, the independent political, economic and cultural development, the policy which protects Albania from the foreign pressures and dictate. The principle of self-reliance lies at the foundation of the completely independent, sovereign, principled, courageous deeply anti-imperialist and internationalist foreign policy of our party and socialist state, a policy which is not conditioned by any kind of obligation towards foreign powers. This is a principled stand from which our party and country have never and will never flinch.

The foreign policy and the international stands, defined by the congress on this basis of complete independence, the author writes, are a policy and stands of the ceaseless struggle against imperialism and reaction, first of all against the biggest and most dangerous enemies of the peoples of the entire world, of the peace and international security, American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. All the documents of the congress regarding the questions of the current international situation and of foreign polciy are pervaded by the spirit of the consistent internationalism, of the concern for the interests of the peoples, for their freedom and independence, which are threatened and trampled underfoot by the predatory, expansionist, oppressive and aggressive policy of imperialism, especially of the two superpowers, by the military blocs manipulated by them, by their hegemonist rivalry for world domination and by the bargains they strike at the expense of the other peoples and countries.

Proceeding from principled revolutionary and internationalist positions, the 9th congress of the party affirmed the firm determination of our party to continue the struggle against modern revisionism of every hue, for the defence of Marxism-Leninism. The congress strongly expressed the resoloute, internationalist support that our party and country have given and are giving to the just, revolutionary, liberation, democratic struggles, to the Marxist-Leninist parties and forces all over the world. In its relations with the Marxist-Leninist parties and forces the PLA has always adhered consistently to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The bourgeoisie, imperialism and the reactionary forces try by all manner of means to hit and ruin the revolutionary and liberation movements. They label the struggles of the freedom loving working people and peoples as terrorism with the aim of discrediting them and to justify the application of state terrorism and counterrevolutionary violence, to legalise the aggressive interferences and actions against different countries.

Voicing the principled disapproval of our party with regard to the desperate terroristic acts and anarchic and adventurous actions which have served the enemies of the revolution and the liberation struggles, the 9th congress unmasked and powerfully denounced the state counter revolutionary terrorism of the bourgeoisie and imperialism and expressed the unreserved support of the just struggles of the proletariat and the other working people, of the freedom loving peoples and progressive forces. "The right to rise against the social oppression and injustices, the right to fight with arms for the freedom and independence of the homeland," the 9th congress reached at the conclusion, "is an undeniable right".

The Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary, deeply intenationalist internal and foreign policy, the author stresses, have ensured our party and country a good name and an international prestige. The PLA and our country enjoys the love and respect of the revolutionaries, Marxist-Leninists, progressive men and the peoples, their invaluable support, which constitutes a great encouragement for our people. This is why the genuine revolutionaries and Marxist-Leninists consider the support for and the defense of Socialist Albania as an internationalist duty of first rate importance. Likewise, as Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the 9th congress of the party, the peoples struggling for freedom and independence, the Marxist-Leninist sister parties, the revolutionary, liberation, democratic and antifascist forces will always enjoy the unsparing support of the Party of Labour of Albania, the sympathy and fraternal solidarity of the Albanian people.

PLAKA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FRANCE 8 DEC

AU081938 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Sokrat Plaka, left today for France at the invitation of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CUKO ATTENDS WOMEN'S UNION COUNCIL PLENUM

AU051330 Tirana ATA in English 0816 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, December 5 (ATA) -- The plenum of the Genral Council of the WUA [Women's Union of Albania] convened in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in the capital on December 4 before noon. It dwelt on the further elevation of the militant spirit of the women's organisations to implement the tasks set by the 9th congress of the party.

Present was also the representative of the Central Committee of the party, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Lenka Cuko. [passage omitted]

Comrade Lenka Cuko spoke in the meeting too. She pointed out among others that always, the word of the party has aroused new energies among women, has inspired them to work actively on the fronts of work and production, art and culture, science and defence of the homeland. The same is happening these days after the 9th congress when the women of our country, like all the working people, are working hard to become "standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha and fighters for the implementation of the decisions of the 9th congress of the party."

ISAI, MIHAILI ATTEND OIL REFINERY CEREMONY

AU071611 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 7 (ATA) -- The 30th anniversary of the creation of the oil processing plant was celebrated in Cerrik of Elbasan District. A jubilee meeting was organized on the occasion.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Hekuran Isai, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Qirjako Mihali, the minister of energetics Lavdosh Ahmeti, etc.

During the three decades the plant was further expanded. Carrying into effect the instructions of Comrade Enver Hoxha during the visits to this plant, the processing capacity increased 3.6 times and now it produces 16 by-products as against 6 that were at the beginning. Working with mobilization to carry into effect the tasks of the 9th congress of the party, the oilmen fulfilled by 100.3 percent the plan of total industrial production for the 11 month period. The export was provided with 4.4 percent more products of high quality.

On behalf of the former working people of this plant, Comrade Hekuran Isai greeted those present.

Then the orders of medals of work conferred by the Presidium of the People's Assembly were given to the distinguished oilmen, specialists and cadres for their high results in production, the promotion of technical - scientific revolution, etc.

ALIA RECEIVES NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR

AU031526 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 3 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, yesterday received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Spain to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Luis Cuervo, who presented the credentials.

Present at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; director at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Andon Berxholi; and the chief of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cifligu.

The ambassador was accompanied by diplomats of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain.

ENVOY TO ALGERIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO BENJEDID

AU091237 Tirana ATA in English 1025 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, December 9 (ATA) -- On December 7, 1986 the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Algerian People's and Democratic Republic, Dhimiter Stamo, presented his credentials to the president of the Algerian People's and Democratic Republic, Chadli Bendjedid. [passage omitted]

ALIA SPEECH AT LEZHE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU011331 Tirana ATA in English 1039 GMT 1 Dec 86

["From the Speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the Solemn Meeting in Lezhe" -- ATA headline; delivered on 29 November]

[Text] Tirana, December 1 (ATA) -- In his speech at the solemn meeting in Lezha on occasion of November 28 and 29 celebrations, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the party, stressed among others:

November 28 and 29 are two memorable events in the glorious history of our people. We have celebrated and will celebrate them always, every year, in centuries, with joy, with new achievements and victories. These two events remind us of the countless sacrifices, of the heroic colossal struggle our people have waged through centuries for freedom and independence. We honour today the great deed of the renaissance patriots, the great act of the proclamation of the national independence, which opened up a new stage in the history of our people. In particular we honour with deep respect the heroic national Liberation War, this magnificent epopee of the party and the people. Through this struggle the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha guaranteed the genuine freedom and national independence to the homeland. What's more important, this struggle brought about the social liberation of the people.

This year we celebrate the great November celebrations soon after the successful conclusion of the proceedings of the 9th congress of the party, this significant event in the history of the party and our people, the congress which laid down the future tasks and objectives. We must realize these tasks and objectives through our toil, struggle and sweat in the course of the all-around development of the country during the 8th Five Year Plan.

The great impetus at work and the revolutionary enthusiasm which have swept the working masses all over the country, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, is the best response to the decisions of the congress, it is an expression of the militant unity of the people round the party, their confidence and determination to march on the road shown by the party.

As the Congress of the party pointed out, our country has many forces, large reserves. Our people have magnificent features, they are determined, to forge ahead, they love progress.

The situation created after the congress of the party far and wide our country is brilliant. [as received] It is characterized by the steel unity of the people with the party, the revolutionary optimism, the firm confidence in the future.

Our people live free in their own country. No foreign power, great or medium size, can dictate its will on them, because we owe nothing to anybody. We are determined to march on the road of development self-reliantly, which is the sole road that leaves our hands free, that strengthens the freedom and independence of the homeland.

The history of our people is millenary. And all this history in no case has shown that this people have done harm to anybody. On the contrary, our people is a people with a great heart, with internationalist spirit, it is a brave, noble and loyal people. When it was needed, they have helped the other peoples and have fought for their freedom, national independence and sovereignty. We stressed at the 9th congress too that others have experienced and will experience no evil from the Albanian territory.

The 9th congress of the party compiled a whole program for the development of the economy and culture, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion. This program expresses the great pledge of the party before the people. The Albanian communists had their say courageously at the congress and will keep their pledge. They will keep aloft and carry forward the revolutionary impetus of the masses, will consolidate the all-sided achievements of this year, which is the first year of the new five-year plan.

KORBECI, OTHERS ATTEND CUBAN AMBASSADOR'S COCKTAIL

AU031527 Tirana ATA in English 0858 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 3 (ATA) -- On occasion of the National Day and the 30th anniversary of the "Granma" landing, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Carlos Alonso Moreno, gave a cocktail at the embassy seat on December 2.

Present were the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci; the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka; the vice minister of health service, Luftulla Ceka, and other guests.

Present were also heads of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ALBANIANS IN BULGARIA GREET ALIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051643 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec 86 p 3

[Cable to Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Abanians resident in Bulgaria -- date not given]

[Text] We, Albanians resident in Albania, gathered together in our embassy in Sofia, on the occasion of the national days of 28 and 29 November and the 42d anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland from foreign invaders, would like to use this occasion to send our best greetings to you and all our brothers in Albania. Although far away from our fatherland for a long time, our hearts and minds have never been divided from it. Results and achievements in various fields of the life of the fatherland delight us and make us proud. We are convinced that in the future too our fatherland will become daily more lovely, and will achieve even greater successes.

May our fatherland live as long as the mountains, and blossom forth every day.

Long life to you, Comrade Ramiz, in the service of the cause of the fatherland and of socialism.

CARCANI, PRESIDIUM RECEIVE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

Bulgarian Chairman Atanasov

AU051649 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec p 3

[Cable to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution and the liberation of Albania, in the name of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in my own name, I send to you and the fraternal Albanian people most sincere greetings and best wishes for success in the building of socialism.

I express the trust that relations to the mutual benefit of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will develop in the future too, in the interests of our two friendly peoples, of peace and social progress.

SFRY President Mikulic

AU051651 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec p 3

[Cable to Adil Carcani, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY -- date not given]

[Text] Excellency: We ask you to accept, on the occasion of the national day of your country, my greetings and congratulations, with best wishes for the mutual development of mutual cooperation and for the well-being of the people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Hungarian Presidential Council

AU051719 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 86 p 3

[Cable to the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania from the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we send you our best wishes and congratulations. The People's Republic of Hungary will strive in the future to develop relations between our two countries and peoples, in all fields, to the benefit of socialism and peace.

In the name of the Hungarian working people, we wish to Albanian people, who are building socialism, new successes on the day of the 42d anniversary of their liberation.

TANCHEV ENDS KUWAIT VISIT, GRANTS INTERVIEW

JN081948 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 6 Dec 86 p 4

[Interview with Petur Tanchev, Bulgarian State Council first deputy chairman, by correspondent Yahya Hamzah in Kuwait -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Hamzah] What are your impressions of your visit to Kuwait? What were the most prominent results attained during your meetings with his highness the amir, the heir apparent, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, and ranking Kuwait officials, whether on the level of bilateral relations or on issues of mutual interest?

[Tanchev] This is my second visit to Kuwait. I am happy to say that our relations with this friendly country are based on mutual respect, reciprocal interests, and noninterference in domestic affairs. [passage omitted]

I can say that our meetings with his highness the amir, his highness the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, and other Kuwaiti officials were held in a cordial and constructive atmosphere and demonstrated a similarity in viewpoints on the issues discussed. Our meetings also emphasized our common concern about mankind and enabled us to positively assess the development of the successful cooperation between our two countries and to show that there are many opportunities so far unused for promoting this cooperation in all fields, particularly in the economic field. [passage omitted]

[Hamzah] Let us now move from your country's relations with Kuwait to a broader perspective. Are there preliminary contacts with respect to establishing relations between Bulgaria and some Arab Gulf countries, particularly since Oman and the UAE have established diplomatic relations with the USSR?

[Tanchev] We have repeatedly stated our readiness to establish relations of this type. This is natural and stems from Bulgaria's principled policy to enhance world peace and promote cooperation with all countries, irrespective of their political system. In addition to this, everybody knows our country's support for just Arab causes and the warm feelings the Bulgarian people have for the Arab people, including people in the Arab Gulf region.

I believe all the conditions exist for establishing diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the Gulf. Contacts and mutual cooperation and understanding have also existed between Bulgaria and Kuwait for many years and are a splendid model in this respect.

[Hamzah] U.S.-Iranian secret contacts and the supply of weapons to Iran recently led to an exacerbation of tension in the Gulf and to the intensification of the war between Iran and Iraq. What is your country's stand on the Gulf war?

[Tanchev] The current intricate international state of affairs foreshadow a perilous transformation of local conflicts into regional and even comprehensive conflicts. We share the concern of peace-loving forces in the world over the escalation of the bloody and meaningless conflict between Iraq and Iran.

For this reason, our country firmly supports the end of military operations and the settlement of controversial issues between the two neighbor countries through peaceful negotiations. [paragraph continues]

No matter what the results of the military operations ar, the two countries will be the only losers. The facts also show that the forces which pay benefit from this conflict; these forces are Israel and those supporting it.

[Hamzah] It is a well-known fact you have close relations with Iraq. Why then does your cooperation with it not comprise supplying it with the weapons needed for confronting the Iranian aggression against its territory? What is your opinion of the Iranian intransigence toward all peace initiatives for ending the war?

[Tanchev] My answer to this question is connected to my answer to the previous question, and I believe I have answered the greater part of the question. As for Iraq, we are cooperating with it in all fields, including political, economic, and cultural fields. There are scores of projects which were implemented or are currently under implementation within the framework of the close cooperation which exists between us, and the Iraqi people and command highly value the results of this cooperation.

[Hamzah] Some press reports say Bulgaria allows Jews to emigrate to Israel or that it is on the verge of taking such a step. How true is this, and do you not believe it will affect your good relations with Arab countries?

[Tanchev, smiling] These press reports make me laugh. I do not know what the sources of this information are. I would like to mention here that these rumors will cause astonishment in Bulgaria. As far as I know, not a single Bulgarian citizen of Jewish origion has applied to the State Council over the past 20 or 30 years to emigrate to either Israel or to any other country. These rumors undoubtedly aim at harming Bulgaria's reputation and its good relations with Arab countries.

[Hamzah] There are other rumors and reports, particularly recently, about the possibility of resuming Israel Soviet relations and Israel started saying that other socialist countries will also resume relations with Israel. What do you have to say to this? Is there any real intention to do this or do you have specific conditions for resuming these relations?

[Tanchev] We severed our diplomatic relations with Israel as a result of the war of aggression which it carried out in 1967 and which led to the occupation of Arab territories. There is no question that the causes for the severance of diplomatic relations continue to exist and that the Israeli aggression against Arab countries continues to take place. Israel continues to occupy the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Arab Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, and southern Lebanon, and the Palestinian people are still expelled from their land and deprived of their legitimate national rights, such as their right to self-determination and establishing an independent state on their soil.

Israel also continues to encourage disputes in Lebanon and to fan their flames. Israeli measures of aggression against its Arab neighbors and the inhabitants ofthe occupied territories have become a daily occurrence. From this premise, we do not believe that the circumstances are appropriate for resuming diplomatic relations with Israel. I would like to add these rumors are part of the campaign seeking to distort the principled and sincere stands of the USSR and Bulgaria, as well as the stands of other socialist countries, on the Middle East issue.

[Hamzah] With respect to the proposal for convening an international conference for settling the Middle East problem, how, in your opinion, can this be achieved in light of the intransigence of Israel, which does not agree to having the USSR participate in the conference or in efforts to settle this cause?

[Tanchev] Bulgaria has repeatedly stated that there would be no just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis unless Israel completely and unconditionally withdraws from Arab territories which were occupied in 1967, as well as acknowledging the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and to establishing an independent state on their soil, and securing the right of all countries in the region to live in peace and security.

From this premise, Bulgaria fully supports the Soviet Union's proposals on 29 July 1984 on convening an international conference to settle the Middle East problem with the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States and all the parties concerned, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative. [passage omitted]

[Hamzah] What is the nature of your current relations with the PLO, your stand toward the Palestinian camps war in Lebanon, and your stand on the differences among the Palestinian revolution factions?

[Tanchev] Bulgaria and its people support the Palestinian people's just struggle. As I have already stated, we consider the PLO the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, whose right to establish an independent state we fully support.

We are following the reports on the armed clashes between the Amal factions and the Palestinian fighters in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon with great anxiety. I have stated more than once that joint action among Syria, the Lebanese nationalist forces, the Palestinian resistance movement, and all the forces in the Arab world which are hostile to Zionism is an important factor for foiling the Israeli schemes, fully supported by the United States. These schemes seek to impose separate solutions on the Arab people with respect to settling the Middle East problem. We sincerely hope the clashes in Lebanon will stop as soon as possible, that differences will be solved through political solutions, and that the solution will be in the interest of the joint struggle against the Israeli aggression. [passage omitted]

[Hamzah] What about your relations with Egypt? Are they still within an economic framework or have they developed for the better on a political level?

[Tanchev] Our cooperation with Egypt following the resumption of diplomatic relations has been constantly developing and comprises new fields, especially since these relations are traditional ones and their temporary suspension was an anomalous matter. The two parties understood this fact and are now exerting efforts to compensate for the delay which took place.

[Hamzah] What is your stand on the issue of international terrorism?

[Tanchev] Bulgaria's stand on terrorism is firm and principled. Bulgaria vehemently rejects terrorism, which is an alien phenomenon in our society. We completely reject it as a policy and as a way of taking action. [passage omitted]

Are not the Israeli aggression and the measures to impose so-called sanctions against Libya and Syria, as well as against Angola, Mozambique, and Nicaragua, some of the manifestations of international terrorism? We also reject attempts to link a just national struggle to terrorism and attempts to depict the former as a form of terrorism.

Our country and the countries allied to it have repeatedly said they are ready to undertake constructive cooperation with other countries to eliminate this dangerous phenomenon. We call for abiding by international conventions and taking the necessary measures to eliminate any manifestation of terrorism in the world. That's why we support Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's proposal on forming an international committee to define the meaning of the expression terrorism.

[Hamzah] What is the reality regarding the issue of Bulgarian Muslims and what is your reply to Turkey's accusations to your country in this respect? Do Muslims in Bulgaria enjoy freedom of worship and are they subjected to any pressures? Why has this issue been raised only in Bulgaria and not in any other neighboring countries?

[Tanchev] There are Muslims in Bulgaria as well as followers of other religions. There is no problem or an issue about their status. Bulgarian Muslims enjoy complete freedom of worship and the accusations leveled against us by the country you have mentioned, that we are putting some kind of pressure on them, are refuted by the religious people themselves. [passage omitted]

It is not difficult to understand why this issue is being raised now. The real objective is not that of defending religion but that of defaming Bulgaria's reputation in the eyes of the Islamic world, particularly in the eyes of the friendly Arab people. [passage omitted]

BCP DAILY EDITORIAL ON IDEOLOGICAL INNOVATION

AU290530 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "For a Creative, Innovative Atmosphere"]

[Excerpts] The creation of a new ideological atmosphere is an urgent necessity and also a vital need in the comprehensive reorganization of social relations; it represents a basic trend in the party strategy adopted by the 13th BCP Congress. The perfection of ideological work for the sake of telling the truth about our achievements, about the problems and trends of our development, is incompatible with the application of outdated cliches in thought and actions and with a dogmatic and moralizing approach to the implementation of theory into practice. This does not mean a rediscovery of the alphabet of Marxist ideology in the analysis of social changes. The dialectics of life demand a critical approach, a revolutionary spirit, and an innovative approach in giving meaning to the positive experience we have accumulated and to the failures of the past; it means living with the pace of the immediate tasks in socialist construction. [passage omitted]

Numerous interesting letters are daily addressed to our editorial board, in which experience is shared and positive and negative examples are cited about the changes in our ideological atmosphere, and the readiness for an extensive dialogue on the role of man and the individual in implementing scientific-technical progress is manifested. [passage omitted]

The enthusiastic involvement and realistic approach which is evident in this dialogue means that there are no and there can be no "taboo" subjects, no uneasy questions, no half-answers, no careless skipping over of different points of view, because this causes indifference and distorts the image of the socialist system and its ideals.

The hopes put in the competitive election principle sometimes meet resistance dictated by various motivations, such as time-serving, passitivity, and unwillingness for reform. This is why the concrete ideological stand must become an insurmountable barrier against stagnation, self-satisfaction, passivity, and the selfish unwillingness to conform with innovative changes. [passage omitted]

The new ideological atmosphere is increased under the conditions of a complicated, multifaceted, and exacerbated struggle against the ideas propagated by the bourgeois propaganda machine. The transformation of counterpropaganda activities into a main trend of ideological work with the working people has assumed particular importance. It is no longer sufficient to refute the assertions of the bourgeous institutions specializing in disinformation and in slandering, but to spread even better and more detailed and topical information on the historical advantages of socialism, on its peace-loving character, and on its struggle for a new type of international relations. Counterpropaganda must be organized as a permanent process; it must be intelligent and bold, precise, and militant. The efficiency of this aspect of ideological work directly depends upon an accurate acquaintance with public opinion and with the people's mood, with the people's emotions. Counterpropaganda is necessary as a factor of primary importance for the formation of a new thought, must conform with the forthcoming socioeconomic changes, and must be aimed at the further development of our society's ideological-political unity.

All peculiar features of the contemporary ideological situation demand a rethinking of the means, methods, and style of work on the journalists' front. [passage omitted]

The reorganization of our entire ideological work contains a powerful ideological potential, because it is directly linked to the stimulation of man's creative possibilities, to the brilliant development of the individual, and to the active participation of every citizen in national interests. The approach to innovation must be similar to that concerning any dynamic and multifaceted process. It must avoid ready-made recipes and prescriptions. The joint, creative efforts of every individual, of every workers collective, of every party organization, and of our entire public are necessary for the successful implementation of this process.

LIFE ALMOST 'BACK TO NORMAL' AFTER QUAKE

AU092017 Sofia BTA in English 1951 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 9 (BTA) -- The second day after the earthquake in the region of Strazhitsa in central Bulgaria has passed. Specialized groups, building materials, delivery vans and vehicles arrive there from the whole country. The people in the region work hard to restore the electric power distribution line. With the exception of a few villages the whole region has already been supplied with electricity. The water supply system has also been restored partially, informs a BTA correspondent from the zone of the earthquake.

Life gradually goes back to normal. All people are sheltered in warm places, accomodated in public buildings, railway coaches, family houses unaffected by the tremour. Cooked meals are being provided to all districts of Strazhitsa and the other villages in need. Highly qualified medical personnel take care of the health of the population, the medicines are free. The industrial enterprises in the region are resuming their normal operation.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051230 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and to Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR:

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of your country's national day -- the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR -- in the name of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and personally in our own names, we send most cordial greetings and good wishes to the LPRP Central Committee, the Government of the LPDR, the fraternal Lao people, and to you personally.

During the past 11 years, the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP, has achieved notable successes in building the new life and in defending the revolutionary achievements against the encroachments of imperialism and international reaction. The recently ended Fourth Congress of the LPRP marked out the tasks for the further comprehensive socioeconomic development of your native land and for the continuing improvement of the living standards of the Lao people.

The LPDR's peace-loving foreign policy, aimed at preserving and consolidating peace and comprehensive development of the friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, enjoys deserved authority and respect in the international arena. The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the constructive proposals of the three fraternal Indochinese countries -- Laos, the SRV, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

We are glad to note that the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our peoples and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and secured by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, are continuously developing, deepening and strengthening.

On the day of your national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Lao people new, still greater successes in fulfilling the plans of the LPRP for building the new society, in the name of peace and progress in the world.

SPAIN SIGNS BILATERAL TRADE PROTOCOL 9 DEC

AU092048 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 9 (BTA) -- Bulgarian and Spanish economists expressed their dissatisfaction with the bilateral trade relations despite their livening-up in the last four years. That is why the protocol of the Sixth Session of the Joint Commission for Trade, Industrial and Technological Cooperation, which was signed here today envisages broadening of the progressive forms of economic cooperation and joint marketing ventures. The most promising fields for cooperation are believed to be the mechanical engineering (machine-tools in particular), electronics, construction, the chemical industry and the biotechnologies.

The protocol stresses the need to activate the contacts between companies from the two countries. Their participation in fairs and other venues will be encouraged. The two countries' economists who gathered here believe that the trade exchange between Bulgaria and Spain can be increased further and that cooperation can be promoted in all fields of economic life.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 30 NOV-6 DEC

AU062130 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts monitored from 30 November through 6 December reports the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council and the Committee for Culture, attended a meeting in Sofia of the organizing committee for the celebration in 1988 of the centennial of Sofia's Kliment Okhridski University (1000 GMT 1 December).

The following leaders were reported to have held traditional meetings on 4 December with the students and staff of higher educational establishments as part of the preparations for Bulgarian Student's Day, to be celebrated on 8 December (all reports in newscast at 2000 GMT on 4 December):

-- Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, visited the Angel Kunchev Higher Technical School in Ruse;
-- Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Economic Council under the Council of Ministers, held a meeting with the students and staff of the Higher Chemical Engineering Institute in Sofia;
-- Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, visited the Lenin Higher Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Institute in Sofia;
-- Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, held a meeting at Veliko Turnovo University;
-- Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, visited the Asen Zlatarov Higher Chemical Engineering Institute in Burgas;
-- Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, held a meeting with the students and staff of Sofia's Higher Medical Institute and the Medical Academy;
-- Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met the students and staff of the Vasil Kolarov Higher Agricultural Institute in Plovdiv;
-- Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, visited the Paisiy Khilendarski University in Plovdiv; and
-- Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Secretary, held a meeting at the Doycho Mikhaylov Teachers' Training Institute in Silistra.

The following leaders held similar traditional meetings with students on 5 December (all reported in newscast at 2030 GMT on 5 December):

-- Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met the students and staff of the Krastyu Sarafov Theatrical School in Sofia;
-- Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met the students of the pedagogical institute in Blagoevgrad;
-- Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, held a meeting at the Higher Architecture and Construction Institute in Sofia;

-- Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, met the students and staff of the higher electrical and mechanical engineering institute in Gabrovo;
-- Dimitur Stoyanov, besides attending the above-mentioned meeting on 4 December, met the students and teaching staff of the Georgi Dimitrov Higher Special School attached to the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs; and
-- Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting at the Karl Marx Higher Economic Institute in Sofia.

HUSAK, STROUGAL ATTEND FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD082147 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Deputies of the Federal Assembly are discussing in Prague today at the third joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations the government bill on the state plan of the development of the national economy of Czechoslovakia for the period 1986-90. Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed at the meeting Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslov Hruskovic, Ignac Janak and Frantisek Pitra; CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, and other figures.

The government bill on the Eighth 5-Year Plan was presented by Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. He stressed that in comparison with the Seventh 5-Year Plan the 17th CPCZ Congress set out for the Eighth 5-Year Plan a markedly more exacting program for economic and social development. The growth of national income from 11.3 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to 19 percent in the Eighth 5-Year Plan is the concrete expression of the policy of accelerating the intensification of the economy, high degree of effectiveness, quality and cost-efficiency. All-round intensification on the basis of the mobilization of creative forces in the scientific and research base, in technological development, the preparation of new production and in innovative activity as well as on the basis of utilizing the advantages of the international division of labor forms the backbone of the concept of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Svatopluk Potac characterized the tasks set in the Eighth 5-Year Plan in individual branches. In conclusion, he recommended that the Federal Assembly approve the submitted bill on the 5-Year plan and gave assurences that the federal government will take all necessary measures and create conditions for the successful fulfillment of the bill.

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS DRAFT BUDGET

LD091402 Prague CTK in English 1235 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 9 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia's draft state budget for 1987 reflects the steady growth in the country's financial resources stemming from permanent economic growth, Federal Finance Minister Jaromir Zak said today.

Jaromir Zak was giving an expose on the 1987 draft budget of the Czechoslovak Federation at the third joint session of the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

The 1968 results create prerequisites for balance in the budgetary economy throughout 1987. However, it is evident that budget incomes from higher effectiveness and the overall contributions from production will be somewhat lower than expected. From the point of view of tasks in 1987 this means that higher demands will be placed on the creation of financial resources in some branches.

The draft state budgets of the federation andd the two republics, and budgets of national committees for 1986 envisage incomes and spendings at a total of 381,900 million crowns, i.e. 4.8 percent more than in 1986. Balance of incomes and requirements are secured in harmony with the law on the 8th Five-Year Plan, Jaromir Zak said.

The finance minister went on to specify that 87 percent of budget incomes come from the socialist economy and 13 percent from taxes paid by the population. The 1987 draft state budget is based on increased financial contribution of economic organizations by 10.1 percent. Increased profit of economic organizations will be decisive for the increase in resources.

The biggest part of budgetary spendings -- over 45 percent -- is earmarked for non-investment spendings on social security, education, health care, culture and other services and activity for the population. Investment and non-investment subsidies to economic organizations are to amount to 16 percent of spendings. The state budget also counts with spendings on the development of science and technology, defence and security of the state, and the fulfillment of other tasks.

The 1987 state budget secures means for the realization of intentions in the living standard sphere, Jaromir Zak continued.

Non-investment spendings on social services and activity for the population are to rise, compared with 1986, by 7,100 millions crowns to a total of 172,800 million crowns. These means are to go to some new tasks connected, for instance, with the introduction of electronics in education, health and other programs. This will bring spendings on education up by 2.5 percent, health care 5.3 percent, and spendings on culture also by 5.3 percent.

The federal finance minister spoke about other intentions of the financial policy. Financial instruments must primarily influence acceleration of the process of intensification, assertion of the interests of the whole society, bigger independence of economic organizations and their increased responsibility for the final results. A number of new measures will be tested from next year in a comprehensive experiment of increased independence and responsibility of economic organizations for efficient development. Rules concerning financial and economic instruments in foreign trade will be adapted from the beginning of 1987 to raise the interest of the economic sphere in the fulfillment and surpassing of tasks and in maximum contribution to the balance of payments of the state.

Jaromir Zak stressed the significance attached to the program of gradual cuts in subsidies to enterprises which have lost their economic justification, subsidies concealing bad economy and low effectiveness and distorting the real economic results of enterprises.

The problem of economic losses of some organizations must be solved more energetically. Steps must be taken to limit possibilities of passive making up for losses by redistribution of financial means which has a bad influence on the interest of enterprises with efficient economy to further improve their results.

Jaromir Zak mentioned losses of some organizations in the sphere of public catering and services, and spoke about the need to rationalize the system of economy, including the creation of material and legal prerequisites for broader individual working activity.

The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly unanimously passed the government bill on the 1987 state budget of the federation.

Assembly Approves Economic Plan

LD100049 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, the Presidium of the Federal Assembly had a session in Prague today, immediately after the joint meeting of the two chambers. It promulgated the law on the state plan of development of the national economy of Czechoslovakia for the years 1986-1990 and the law on the state budget of the Czechoslovak federation for next year.

It further discussed and acknowledged a report on the fulfillment of the legislative program of the federal government this year and the main directions of further improving socialist legislature after the 17th party congress. It also approved the plan of the main tasks of the Federal Assembly and its organs, including the plans of foreign contacts for next year.

The Federal Assembly will pay attention to strengthening socialist legality, developing socialist democracy, strengthening the rights and duties of citizens, as well as their social security. Through its foreign political activity and international contacts, it will contribute toward implementing Czechoslovak foreign policy.

GOTTWALD INVOKED TO ENCOURAGE PARTY PURITY

AU302102 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 86 p 2

[Jarmila Houfova commentary in the "Mirror of the Week" column: "He Is Living in Us -- Capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] Sometimes even events in the distant past can be reflected in our present life, to an extent which makes them an inseparable part of this life. Thus, it is that such events have also determined the nature of our Saturday reflection. Yes, I have in mind the Gottwald anniversary, to which our party and our society have devoted extraordinary attention. The festivities culminated on [20 November] with a solemn meeting in the National Theater in Prague, where Comrade Gustav Husak appraised Klement Gottwald's life work in a speech showing Gottwald's topical significance for today. Undoubtedly, the anniversary provides many of us with an opportunity to ponder in what way Gottwald is living in us, and how; in what way our party's revolutionary history is linked with the present; what we are taking over from the rich legacy of our predecessors for our own activity; and what we are developing under new conditions and situations.

The attitude toward the past, toward history, toward the progressive personalities of our history, toward the leading figures of the workers movement, this attitude is not merely affection for the old, not mere piety; it is a quite topical attitude -- provided, of course, that we want to learn, and do learn, from history, provided that we are willing to take over all that has proved good, provided that we are willing to learn from errors. The attitude toward the present and the future is also an attitude toward the past. This thought filled me when I was reading every line devoted to Kl Gottwald's anniversary. Because his biography is simultaneously the life history of our party, of our people, a part of our own history.

Gottwald always knew that the party would be strong not only because of its doctrine and its program, but also through its links with the people; that it would be all the stronger, the more it would live the people's life, defend their interests, and understand their needs. [paragraph continues]

And even though the party's history also includes tendencies to narrow its ranks in a sectarian way and to uphold an attitude of supremacy, the Gottwald slogan "Face the Masses" put an end to such tendencies.

Gottwald knew very well that the party cannot be without the masses. And it is no coincidence that after the crisis-ridden years 1968-69, under new conditions charged with new and topical contents, the new leadership of our party again raised that Gottwald slogan and projected it into its policy, into its everyday activity. Those difficult, post-crisis times tell many young people nothing because they did not live through those days of immense politicl struggle, when the party was again being formed and when it was winning the trust of the masses and again tightening its links with the people. But we should also not regard those days as an episode of the past, which need no longer be recalled. No, one must not forget them.

The documents of the 17th congress express urgent thoughts on how the party must always continue winning the people's trust under new conditions and in new situations and winning them for our goals; how it must know the people's needs, their mentality; and how it must be firmly linked with the people.

We will never be working in unchangeable, absolutely identical conditions; society will always be uniting, and the party joining forces with the people for new tasks, when formulating new goals or resolving newly arising conflicts. Today, for instance, we reflect on how best to activate and mobilize what we call the human factor, make it adequate to the needs of the present times; on how to expand and deepen our democracy so that millions of people would increasingly, and more and more efficiently, join in the actual process of management and administration. Simply, it is a new understanding of our task in a new situation. And this task can be accomplished exactly by applying the "Gottwald In Us" slogan. On the other hand, it would be insincere not to concede -- and the congress spoke agout this, too -- that we have a lot of formalism in our life; that certain functionaries of public administration maintain an insensitive attitude toward the working people; and that certain people abuse their positions.

Deplorably, this, too, is in a way an old-new problem -- to maintain the purity of the party, to get rid of fellow-travelers and of those who abuse its good name. In August 1945 Comrade Gottwald said that instances are known, and not even isolated ones, of certain comrades succumbing to temptation and abusing their function. "This is a phenomenon which made the old social democratic party fail as a workers party:..." WE ALL, REGARDLESS OF MERITS WON IN THE PAST, MUST OPPOSE ALL THOSE WHO COULD SUCCUMB -- EVEN PUBLICLY, IF THIS SHOULD PROVE NECESSARY; WE MUST DO THIS AS A LESSON TO OTHERS, AND ALSO IN ORDER TO PROVE THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY CONTINUES TO REMAIN THE PARTY OF CLEAN HANDS EVEN IF IT IS THE GOVERNMENT PARTY. THINK OF THE PARTY'S PURITY -- THE PARTY'S MORAL PURITY, AND PURSUIT OF CORRECT POLICY -- THIS, COMRADES, IS THE GREATEST CAPITAL, AND WE MUST NOT SQUANDER THIS CAPITAL. BUT I THINK THAT WE WILL NOT SQUANDER IT."

Gottwald is in us; he is in those who devotedly serve the working people, who fulfill his revolutionary legacy, despite all troubles and difficulties.

WRITER URGES DEBATE ON CZECH-SLOVAK TENSIONS

AU010832 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Nov 86 p 5

[Article by Jaroslav Cejka, chief editor of KMEN, a Czech literary weekly: "Breathing Common Air"]

[Excerpts] The year 1968, which we rightly recall as a year of crisis, was not only a year of mistakes. It was also, aside from other things, the year of a new constitutional arrangement of Czechoslovakia, of the federal setup. This was not just a bureaucratic act; the new constitutional arrangement also entailed changes in the management of the economy of the Czech lands and Slovakia. [passage omitted] Naturally connected with this was a new upsurge of investment activity in Slovakia. But did we always, and everywhere, interpret this upsurge correctly and in due course, did we popularize it? I do not think so. Otherwise there would not be these sudden but with the passing of time ever more palpably growing feelings of a certain jealousy and complex of inferiority in the Czech lands. I do not say that I am on the factory floor all the time, but as a writer and journalist I do peek into all kinds of industrial and agricultural enterprises from time to time and I would by lying if I said that I only rarely come across such sentiments there. During the official party of various visits and excursions, workers and technicians proudly speak of their partnership relations or cooperation with Slovak partners, and at the unofficial party they complain that one production program or another has been transferred to Slovakia or about some Slovak investment in their sector for which their plant, enterprise,or cooperative has been calling for years but to no avail. I ask: Is it really unavoidable that such sentiments arise? Whey are there no detailed discussions among rank-and-file party members, and in the public in general, about problems of investment policy? And, to avoid addressing my questions to the vacuum of our era, I ask my peers and comrades: Why do we not write about these issues more often and more competently? In journalism and in fiction? After all, the theme of Czechoslovak mutuality, of the shared -- and only possible -- existence of Czechs and Slovaks in a single state, is a greater rarity in our literature and in our arts then a white-tailed eagle on our rivers. [passage omitted]

HOFFMANN TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN TV DELEGATION

LD081751 Prague CTK in English 1242 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 8 (CTK) -- Talks continued here today between delegations of the Sandinist Congress of Workers (CST), led by General Secretary Lucio Jimenez, and the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, led by Chairmen Karel Hoffmanm.

The Nicaraguan guests, who came to Czechoslovakia on December 3, said at the talks that U.S. pressure on Nicaragua has grown stronger especially in recent days, and highly appreciated the solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the struggle of Nicaraguan workers against imperialist aggression.

Karel Hoffmann emphasized that Czechoslovak trade unionist denounce efforts of imperialist forces to reverse the progressive development in Nicaragua and welcome the efforts of the Nicaraguan Government for a political solution of all problems. He assured the guests that the Czechoslovak working people would continue supporting the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defence of revolutionary achievements.

The two delegations discussed possibilities of further cooperation between Czechoslovak and Nicaraguan trade unions and exchanged views on the international trade union activity.

Karel Hoffmann handed to Lucio Jimenez a letter from the Central Trade Union Council Secretariat, saying that another delivery of material aid to Nicaraguan trade unionists has been prepared.

LEADERS GREET LAO LEADERS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU051221 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegrams to Laos"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, have sent Kaysone Phomvihan, Central Committee general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR), and Phoumi Vonvichit, acting LPDR president, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the LPDR national holiday:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR we send you, the LPRP Central Committee, and the Lao Government and people ardent comradely greetings and most cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, as well as in our own name.

The victory of the national democratic revolution and the proclamation of the LPDR were the culmination of many years of the Lao nation's revolutionary struggle for freedom and independence. Thanks to that victory, the Lao people, led by their LPRP, were able to embark on the path of building a new and socially just society.

We in the CSSR feel sincere respect for the results that are being achieved by the LPDR working people, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states and with the fraternal countries of Indochina, in building the foundations of the socialist society and in the defense and consolidation of revolutionary achievements and of the independence and sovereignty of their fatherland. We highly appraise and support the efforts made by Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia to transform Southeast Asia into a region of stability and peaceful cooperation and to consolidate peace and security in the world.

We state with gratification that the ties of friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and states have achieved a high level and are developing in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the LPDR. We will do everything possible to make them continue to deepen on the well-proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of the people of both countries and of the cohesion of the entire socialist community.

On this significant day we wish you, dear comrades, and all fraternal Lao people many successes in the realization of the exacting tasks set by your party's fourth congress, in the common struggle for the cause of peace, socialism, and progress.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, has sent Sisomphon Lovansai, LPRP Central Committee Politburo member and acting chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Council, a congratulatory telegram on the LPDR's national holiday.

On the same occasion a congratulatory telegram was sent by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to Phoun Thao Sipaseut, LPDR deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH SRV -- Vietnam -- A Czechoslovak-Vietnamese intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technical cooperation for 1986-1990 was signed today in Hanoi. An integral part of the document is a specific program of scientific and technical cooperation for that period. The main areas of the cooperation stem from the most important aims of the state plans for the development of science and technology in both countries. Frantisek Brom, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning, who is heading our delegation, was received today in Hanoi by Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 29 Nov 86 LD]

JAKES RECEIVES SOVIET SCIENTIST -- Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today the chief scientist from the Economic Institute of the USSR Academy of Science, Vladlen Krivosheyev. They exchanged views on the structural changes in the economy and further direction of cooperation between the two countries in primary economic research. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Dec 86 LD]

SED'S SIEBER MEETS WITH CPC DELEGATION

LD090134 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee director of the International Relations Department, had a friendly talk today with a delegation of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party [CPC]. The delegation, which is headed by Li Shuzheng, is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee to discuss how relations between the SED and the CPC can be developed and deepened. A relevant agreement was signed by the general secretaries of the two parties, Erich Honecker and Hu Yaobang, in October in China.

SED'S MUELLER SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORD WITH FLN

LD032359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1907 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Algiers, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The signing of an agreement on cooperation between the SED and the National Liberation Front [FLN] for 1987 and 1988 in Algiers today marked the end of the talks between delegations of the two parties. The document was signed by Gerhard Mueller, head of the SED Central Committee delegation, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk SED Executive, and by Abderrezzak Bouhara, member of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat in charge of foreign relations.

In the agreement, the two sides express their determination to extend their friendly relations and to work together for the preservation of peace and for progress in the world. They support mutually advantageous cooperation to strengthen the front against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

The two delegations assess the results of their talks as an important step for fulfilling the agreements reached with Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and FLN secretary general, in Algiers during Erich Honecker's 1984 visit. They serve the further consolidation of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

The SED delegation today observed a minute's silence at the monument to the martyrs of the liberation struggle in commemoration of the heroes of the war of independence. In the crypt under the eternal flame, Gerhard Mueller signed the golden book of the memorial.

LEADERS GREET LAO LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051159 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, have addressed congratulations to the party-state leadership in Vientiane on the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting LPDR president; and to Sisomphon Lovansai, acting president of the LPDR Supreme People's Council, reads as follows:

Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, of the State Council, Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber, and of the GDR people, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Council, and to the entire Lao people, the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 11th anniversary of the founding of the LPDR.

Under LPRP leadership, the fraternal Lao people are implementing with creative vigor and energy the trend-setting decisions of the fourth party congress, which have ushered in a new stage of socialist construction in your country.

We are able to note with satisfaction that, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the friendship between our parties, states, and peoples is developing successfully. Rest assured that the GDR will also in the future do all it can in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation to constantly deepen the close fraternal relations for the benefit of our two peoples, in the interest of consolidating peace and strengthening socialism.

Dear comrades, we wish you new successes, good health, and creative vigor in your responsible activities.

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee

Willi Stoph
Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Horst Sindermann
President of the GDR People's Chamber.

HONECKER CHAIRS COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION

LD081858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1306 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR Council of State met in Berlin on 8 December under the chairmanship of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and Council of State chairman.

On the agenda was a report on the experiences of the Cottbus Bezirk assembly on realizing 11th SED Congress resolutions given by Irma Uschkamp, chairperson of the Bezirk Council. The report vividly confirms the observation made at the third session of the SED Central Committee that the 11th SED Congress resolutions determine the everyday working life and rhythm in the GDR cities and villages. In the coal and energy bezirk, new deeds and creative initiatives to implement the economic strategy and thus strengthen socialism and the safeguarding of peace were also triggered off. Through numerous examples, it is shown in the report how, under the broad inclusion of the workers, through the common work of people's representations in enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions; increasingly better use is made of each area's opportunities for performance growth and the well-being of the citizens.

In the discussion, Erich Honecker stressed the great responsibility of the local people's representatives and their organs for fulfilling the 11th SED Congress resolutions.

The experiences available from Cottbuss and other bezirke confirm that for the locally-managed sectors, as well, the objective is to link the advantages of socialism still more effectively with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. "We are convinced", Erich Honecker said, "that the local people's representations will continue to help, while fully looking after their rights and duties, to implement with comprehensive intensification, the introduction of modern technologies in conjunction with the rationalization and better use of capital assets. Not only good individual examples, but lasting top performances guided by the highest standards of the republics are the measure of all things." The Council of State chairman emphasized the need to promote stronger than ever before the initiatives of the producton cooperatives of the artisans, private artisan, and service enterprises. He referred to the indivisible connection between economic performance development, improvement of the working and living conditions, and the further shaping of the socialist democracy. The active help of citizens and their inclusion in the decision-making process in local affairs are an inexhaustible source of strength in tackling these forward-looking tasks.

The Council of State also noted approvingly the report of the bezirk assembly and thanked the deputies and citizens of Cottbus Bezirk for their work. It decreed that excerpts from the report should be conveyed to the deputies of all bezirk and kreis assemblies in the GDR with the recommendation that the experiences contained therein be used to further the implementation of the tasks within their own sphere of responsibility.

The Council of State also dealt with a report of the GDR Supreme Court on tasks to direct lawyers toward fulfilling 11th SED Congress resolutions. The report stresses that the community-related work of the courts, as well as the participation of the workers in the realization of socialist justice promotes their willingness to share responsibility in enterprises and residential areas for law, order, and discipline. "Law and order and the certainty of the law are among the great achievements of the GDR people," Erich Honecker emphasized. "To strengthen them steadily is of great importance to increasing the relationship of trust among the party, state, and people, and for the further development of the socialist relations between individuals."

The Council of State endorsed the report after a detailed discussion and recommended that the president of the Supreme Court use it within the Supreme Court's administrative organs, and that the directors of the bezirk courts use it to further training in judiciary and legal interpretation. In conclusion, the Council of State confirmed the schedule for its activities in the first half year of 1987.

KESSLER AT POLITICAL MEETING OF DEFENSE MINISTRY

LD082125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1137 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- The main requirement, to safeguard peace and avert the danger of a nuclear inferno, was stressed at the latest meeting in Warsaw of the committee of defense ministers, and by Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Politburo member and defense minister, who said this today at a joint session of the staff of the Defense Ministry and Secretariat of the Political Main Adminstration of the National People's Army (NVA).

Tasks for the NVA and GDR border troops arising from the thrid session of the SED Central Committee at the end of November were the focus of the discussion.

The objective, it was said, is to increasingly develop and broaden the creativity, commitment, and initiatives of all Army members and border troops in the socialist competition movement to consistently guarantee the fighting strength, combat readiness, and readiness for action at the requisite level when faced with the dangers arising from the course of confrontation and the arms drive by the governing circles of the United States and NATO. Thus, the country's soldiers would meet the demand raised at the latest SED Central Committee plenum to carry out high achievements for the benefit of the people and for peace. First reactions to the meeting from the troops and the Navy have expressed the broad consensus to the SED's domestic and foreign policy.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES -- Berlin -- At a funeral service of the SED Central Committee on Monday, family, comrades-in-arms and friends paid their last respects to Prof Dr Hans Koch, Central Committee member. The funeral guests in the hall of the Berlin-Friedrichsfelde central cemetery included Prof Dr Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, delegations from the People's Chamber and the Council of Ministers, and numerous other public figures. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 1 Dec 86 LD]

TISCH VISITS MINERS -- Harry Tisch, FDGB chairman, today visited the SDAG [Sowjetisch-Deutsche Aktienge-sellschaft] Wismut miners in the Aue mining enterprise. In conversations with the working people, he asked about working and living conditions and about new competition plans. The miners reported that this year physical difficulties had been reduced with the aid of science and technology for hundreds of colleagues. Accident-free work went hand-in-hand with a substantial rise in productivity. The miners gave assurance that the close interrelation between strong socialism and stable peace was always in their minds. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 4 Dec 86 LD]

ADN-SUNA PROTOCOL -- Berlin -- A contract concerning cooperation between ADN and SUNA, the Sudanese news agency, was concluded in Berlin on Friday. Guenter Poetschke, general director of ADN and Dr al-Tayyib Al-Hajj al-'Atiyah, general director of SUNA, also signed a working protocol for the next 2 years. The agreements are aimed at a comprehensive exchange of news and photographs. On the same day, Dr al-Atiyah was received for a discussion by Dr. Heinz-Dieter Winter, the deputy minister for foreign affairs. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1838 GMT 28 Nov 86 LD]

'RELEVANT AUTHORITIES' INVESTIGATING 'MURDER'

LD101138 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] In Budapest the funeral of 52-year-old taxi driver Sandor Lukacsi, who was murdered, has taken place. The two people suspected of the crime have been detained. The relevant authorities are continuing their investigation.

ENVOY IN VIENNA TALKS ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD051318 Budapest MTI in English 1210 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, December 5 (MTI) -- Hungary respects the fundamental human rights, state-church relations are settled and include no issues that cannot be solved to mutual satisfaction, Ambassador Andre Erdos, head of the Hungarian delegation to the Vienna follow-up conference, said in his contribution to the Friday plenary session. He stated:

'Today, for the first time in Hungarian history, churches have equal rights. Their everyday practice denies the statements that they lay less emphasis on religious work. Churches in Hungary can be compared with the western churches in any field, including church-going, religious instruction and publications.'

The ambassador spoke of the significance of the extensive international relations and activity of the Hungarian churches, which have considerably contributed to the preservation of the achievements of detente. Hungary highly appreciates the relations between Hungarian churches operating in the country and abroad, and the major contribution of churches to the fostering of Hungarian identity, cultural heritage, and mother tongue, as a third of Hungarians are a dispersion living in the neighbouring or more remote countries.

The Hungarian ambassador indicated that the Hungarian delegation would also address the issue of national minorities in the conference.

FINANCIAL RESTRUCTURING CREATES 3 NEW BANKS

LD091524 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] The new financial institutes to be formed as a result of the restructuring of the banking system will begin operation as joint stock companies. Some of the shares have been bought by the state, and the rest have been purchased by Hungarian enterprises.

This was announced by Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi at a meeting with the central leadership of the branch trade union. He stressed that the modernization of the banking system was intended to increase the role of monetary and credit policy. Three new commercial banks are to be set up for this purpose: The Hungarian Credit Bank, the National Bank of Credit and Commerce, and the Budapest Credit and Development Bank.

GDR'S WEIZ SIGNS SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT, DEPARTS

LD09030 Budapest MTI in English 1842 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 9 (MTI) -- Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and minister for science and technology, visited Hungary on December 8-9, at the invitation of the Hungarian Government.

At the talks, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development, and Herbert Weiz evaluated the state of economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Hungary and the GDR in the spirit of targets formulated at the highest level and prime ministerial meetings between the two countries, and revised the tasks ahead. The sides informed each other about resolutions passed at the recent sessions of the central committees of the two parties, with particular attention to tasks related to technical-scientific development.

The sides exchanged views about implementation of tasks arising from the CMEA complex Programme for Technical-Scientific Cooperation Until the Year 2000. In this context the deputy prime ministers took a stand for experts to work out concrete contracts on the basis of which the concerned Hungarian and GDR institutions and companies could develop their cooperation.

Pal Tetenyi and Herbert Weiz signed the programme of Priority Tasks of Technical-Scientific Cooperation for the Period 1986-1990, Tuesday in Budapest. At talks the sides also approved a new document regulating cooperation between companies and institutions.

Herbert Weiz met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Herbert Weiz and his party left Budapest Tuesday.

MARJAI RECEIVES SFRY MINISTERS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD031632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, today received Aleksandar Donev, federal secretary for market, prices and general economic affairs in Yugoslavia, who is in Hungary on a 2-day visit at the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Domestic Trade Zoltan Juhar. In an open and friendly atmosphere views were exchanged about the ways of expanding bilateral cooperation.

Aleksandar Donev and Zoltan Juhar signed a trade protocol. Donev is expected to meet Yugoslav businessmen working in Hungary tomorrow.

GROSZ MEETS VISITING MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

LD091903 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 9 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Ulaanbaator Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, headed by First Secretary Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, member of the Political Committee, arrived in Budapest Tuesday at the invitation of the Budapest Party Committee.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, and Mihaly Jasso, secretary of the Budapest Party Committee.

Later in the day the delegation laid a wreath on the memorial of people's power heroes in Koztarsasag Square, and held talks at the Budapest Party Committee with Karoly Grosz and the party committee secretaries on the cooperation of Mongolian and Hungarian Communists and the possibilities of further development.

MSZMP'S OVARI OPENS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CONFERENCE

AU290553 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Nov 86 p 5

[Unattributed report on a speech delivered by Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee Secretariat, at the Eighth National Conference of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (MSZBT) held in the Parliament's Congress Room on 22 November in Budapest: "Miklos Ovari Speech" -- passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Miklos Ovari began his speech by conveying the greetings of the MSZMP Central Committee and the good wishes of General Secretary Janos Kadar. He referred in his speech to the fact that the life of our nation has always been truly reflected in Hungarian-Soviet relations during our people's history. Since 1917, our relationship has also expressed /the approach to social progress/. The Great October Socialist Revolution provided an example and support to Hungarian workers, landless peasants, and the soldiers suffering the bitterness of war. In 1919, the Hungarian Republic of Soviets considered Soviet Russia as its example and natural ally. In World War II, the victories of the Soviet Army brought our nation freedom, enabled liberation, and allowed the people to make an independent decision on their own historical path. For the first time in history, our homeland has a powerful ally and friend that is a pillar of our country's independence and the nation's security.

Referring to socialist construction, he said that the Soviet Union is our country's most important trading partner. Scientific and technological cooperation which has been developed in important fields is very important for our economic progress. He emphasized that today's central issue is the revival of our economic development. In this respect, the 13th party congress and the recent Central Committee session set out a difficult task. /It is not a question of more work, but better, more efficient, more expedient, and more initiatory work at a higher level/. This requires technology and a change of not only the economic structure, but of the way of thinking as well. If we want to achieve progress, we must accelerate our economic development. If we want to begin our economic revival and boost socialist construction in Hungary, we must mobilize all our forces and resources. The mobilization of forces includes the very important task of better utilizing the great possibilities lying in Hungarian-Soviet economic relations.

Miklos Ovair emphasized the great interest in the Soviet Union and said that our people pay great attention to respect, and feel sympathy for the development of this friendly state. They highly appreciate the political courage that is shown in the CPSU's approach to the questions of social and economic progress, which is based on Leninist traditions. The success of the Soviet Union makes happy all who support social progress, because the acceleration of social and economic progress in the Soviet Union is not only important for the Soviet people, but for the progress of world socialism as well. We are convinced that all that is happening there will become /the engine of progress/ in socialist countries, thus including our homeland as well.

Of course, the matter of Hungarian-Soviet friendship is not exclusively and primarily a matter of the MSZBT. The alliance is the cardinal principle of the entire policy of cooperation, the MSZMP, and the Hungarian Government. This is the main trustee of friendship between the two peoples. Of course, other public organs also contribute to the fostering of the Hungarian-Soviet friendship. The importance of the MSZBT's work is based on the fact that the society is dealing with questions that are also the concern of our entire population. The society is a lively, popular movement. The party highly regards its work and relies on its activists' participation in fostering Hungarian-Soviet friendhsip, Miklos Ovari concluded.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051226 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Dec 86 p 3

["Hungarian Leaders' Telegram on the National Day of Laos"]

[Text] On the national day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and to Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR.

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the LPDR's national day, the 11th anniversary of establishing the people's power, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and its Council of Ministers, we congratulate you, the LPRP's Central Committee, the LDPR's Council of Ministers, and the friendly Lao people. Our people appreciate the acheivements obtained in the socialist transformation of the Lao society. We wish you success in fully implementing the resolutions of your party's recent Fourth Congress. We support the LPDR's resolute efforts to establish peace and security in the Southeast Asia region. We are convinced that our cooperation, based on Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, will also contribute to strengthening the freindship of our peoples in the future. On your national day we wish you and the friendly Lao people further successes in making your country prosper and serving the cause of socialism and peace.

U.S., HUNGARIAN ECONOMISTS FINISH TALKS

LD051842 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- A conference between Hungarian and American economists ended Friday in Budapest. Participants reviewed timely issues of Hungarian and American economy, its prospects, and discussed the probable tendencies of development of East-West economic relations and world economy.

The American delegation met Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

PATRIOTIC FRONT APPROVES RESOLUTION ON TASKS

LD082133 Budapest MTI in English 1946 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- At its session Monday in Budapest, the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front approved a standpoint about the resolution of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee session on November 19-20, and the tasks of the People's Front Movement. Among other things, the document stresses:

The National Council highly appreciates that the party requests and requires the joint support of the communists and non-party members in the implementation of the nation-building programme formulated at the 13th party congress and enacted with the 7th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990).

The many-sided experiences of the People's Front Movement correspond to the situation analysis of the Central Committee. The National Council recalled that the targets defined at the party congress were received with agreement by the majority of the citizens, and this was expressed at the general elections held last year, then at the 8th Congress of the Patriotic People's Front. This national consensus and support has and continues to accompany the efforts, and measures, emerging today in the interest of the common goals, and the initial results yielded by them. At the same time, the National Concil also perceives that there are obstacles in the way of nearing the common targets, and that the most important of these are our own weaknesses, the shortcoming of management, unjustified delays, arrears, the lack of agreement with respect to the prospects of development.

These obstacles, and the ensuing deterioration of the economic situation disquiet the Hungarian public and weaken confidence which sustains socialist consensus. Taking all these into consideration, the National Council suports the Central Committee in eliminating the obstacles in the way of economic development, in raising the standard and efficiency of management. In the establishment of the indispensable political, social, organizational and personal conditions. The body considers it correct and necessary for the tasks formulated in the current situation to be accompanied by a realistic conception with well-thought out social effects, and containing the perspectives, and by consistent implementation, a practice that enforces the principles of independence and responbility in all areas.

According to the National Council, under the current dificult economic situation of Hungary the solution is not the abandonment of our targets, but the mobilization of all creative forces and will to realize the targets. It considers it necessary to create social dialogue about the desired and possible roads of social and economic development. It is of the opinion that the single practicable road on all levels of management and implementation is to develop democracy that encourages and supports competent and responsible work and initiatives, makes it possible to express and appropriately handle interests, and enforces rights and obligations and responsibility in harmony. This is the common interest of our country, including the workplaces, the families and citizens. The National Council calls on all citizens of the country for understanding and active support.

The National Council voices the commitment of the People's Front Movement to the consistent development of the renewal process, the furtherance of it, and for the development of a flexibly adapting and efficient economic management. It considers respect for efficient work that produces values, and the distribution of incomes in proportion with performances to be an important condition of our 1946 progress. Loose labour discipline, lack of organization, and losses caused by bad management should not be covered by the budget, while technical development that takes into consideration the natural and economic fundamentals of the country, and our technical and intellectual conditions, should be encouraged.

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, received Chiang Hai Ding, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Singapore to Hungary, who presented his credentials in Budapest Monday. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1428 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

OUTGOING SUDANESE AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, received at a farewell visit 'Awad al-Karim Fadlalla, outgoing ambassador of the Republic of Sudan to Hungary, who has left Budapest for good. [Text[[Budapest MTI in English 1455 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

INCOMING U.S. AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, December 8 (MTI) Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, received Mark Palmer, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Hungary, who presented his credentials in Budapest Monday. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

PRESS UNION FORMED -- Budapest, December 8 (MTI) -- Four Budapest newspaper publishing companies and the Hungarian news agency MTI have founded the Union of Hungarian Newspaper Publishers. The aim of the union is to represent, and coordinate, the common interests of the member companies, in harmony with the information policy goals and the national economic interests. Present at the founding session on Monday were State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, and Gyula Bereczky, deputy head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the HSWP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM CUBA -- Budapest, December 2 (MTI) -- State Secretary Antal Kovacs, president of the National Office for Water Management, has returned from Havana. He had talks with Pedro Luis Dorticos, president of the Water Management Office of the Cuban Ministry of Construction, on the development of bilateral water management relations in Havana on November 24-28. The parties discussed current issues of Hungarian-Cuban technical-scientific cooperation in water management and signed the 1987-88 water-management working plan. The two countries' experts cooperate in the development of sewage purification technology, the use of sewage for irrigation and flood protection systems. Under the working plan Cuban experts will study the maintenance of drains and dykes, modern construction methods and the collection and processing data on hydrology. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1230 GMT 2 Dec 86 LD]

HAMORI TO LAOS -- Budapest, December 9 (MTI) -- On Tuesday a Hungarian youth delegation headed by Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, left for Vientiane on the invitation of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Laos. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1342 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD]

OUTGOING PAKISTANI ENVOY -- Budapest, December 5 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, received the farewell visit of Syed Ahmed Pasha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Hungary, who has left Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 5 Dec 86 LD]

GOVERNMENT PROHIBITS KENNEDY'S WALESA VISIT

AU091553 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 9 (AFP) -- The Polish Government Tuesday rejected U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy's plans to visit former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and other unofficial opposition leaders at Christmas. Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said the visit was not convenient, but said that the Polish parliament would be ready to invite Mr. Kennedy on an official visit as part of its attempt to improve U.S.-Polish relations. Former underground Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak and aide Adam Michnik had invited Mr. Kennedy for a three-day visit starting December 22. The senator had hoped to give the two a 40,000 dollar grant from the Robert Kennedy Foundation, named after his brother, who was shot dead in 1968.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS WITH LIBYAN COUNTERPART

LD092122 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 9 -- Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski today held a talk with the chairman of the Libyan delegation to the 7th session of the Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Secretary of the General of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison [title as received] Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur. The ministers discussed and positively assessed the state of Polish-Libyan relations and the prospects of their development.

Hasan al-Maqhur and Marian Orzechowski also reviewed the international situation. They pointed to the increasing significance of the mobilization of all progressive forces in the defence of peace, security, sovereignty and independence of nations and against acts of imperialist aggression. They spoke in favour of a just solution to the conflicts in the Middle East on the basis of respect for the right of the Palestinian nation to self-determination and to create its own state. They condemned all forms of terrorism, including state terrorism. The Polish side once again confirmed its support for the activities of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in defence of its sovereignty against American aggression.

Both sides expressed appreciation for the initiatives of the Soviet Union and socialist countries aimed at halting the arms race and at disarmament, at preventing the militarization of space and protecting mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship which characterize Polish-Libyan relations.

TU OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRADE UNION PLURALISM

AU261422 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview given by Stanislaw Bar, chairman of the Building Workers Trade Union Federation, to Daniela Sielska: "Everyone Is Able To Find His Place" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Sielska] Most recently we have heard many statements made by trade union functionaries on trade union pluralism. Why?

[Bar] In a way, we have been provoked by those who are clamoring for pluralism. While speaking of trade union pluralism, they actually seek political pluralism, which is quite a different kettle of fish. Our task is to unmask the true intentions behind such demands, which are obvious to anyone, including children. At one time, it was very fashionable to put forward various theories about setting up the social movement, which, to me, was tantamount to trying to set up a political party. We should bear in mind that every party wants to take over power, but that trade unions should not have such aspirations because defending and effectively representing the working people's interests are their proper tasks. That is why they should be satisfied with the organizational and programmatic pluralism that is present in the trade unions as they are now.

[Sielska] Could you explain your last statement?

[Bar] We have 132 national trade union federations. Personally, I think that this great variety of national federations is a kind of weakness and that we should create closer links among them in order to reduce this weakness. We should also try to understand why we have such a great victory of these federations. You see, the reason for this variety was to create new forms of activity and compromise solutions in order to enable trade unionism to attract people professing various views and to better express the interests of various communities. Every trade union federation has its own separate statute and its own program created and adopted by its members. And trade union membership can be claimed by just any worker, regardless of his political and religious views and regardless of the attitude he professed previously. [passage omitted]

[Sielska] You accept the existence of many national trade union organizations, but you question the need for different trade union organizations in the same plant. Why?

[Bar] The national trade union federations can be said to represent the individual branches of industry , and almost the entire trade union movement has been built on this principle. Do you really think that there is any need for individual plants to set up a number of branch representations? I think that this would be harmful under the present conditions. Past events showed us why. We remember how trade unions competed for new members, how the work forces were divided into friends and enemies, and how plants were full of intrigues, economic bidders, empty promises, and demagogic demands. Such conditions are the breeding ground for various demagogues and destructive critics. Do we now need them in our plants?

[Sielska] There is certainly no need for them, but do we not need criticism?

[Bar] What we now need most is peace and agreement among all workers in plants. As for criticism, I distinguish several shades of it. For example, I am against total negation if no positive alternative can be presented. Total negation is destructive and deals with effects without bothering about causes.

[Sielska] Actually, it is possible to call any bold criticism total negation, as we know from the past. Is it really necessary to spell out an entire diagnosis and all the methods of therapy before one is allowed to criticize the results of the decisions made by the authorities? Is this really necessary, especially in view of the fact that one often has only a partial knowledge of various facts?

[Bar] It is not, but I personally feel better when I know the causes of certain facts and the methods by which these facts can be remedied and if I participate in this remedy. [paragraph continues]

This is what I call a positive program, one that implies that its sponser accepts some responsibility for its realization. [passage omitted]

[Sielska] As a trade unionist, member of the leadership of the National Trade Union Accord, and delegate to the second conference, you know perfectly well that there are trade union organizations that fight for nothing and that kow-tow rather than anything else. Trade union members resent that.

[Bar] I would reverse this situation and would say that where trade union members are passive and indifferent, trade unions' performance is bad. After all, what can prevent these members from removing those functionaries who are bad trade unionists? And is it really impossible to compel the trade union administration ad really supports these rights? Even if the trade union situation is drastic, drastic measures can be taken, including the dissolution of the trade union organizations and the setting up of a new one. All this is within the power of trade union members. After all, the trade union movement is supposed to serve trade unionists in line with the principles of our system. This is what this representation of workers, which was set up to defend their interests, is supposed to do. These commitments also include solicitude for the plants' production results and for the country's healthy economy. Whether trade unionism, as suggested by the so-called opposition would be able to discharge all these commitments is a debatable point. Personally, I think that it would not be able to discharge them.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES 5 DEC PRON MEETING

AU091512 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish 6-7 Dec 86 PP 1, 2

[Report on speech by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at a session of the PRON National Council in Warsaw on 5 December]

[Text] The State Council chairman expressed satisfaction with the possibility of attending the session, which is summing up an important period of PRON activity and, at the same time, establishing preparations for the next stage of activity due to be inaugurated by the Second PRON Congress. He stressed that national accord is a broad social base and a fundamental and permanent part of the far-reaching line of the PZPR and of all the signatories of the memorable PRON declaration. Today we understand better than ever before that socialist construction is a comprehensive, sometimes even a dramatically complicated, process, that it consists of many streams and phenomena, and that conflicts sometimes occur. This variety reflects the objective nature of our society and of its various strata and clases. The social landscape consists of complicated formations of converging interests. There are many differences here, sometimes fundamental ones. The past has bequeathed views, convictions, and motivations that were shaped during various historical periods and circumstances. Various kinds of vacillation and doubt make themselves felt, especially those caused by the crisis upheaval and sharp struggle at the beginning of the eighties. The mistake of hiding what is taking place beneath life's surface and proclaiming unity in those places where conditions for it are not ripe must never be repeated. However, we will continue our efforts to cover all social differences with a common denominator of accord in matters that are of decisive importance for Poland's socialist development, sovereignty, security, and peace.

Recalling the birth of PRON, W. Jaruzelski said that the idea of PRON was borught about by a desire to integrate society and prevent people from going astray, and prevent a loss of manpower and talent. We are a long way away from suffering illusions. After all, there is still an antisocialist fringe which is fanatically trying to negate the Polish raison d'etat. [paragraph continues]

We hold an unequivocal stance: Whoever follows this road does so of his own free will and at his own risk. The greater the dangers to Poland's stability, development, and prestige, the longer this road will be. What is most important, W. Jaruzelski continued, is that there should be as few absentees from social life as possible; not because these people are not right, but because their absence is a kind of desertion from the constructive energy which Poland needs so much. Delay in participation along this road is a notorious quality of reactionary forces and fanatics belonging to "outdated structures" which, in the words of the poet "no miracle will bring back to life." This is clearly illustrated by past eras and the latest history.

W. Jaruzelski then said that despite all the subjective and objective obstacles, the idea of accord has taken root in the hearts and minds of our society and is gaining more and more supporters. This confirms the PRON program in social practice, the most important sphere. It is confirmed by the picture of Poland as seen by an objective, unbiased observer. It is also illustrated by the results of opinion polls and great events like the Sejm and people's council elections. Finally, the very numerous PRON initiatives and consultations and the various forms of social energy inspired by PRON bring honor to the movement and its sociopolitical doctrine.

Further in his speech, W. Jaruzelski said that PRON should set difficult questions, express doubts, and make sharp criticism. There is room inside it for "opposition" toward negative phenomena and ridiculous situations, against bureaucracy, and against distortions and weaknesses inside state mechanisms. This is not so that Poles may have their own "Hyde Park," but because criticism really is necessary, for it is often a sign of fresh thinking and may be a useful warning signal.

Stressing that consolidating PRON and perpetuating its place in society as the broadest platform of accord is a historical necessity, W. Jaruzelski indicated the need to seek, with determination, ways and means of bringing together people who still cannot see themselves as belonging to any existing structure but who are nevertheless ready to join in joint activity for the sake of national accord and in order to face present and future challenges. It is with this intention in mind, and out of a desire to continue and expand the policy of accord, that the idea to create a Social Consultative Council attached to the State Council has emerged. The realization of this initiative, which emerged during the 10th PZPR Congres, should be a source of satisfaction for PRON, W. Jaruzelski said. For it is a new shape to an idea which PRON has always supported, by means of the "Consensus" dialogue group, for example, or at other dialogue forums with other persons and groups who, despite their differences in outlook, are ready to help Poland with their constructive advice and criticism. That is why the Consultative Council will not compete with our multimillion-strong movement. I expect and sincerely wish it to be a new experimental way of expanding the joint search for dialogue and the joint platform of civic initiative and joint responsibility.

The principle of agreement to differ exists at all levels of PRON activity. Our movement already possesses its own very numerous aktivs, consisting of party and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers, intellctuals, workers, and farmers.

PRON's greatest achievement and its best contribution to stabilization, accord, and national rebirth is that it has rejected the false and catastrophic view about the pointlessness of its activity, won over broad sections of society, and made them join in energetic activity. Further reserves are inherent in the proper work of hundreds of social organizations and associations. To an increasing extent, PRON should be a forum of joint activity by all these bodies during the achievement of joint goals and tasks.

The correct selection, assessment, and advancement of cadres and aktivists in state bodies and public services is a matter of great importance. PRON should take greater part in seeking the best job candidates, and at the same time, more nonparty people than before should be selected. PRON should recommend them for positions that suit their attitudes and capabilities. PRON's opinions should be heard by the appropriate political and state bodies with all due attention.

Referring to the talks during the session, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the period leading up to the Second PRON Congress will be hard-working and difficult. We are faced with a lot of difficult work and many tasks. The changes taking place in Poland mark the road we are to follow. Their complete realization depends on people, on fuller participation in the increasingly rich infrastructure of socialist democracy. Participation in PRON is a social and patriotic challenge, W. Jaruzelski said. It does not vest one with formal authority and provide one with a burst of applause. But it does give a feeling of a well-performed duty toward one's fatherland. Perhaps this is a mighty word, but I am convinced that this is the kind of just assessment that history will make of our movement and of all those who joined its ranks so boldly and at such a difficult time.

Right now we must make the best use of the precongress period by means of concrete activity, making sure that it is socially effective.

It would be weakness to make estimates and generalizations. The movement's strength should lie in an increasingly full satisfaction of the social need to speak openly and, most of all, energetically and effectively inspire and achieve socially important objectives and tasks.

Our society still contains huge reserves of ideas and energy. Full mobilizing them and making the best use of them for the sake of economic development, as well as for the sake of improving social life, educating the young generation, and encouraging the rule of law, is a particularly important task facing PRON today. W. Jaruzelski wished for a successful performance of this task and, at the same time, in connection with the approaching new year, wished that 1987 be a successful year for Poland.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES SOCIAL SECURITY

AU091510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Dec pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- On 5 December the Council of Ministers examined health care for the population. It discussed a program of action to improve the country's level of hygiene, proposed new rules behind the functioning of the health service and social security, and a new bill on social care.

Despite increased controls and sanctions, the country's hygiene situation is not satisfactory. A tangible improvement is only possible with active support from society. The above program, worked out by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, is in the shape of a detailed schedule of tasks for individual bodies and institutions concerning national hygiene. This will permit a clearer definition of responsibility. The program proposes control operations on the one hand, and broad health education on the other.

Next, the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with proposed changes to the functioning of the health service, worked out by an interministerial team, and with long-term plans until the year 2000.

The proposals deal with basic health care in particular. People will be able to choose their doctor and dentist freely. It is planned to expand out-patient treatment by doctors in primary health care units, on an experimental basis at first. This will require a reorganization of and new charges for home visits.

The long-term plans include prevention programs concerning chronic non-contagious diseases and a reorganization of the work of hospitals and day clinics.

Further plans include improvements to society's health education, a greater prophylactic function of medicine, and the minimization of dangers at one's place of work. The long-term health care development plans call for greater social supervision of the work of the health service. Health and advisory councils, representing society's views, will influence the organization of new forms of health care.

Social care is discussed in a social care bill. The bill defines the objective and purposes of social care and of the bodies and institutions rendering it. Rules of conduct behind social care are specified. It is presumed that social welfare offices will be officially appointed and the profession of social worker given a legal definition.

The Council of Ministers approved the proposed solution and instructed that work on them be continued.

The session was attended by the voivodas of Bydgoszcz, Nowy Sacz, Opole, and Tarnobrzeg; and by the chairman of the 12th team of the Economic Reform Commission.

Discuss Sanitation

LD051941 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 5 -- The Council of Ministers met here today to discuss health protection of the population. Despite intensified inspection and repressive moves this country's sanitary state is unsatisfactory.

The frame programme worked out by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare formulates the scope of duties of particular bodies and institutions as far as Poland's sanitary state is concerned. This will make it possible to more effectively exact responsibility.

The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with proposals of changes in the functioning of health service next year and with long-range and final concepts till the year 2000.

Among next year's proposals, basic medical care has been given priority.

Both the long-range and final concepts provide for working out and implementing preventive programmes concerning chronic non-contagious diseases, and introducing new principles of work organization in hospitals and out-patients' clinics.

In the long run, namely till the year 2000, plans provide for new solutions designed to improve the conditions which influence society's health.

HONKISZ INTERVIEW ON VOIVODSHIP PARTY CADRES

AU290516 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 13 Nov 86 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Brigade General Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the PZPR Central Committee Cadre Department, conducted by Tomas Persidok: "The Composition of the Party Cadre" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Persidok] Comrade Director, much attention was devoted to party cadre policy during the PZPR accountability and election campaign at the voivodship level. As we know, the principles on which the policy is based were formulated by the 10th congress. Therefore, the discussions that took place at voivodship conferences did not deal with general principles but with the ways in which the principles that have already been established can be fully implemented. We can call the principles ones of rational and active management of cadres? By electing leadership cadres for PZPR voivodship committees, the conferences themselves provided practical examples of this form of cadre management. Would you please provide a general assessment of the cadre changes that occurred during the course of the conferences?

[Honkisz] The elections of first secretaries and other secretaries in all 49 voivodships were democratic in character and held in accordance with the electoral code and the principle of democratic centralism. They were conducted in accordance with new regulations that were established by the 10th congress. These regulations mention the need for broad consultation and approval of those elected and those empowered to elect. The results provide full confirmation of the political maturity of the aktiv, which treated the elections at the voivodship; echelon level with seriousness. There were no instances of unhealthy emotions and controversy surrounding candidates, as was sometimes the case in the past. The elections were held in an atmosphere of seriousness and full recognition of the vital importance of both general party and social interests and objectives.

The general principle of equal opportunity was observed and the best of the very best became members of the personnel leadership bodies.

The results of the elections to voivodship secretariats provide confirmation of the realization of 10th congress recommendations concerning the selection of cadres for leadership posts in the PZPR. The rest do, therefore, accord with the letter and spirit of the main principles of party cadre policy.

[Persidkok] These principles mention the high demands placed on the party cadre, among other things. Does the PZPR leadership cadre that we have at the voivodship level fully meet the requirements of these principles?

[Honkisz] completely. The 10th congress program states that the party needs an ideological and competent apparatus. This requirement is being satisfied in a consistent fashion. The comrades who were elected as party authorities at the voivodship level stood out by virtue of their sociopolitical experience, their iedological and ethical attitudes, and their sound general knowledge. The changes that have taken place have also resulted in a useful flow of cadres between the party apparatus and cells of the state and economic apparatus. Many people who had hitherto served as voivodas, school inspectors, and directors of large enterprises were elected to the secretaries of voivodship committees.

It is not an exaggeration to say that one can easily place a higher level of demand on the voivodship cadre that has emerged from this accountability and election campaign, especially in view of the need to speed up the implementation of the decisions that were made at the party congress.

[Persidok] The party's open information policy, which is both a rule and a fact today, calls for more detailed qusetions and answers. How many of today's voivodship secretaries are new to their posts?

[Honkisz] The current accountability and election has affirmed the positive trend toward the stabilization of personnel at the voivodship committee first secretary level. About one-third of the department secretaries have changed. Eighty comrades have been elected for a second term and 59 for a third.

[Persidok] What professional and political qualifications does the voivodship leadership cadre possess?

[Honkisz] Their qualifications fully met the high requirements of party cadre policy. All the secretaries have completed higher education (Sorry: 4 will complete their studies this year), 2 comrade secretaries hold the title of professor, 6 that of doctor habilitatus, and 25 are doctors. Department secretaries include 46 agriculturalists, 38 economists, 35 engineers of various kinds, 21 political scientists, and 16 educators. Ninety percent of the comrades have completed degree courses or long-term programs at PZPR and CPSU party schools. Their experience in party activity is also important. Almost 90 percent of all voivodship secretaries have been party members for more than 15 years. Five comrades have more than 35 years of party activity behind them.

[Perisdok] What about the age makeup of the voivodship cadre?

[Honkisz] There is evidence of a trend toward the "rejuvination" of the cadre. Only eight comrade secretaries are over 56 years of age, compared with 17 during the previous term. More than 80 percent of the newly elected voivodship secretaries fall into the 30-50 age range. Comrades in the 41-45 age range constitute the predominant group (one-third of the total). Secretaries below the age of 40 comprise 21 percent of the total. Thus, one can speak about a young and educated voivodship cadre.

[Persidok] Are there any female secretaries?

[Honkisz] Yes, but a small number unfortunately. Thre are only three female department secretaries -- in Skierniewice, Walbrzych, and Gdansk. The 10th congress recommendations concerning this area are not being implemented.

[Persidok] What state and public functions do voivodship committee secretaries perform?

[Honkisz] As far as first secretaries are concerned, 22 of them are members of the Central Committee, 3 are PZPR Politburo candidate members, 17 are members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, and 15 are Sejm deputies.

[Persidok] The PZPR accountability and election campaign is currently taking place at lower levels. [paragraph continues]

It is exceptionally important that the experience gained at the voivodship level be used during the next stage of the campaign. This leads me to ask the following and final question: What suggestions concerning cadre policy have emerged from the voivodship conferences?

[Honkisz] I think there is a particular need for the stabilization of the party cadre to continue. Elections of the leaderships of basic echelons should proceed in this spirit. During the course of the accountability and election campaign at the first echelon level, a level which is responsible for three-fourths of political cadre decisions, the idea that someone cannot be a bad leader and a good comrade and vice versa must gain wider acceptance. This is also important because we are now entering the second stage of the reform and its more active implementation is of key significance for our party. This is connected with cadre policy. Cadre policy in the town, neighborhood, commune, school, and workplace should not be treated as a game.

The tasks set by the 10th congress make it necessary to conduct a thorough and meticulous review of structures and posts. Cadres, their attitudes, and their achievements in the posts that they hold need to be conscientiously evaluated. These evaluations should serve as the basis for the planned flow and rotation of cadres. This is all the more necessary because although we have many cadres, it is difficult to find good cadres.

The increasing range and complexity of the problems that we must deal with, in keeping with 10th congress resolutions, create great demands in the field of improving the party cadre's professional and political qualifications. Improvement in this field -- the framework for such a process was set out in the "main principles of PZPR cadre policy" and the PZPR Central Committee Politburo resolution of 6 May 1986 -- ought to be treated with great seriousness and responsibility. The PZPR Academy of Social Sciences and voivodship and intervoivodship party schools have an important role to play in this area. We should also make full use of the opportunities offered us by our Soviet comrades in the form of courses of study and exchange training schemes in their own schools. Finally, we must emphasize -- this extends beyond the scope of the organizational framework somewhat -- the need to step up the ideological and educational work that party echelons and organizations constantly conduct with leadership cadres and with the directors of enterprises and institutions in particular.

The high level of requirements I mentioned is binding on the entire party cadre and all those who are involved in implementing the responsible PZPR policy that was formulated at the 10th congress.

[Persidok] Thank you.

CATHOLIC ACTIVISTS HOLD CONSULTATIVE MEETING

LD092351 Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 9 -- The deputies circle of the Polish Union of Lay Catholics PZKS organized a consultative meeting of lay Roman Catholic activists at the Sejm (parliament) devoted to the role of the milieus of the social-Catholic movement against the background of the current issues of the nation and state. The meeting was presided over by chairman of the circle, Deputy Zbigniew Zielinski.

In searching for roads leading to an authentic agreement and cooperation of all citizens in People's Poland one should assume that this will not be brought about through discussion about differences.

It is, however, completely possible if one adopts a stance of duty for the common good, that is the motherland, while preserving loyalty to one's world outlook, the meeting stressed.

The participants in the meeting discussed issues tied with the continuation of the development of democratic institutions of the political system and the difficulties tied with their functioning in local links. At the same time, they stated that ever better conditions for the activity of lay Catholics in public life were being created.

Participation in representative bodies, the Sejm, the Socio-Economic Council, people's councils of various levels and in links of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON should be used more extensively to present the opinions, proposals and stances of lay Catholics on significant issues which make up a complex picture of the difficult Polish reality.

BEARERS OF ANTI-ALCOHOL BANNER CHARGED, FINED

AU010850 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 23 Nov 86 p 4

[Unsigned report: "Sobriety"]

[Text] At the end of October the Court of Appeal upheld the sentences passed on the participants in the anti-alcoholic pickets organized by the "Sobriety" Fraternity. All the pickets were charged under Article 63a, Paragraph 1, of the Penal Code in that they had publicly displayed banners without official permission. The purpose of this display was to inform the public about the Polish Episcopate's appeal last August to refrain from drinking alcohol. Pickets were posted in front of five liquer shops in Warsaw. (Similar pickets were also organized in other cities).

The original sentences upheld by the Court of Appeal were as follow: Malgorzata Berbecka Z10,000 fine or 20 days arrest; Ilona Cholewinska Z8,00 fine; Magdalena Goralska Z50,000 fine or 50 days arrest; Witalis Kozlowski Z20,000 fine or 40 days arrest; Marek Majewski Z50,000 fine or 50 days arrest; Eugeniusz Madej Z50,000 fine or 50 days arrest; Marcin Przybylowicz Z30,000 fine each on two counts or 60 days arrest; and Antonio Zamobrowski Z20,000 fine or 20 days arrest.

The nine defendants were thus fined to the tune of Z318,000 or to 420 days arrest. They will also have to bear the cost of their appeal to the tune of Z1,500 each.

MEN FINED FOR 'ILLEGAL PUBLICATION' ROLES

LD052116 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] The citizens' Militia in Wroclaw, while checking a Polonez car, discovered 13,000 copies of illegal publications. For this offence, Franciszek Kocik, an employee of "Vita," a Wroclaw cooperative, appeared before a misdemeanor court. The court's verdict was a z50,000 fine, confiscation of the car, and public disclosure of the verdict.

Stanislaw Szyba, an employee of the State Higher Art College was sentencee to a Z50,000 fine for helping Franciszek Kocik with the publications.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING ENVOY TO MOROCCO -- Rabat, Dec. 5 -- King Hassan II of Morocco received Polish Ambassador to Morocco Jozef klasa in a farewell audience in connection with is ending his tour of duty to this country. The king voiced satisfaction over the present state of Polish-Moroccan relations. Asking Jozef Klasa to convey regards to President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, Hassen II expressed his wish to broaden cooperation with Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 5 Dec 86 LD]

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN -- Warsaw, Dec. 5 -- The 5th session of the Polish-Spanish Mixed Commission for Cooperation in Science and Culture was held here today. The sides positively assessed the state and prospects of cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries. A programme of cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries for the years 1987-1989 was signed here today which envisages significant broadening of scientific cooperation, a number of cultural and artistic events to be held in the two countries on a reciprocal basis, cooperation of mass media and closer contacts between young Poles and Spaniards. The Spanish delegation led by director Gabriel Busquets Aparicio was received by Vice-Ministers: Of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast and of Culture and Art Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynczyk. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 5 Dec 86 LD]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA ENVOY -- Jakarta, Dec. 8 -- Poland's ambassador to Jakarta Czeslaw Muszalski presented his credentials to Governor-General of Papua New Guinea, Kingsford Dibela. He also met with Foreign Minister Legu Vagi and other officials who displayed interest in broadening comprehensive relations with Poland, above all in the economic field. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

FRG TV AGREEMENT -- Janusz Roszkowski, chairman of the Polish Radio and TV Committee, and Dieter Stolte, representative of the West German TV network ZDF have signed a long term cooperation agreement in TV. The agreement will make it possible to exchange programs and co-produce tv programs and films as well as exchange information about the life of the two countries. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 86 LD]

FISHING ACCORD WITH CANADA -- Warsaw, Dec 9 -- An agreement on cooperation in fishing between Poland and Canada for the coming years was signed here today in the office for maritime economy. Under the agreement, Polish catch in the Canadian fisheries are expected to reach 50,000 tonnes of fish annually. The signing of the agreement coincided with a visit of a Canadian delegation led by First Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Ocean Peter Meyboom that has come to Poland to get acquainted with the work of the Baltic and deep-sea fishing enterprise and the Gdynia-based Sea Fishing Institute. This year, Polish fishermen have caught some 30,000 tonnes of fish in Canadian fisheries. Poland also buys in Canada herring and mackerel for the home market. Deep-sea fishing cooperation between Poland and Canada has a many-year tradition and both sides come in favour of its development. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1922 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP CC PLENUM; AGENDA ADOPTED

AU091633 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired the opening proceedings of the RCP Central Committee plenum. At the proposal of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, the plenum uninamously adopted the following agenda:

1. Draft Uniform National Plan on Socialist Romania's Socioeconomic Development for 1987;

2. Draft Plan on the Development of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Administration for 1987;

3. Draft Centralized Financial Plan of the National Economy and Draft State Budget for 1987; and

4. A Prgram Regarding Self-Administration and Self-Sufficiency to Ensure Proper Supplies of Agricultural Produce, Foodstuffs, and Industrial Consumer Goods for the People from 1 October 1986-30 September 1987.

The plenum proceedings are also attended by suich guests as cadres from the party-state aktiv who are not members of the party Central Committee.

The plenum proceedings continue.

COMMISSION SESSION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU092005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1631 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/12/1986 -- The 17th session [as received] of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation ended in Bucharest on Tuesday.

The sides highlighted the growing course of Romanian-Bulgarian economic ties and the deciding role of the understandings made during the top-level talks and meetings in their expansion and diversification. Fresh actions were discussed and agreed upon to further develop manifold cooperation and production specialization in machine building, metallurgy, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry and other areas of joint interest, to boost the bilateral technical and scientific cooperation. Measures were also established for the growth and diversification of Romanian-Bulgarian trade.

The protocol of the session was signed by the commission's co-chairmen -- Dimitrie Ancuta, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

A protocol on goods exchanges and payments between Romania and Bulgaria for 1987 was also signed.

OPREA RECEIVED BY AL-ASAD; JOINT SESSION ENDS

AU091949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Damascus AGERPRES 9/12/1986 -- Messages were exchanged at top level during the call on the president of Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Syrian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the positive course of the ties between the two countries, on the decisive contribution of the understandings covenanted at top level to the stimulation of the cooperation between the two peoples in all fields of common interest.

Stress was laid on the two countries' determination to work for the intensification of economic cooperation and the growth of commercial exchanges, in the spirit of the Romanian-Syrian understandings and accords.

Aspects of the international situation being approached special attention was paid to the developments in the Middle East, more particularly to the need for a comprehensive, negotiated settlement of the problems in the region, the Palestinian question included, through the setting up of a Palestinian independent state. The particular importance was stressed in context of intensified efforts to convene an international conference under the UN aegis in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the area.

President Hafiz al-Asad underscored the appreciation enjoyed by Romania's stand, more particularly by President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to a political, negotiated resolution of the Middle East conflict, by the Romanian head of state's initiatives and actions aimed at building a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the region and worldwide.

The seventh session of the Joint Romanian-Syrian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation was held in Damascus over December 6-7.

On the occasion Gheorghe Oprea had interviews and talks with Prime Minister 'Abdar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Deputy Prime Minister Salim Yasin, as well as with the ministers of economy and foreign trade, industry, petroleum and mineral wealth, transport, irrigation, and planning affairs.

DELEGATE AT CSCE SPEAKS ON MEDITERRANEAN ISSUES

AU092006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1502 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES, 09/12/1986 -- Taking the floor during the debates conducted within the working group on questions related to security and cooperation in the Mediterranean of the all-European meeting in Vienna the Romanian representative underscored Romania's contribution to the implementation of the provisions referring to the Mediterranean under the Helsinki Final Act and the document of the all-European conference in Madrid. The speaker referred to Romania's intense links of many sided collaboration with the Mediterranean countries that do not take part in the CSCE, as a palpable contribution to the transformation of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and understanding among peoples.

The Romanian representative showed that, no matter how complicated, the numerous older or newer issues in the area could be solved only peacefully, through negotiations between the sides concerned.

In that context, the Romanian president's proposal for the calling of an international conference to solve the Middle East issues was reiterated.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS WORKING PEOPLE'S PLENUM

AU091359 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1306 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/12/1986 -- The National Council of Working People in Industry, Construction, Transport, Goods Circulation and Finance gathered in plenum on Tuesday, December 9.

Taking their seats in the presidium together with President Nicolae Ceausescu were the members of the National Council of Working People.

President were also full and alternate members of the executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the CC of the RCP and of the government.

Participating in the proceedings as invited guests were first secretaries in charge of economic affairs who are not members of the National Council of Working People, cadres holding responsible posts in industry, research, design and the financing-banking system, party and state activists, activists of mass and public organizations.

The plenary meeting discussed a report on the fulfilment of the national socioeconomic development plan in the eleven months of 1986 and measures for the attainment of all plan indicators, more particularly physical production, export deliveries, productivity and investment, as well as the draft national plan for economic and social development in industry, construction, transport and goods circulation in 1987, the draft centralized plan of the national economy and the draft state budget for next year.

Before the proceedings in plenum, the documents in the agenda were debated within the councils by brances and areas of activity.

Expressing their full approval of the documents submitted to the plenary meeting for debate, the participants showed that the provisions under the national plan for economic and social development in 1987 fully accorded with the requirements for ensuring Romania's steady progress, for the intensive development of all the branches of the national economy.

The debates highlighted the full adhesion of the working people throughout the country to the foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state, firmly and consistently promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as the Romanian people's unflinching will to work unswervingly for the country's continuous socioeconomic growth, the strengthening of its independence and sovereignty, its ever more powerful assertion among the nations of the world.

The plenum unanimously adopted the documents in the agenda.

The participants also adopted the resolution and call of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Construction, Transport, Goods Circulation and Finance.

At the end of the proceedings, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Working People, made a speech.

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES CP STUDENT PLENUM

AU061622 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1411 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/12/1986 -- On December 6 Bucharest hosted a plenary meeting of the Council of the Union of the Communist Student Associations [CSA] in Romania, that debated the political and educative activity carried out by the students. The plenum endorsed measures to improve the political and educative work of the CSA bodies and organizations a well as the organization and operation of the student social complexes.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of the Communist Youth, participated in and took the floor at the plenary meeting.

SPY CASE CITED TO SPUR VIGILANCE AMONG PEOPLE

AU011118 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 26 Nov 86 p 5

[Olimpian Ungherea article: "The Law and Rigors of Our Society -- Road Without Return"]

[Excerpts] A quiet, luxury apartment. [passage omitted] Maria I. is dressed up, ready to go out. It is Sunday. She is alone yet she has a date somewhere at the other end of the big metropolis. She has to go, it is a must. She has a forced smile at this thought. She has to go. The road she takes to these meetings is a one-way road. [passage omitted]

For a long time Maria has wished for just such an apartment. Now she has gotten it. In fact, she has had it for some years now. [passage omitted] However, Maria's ambition has outstripped her capabilities and the means offered by her position as chief adviser in a foreign trade enterprise. "Relations, that is what I need!" Maria I. said, prompted by a burning desire. Thus she met -- not at all accidentally -- "Rimar M.", the representative of a foreign trade company in Bucharest. [passage omitted]

Jewelery, cigarettes, and then expensive liquors and later cash, and thus the price was settled bluntly, with brutality as in any market of betrayal. Maria I., chief adviser in a foreign trade enterprise was selling secret information. "Rimar M." was buying it. [passage omitted]

Outside fall, dishevelled and cold, is sweeping a long train of leaves and gossamer. It is cold. "Biting sunshine," Maria smiles recalling something from her childhood long since gone. She puts on her coat, places the envelope with the secret information for Mr "Rimar" into her purse and leaves to meet him.

That was their last meeting in the market of betrayal. [passage omitted]

I feel the need to search for questions and answers outside the severe and precise page of a penal file in which I note these revealing sentences: "In exchange for certain material advantages from the foreign citizen "Rimar M.", the defendant Maria I. supplied him with secret state economic information and data with which she was familiar due to her job, and the divulging of which cause harm to our national economy."

How was that possible, you ask yourself, stupified when faced with these totally culpable facts. Did Maria I. have no colleagues? Did she have no professional chiefs? Did she have no family, no friends? Why did none of them ask the natural question: "How come that Maria has so much money?" This question would certainly have led to an obliging gesture.

The spirit of vigilance is eminently a civic, a patriotic spirit, that it is not just a declarative nature, but particularly of a factual, concrete nature turned into action.

Why then should we let ourselves be robbed and betrayed? Why should we ignore the deeds and life of a human being when his life and deeds turn into public danger? Should we wait for the state bodies to discover those who violate the law when we ourselves may sometimes not how they squeeze past us, skillfully and cunningly?

Since we all, shoulder to shoulder, are building and raising our homeland to the heights of successes and accomplishments, we all have the sacred mission to defend it.

In order to protect our homeland against bad people, predatory desires, and people who violate the law -- no matter who they are -- we must all form a common front to eradicate ill deeds. And what else is the betrayal of the homeland's interests than the most abominable ill deed?

I am pursuing a penal file accusing two people: Maria I. and "Rimar M." Documents, pictures, statements, official reports, expert's reports, confessions, and material evidence fully attesting to the condemnable deeds. "Rimar" and Maria have been arrested, tried, and sentenced to difficult years of detention. With their deeds they harmed not only a legal principle, but the very uprightness of the human condition. And I am thinking -- outside of all my other questions -- that the love that gives man this uprightness is, first and foremost, the love for the homeland.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ENVOY FROM BOTSWANA

AU091944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/12/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Tuesday, December 9, Gaothlaeste Utlwang Sankoloba Matlhabaphiri who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Botswana to Romania.

The reception was an opportunity for an exchange of friendly messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Quett K.J. Masire.

The ambassador's speech highlighted the good relations between the two countries and showed that Botswana always enjoyed the Romanian people's active support in its fight for liberty, human dignity and decolonization of Africa. It also stated the wish to expand and deepen the relationship between Botswana and Romania, especially in the economy.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's reply speech underscored the positive course of the relations between Romania and the Republic of Botswana and referred to the existing possibilities of further boosting the mutual advantageous relations particularly in the economy, technology and science and other areas of common interest, as well as internationally.

Socialist Romania was shown to have always expressed its support and solidarity with the fight of the African peoples for the dismantlement of colonialism, for the defence and strengthening of their national independence and free advance on the path of economic and social progress.

After receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu conversed with Ambassador Gaothlaeste Utlwang Sankoloba Matlhabaphiri.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO LAO LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051042 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 86 p 5

[Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Lao party leader Kayson Phomvihan and Lao President Souphanouvong on the national holiday of Laos]

[Text] To Comrade Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Vientiane

On the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, I want to extend, on behalf of the RCP, the State Council, the Romanian people, and on my own behalf, friendly greetings and warm congratulations to you, the LPRP, and to the Lao people.

The proclamation 11 years ago of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a memorable event in the history of the Lao people, crowned the struggle full of sacrifices waged for scores of years by the Lao people under LPRP leadership against colonialism and imperialist and for the country's independent development in keeping with its aspirations for freedom and progress.

The Romanian people are following with feelings of esteem and solidarity the sustained efforts the friendly Lao people are making to build a new life on the road to socialism and wish them fresh and important successes in implementing the decisions of the Fourth LPRP congress.

I want to express the conviction that through joint efforts Romanian-lao relations of friendship and cooperation will constantly develop to the benefit of our countries and peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation through the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

LCY DELEGATION LED BY RENOVICA DEPARTS FOR USSR

LD091436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Belgrade today for Moscow on an official, friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also in the delegation is Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Janez Zemljaric, member of the LCY Central Committee and FEC vice president; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Milan Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation was seen off at Belgrade airport by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Slobodan Milosevic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Serbian LC Central Committee; Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Tibor Salma, member of the FEC; Budimir Loncar, Deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and others. Also present was Eduard Krasavin, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade.

ORLANDIC GETS HONECKER, HUSAK LETTER FOR RENOVICA

LD051033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Ralph Hartmann, GDR ambassador to the SFRY, and Ludek Kotaba, charge d'affaires of the Czechoslovak embassy, who handed him a joint letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, for Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In the letter they discuss joint proposals by the GDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the area of disarmament, particularly as regards central Europe.

LCY: SOME EDITORIAL BOARDS A BOURGEOIS PLATFORM

LD082315 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Excerpt] How the public information media are fulfilling their social role was the main item on the agenda at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's Commission for Information and Propaganda Activity. We have already informed you about it, but now we have a report by Sonja Badel from Belgrade:

[Badel] Just like all discussions at the commission's previous sessions, the discussion today did not question the activity of the public information media or the majority of journalists who make a great contribution to the efforts to implement the LCY policy and to overcome present socioeconomic problems.

Concern was, however, expressed over the fact that some of the editorial boards, particularly of the tabloids and youth papers, had become, despite frequent social criticism, a platform for the bourgeois right and other antisocialist forces.

Attention was drawn to the examples of anti-Yugoslav tendencies and local insularity in a section of the press, injularity evident in the practice of criticizing events in other localities while, for instance, remaining indifferent to nationalism in one's own environment. Attacks are being launched against the basic LC organizations and the LCY leaders, while the republican and provincial leaderships are proclaimed progressive.

It was, however, said that the problems affecting the public information media could not be separated from the whole set of socioeconomic circumstances that are often a determining factor in the public information media's realignment on the basis of either regional or nationalist affiliations. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMY, EMIGRATION

AU041213 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 22-23 Nov 86 p 8

[M. Daci and G. Gojak report: "Without Divisions, Without Emigration"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 21 Nov -- The delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly today adopted three important documents: the draft resolution on the development of the province next year; the report on the implementation of the measures for halting emigration in the first half of the year; and the analysis of the results achieved in associating labor and pooling resources between the economy of Kosovo and the economies of other parts of the country.

According to Dr. Jovan Bogicevic, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, who made the introductory speech at the joint session of all three chambers, the plan for next year envisages an increase in the total output of the economy of 6.5 percent (9.3 percent in industry, 4 percent in agriculture, 3 percent in the construction industry, and 7.7 percent in communications). It is also envisaged that the rate of increase of exports will be 16 percent, investments about 11 percent, employment 5.2 percent, and productivity 1.5 percent. [passage omitted]

The delegates were also intersted in the report about what has been done in the first 6 months on the implementation of assembly and other measures to halt emigration from Kosovo. Refik Agaj, member of the Executive Council, made the opening speech in which he spoke about everything that has been done as well as about what has not been done to halt the process of emigration.

According to Agaj, "real reasons for emigration are still not fully known," and, as time goes by, the problem of emigration is becoming a wider socioeconomic issue in the Yugoslav public and creates an atmosphere of and reasons for mistrust toward the progressive forces of Kosovo, particularly toward the Albanian nation for its insufficient involvement in halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Speaking about the intensity of emigration, Agaj said that the intensity of emigration was the same in the last half of 1985 and the first half of 1986 as it was in the period immediately after the counterrevolution in 1982-84 because the annual average for those 2 years was 3,500 citizens. [passage omitted]

In their debate delegates spoke -- as did Refik Agaj in his introductory speech -- about the known reasons for emigration: direct and indirect pressures from Albanian nationalists and separatists on the Serb and Montenegrin population. [passage omitted]

Analyzing the results of the 5-year period achieved in the process of the self-managing pooling of labor and resources, delegates concluded that only modest results have been achieved and that there is an obvious mismatch between tenets and what has been achieved. In the period from 1981 to 1985, the associated labor organizations of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo signed 115 self-managing agreements with the associated labor organizations of the socialist republics and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; out of these, 30 were carried out. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO CONVENES SYMPOSIUM ON SELF-PROTECTION

LD042301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Pristina, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- A 2-day Yugoslav symposium on the situation and problems of the educational for all-people's defense and social self-protection and the possible directions for dealing with them is underway in the provincial center for all-people's defense and social self-protection of Kosovo in Ajvalija near Pristina. Lieutenant Colonel General Vojislav Mikic, assistant deputy federal secretary for national defense, is reported to have submitted a report on these problems.

During the first day of work, the representatives of all the republican and provincial secretarists for national defense presented the situation, problems, and plans for development of the centers of all-people's defense and social self-protection, as well as the conditions, ways, and possibilities of training cadres in these centers.

Lt Col Gen Vojislav Mikic is reported to have been received today by Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The meeting was attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Fadilj Curanoli and Colonel Isa Krasnici.

SLOVENE YOUTH LEAGUE'S VIEWS 'UNACCEPTABLE'

LD092209 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- In connection with the announcement by the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Youth Federation on 2 December 1986, the Presidium of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (SSOJ) today issued the following statement:

In the view of the Presidium of the SSOJ conference, some parts of the announcement by the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Youth Federation of 2 December regarding the SSOJ Presidium's stance on the recently launched initiative to introduce the practice of doing military service as a civilian raised -- in an unacceptable manner -- a number of issues which go beyond the debate on this particular issue conducted by the SSOJ Conference and its Presidium. The unacceptable factor was that the announcement questions the SSOJ Conference Presidium's right to adopt its own stand on individual issues raised by some organizations of the Socialist Youth League.

Without putting forward any evidence, the Presidium of the Slovene Youth Federation accuses the SSOJ Conference Presidium of "forum-like and formalist work," of "verbosity and sloganeering," and the like. Of particularly offensive nature is the view put forward in the announcement that by its "static attitude to [words indistinct] social problems is not in pace with the progressive forces in society, whose goal it is to change the society and, above all, to resolve social contradictions."

This kind of labelling raises the issue of the SSOJ Conference Presidium's legitimate right to realize its statutory role and the tasks assigned to it by the congress commitments. We are aware of the fact that in its work, the SSOJ is faced with a rather large number of difficulties, especially in its efforts to achieve unity within the youth organization. We are not trying to ignore problems of this nature, but in our view such major issues cannot be raised, let alone resolved, in such a manner. We find it particularly unaccpetable that such an occasion was used to voice accusations of a general nature against the SSOJ Conference Presidium.

The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene League of Socialist Youth is being held responsible for such a reaction and views.

SLOVENE SAWP CONFERENCE ASSAILS VJESNIK ARTICLE

LD100057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference was acquainted today with the VJESNIK commentary of 3 December, entitled "View of Another Shore," which has given rise to different reactions in Slovenia and Italy.

Zeljko Jeglic, member of the Presidium of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, said that the text harms not only the Slovene national community in Italy by casting doubt on its role in building good-neighborly relations, but it also harms our wider foreign political interests and strengthens the forces in the neighboring state that advocate a revision of interstate agreements, which have until now contributed to the positive development of relations. Such writing, Jeglic considers, also falls within the context of the idea that Slovenia is hampering relations with neighboring countries with its minority question and its concern for the parts of the Slovene nation which live outside the borders of their homeland.

"The article evoked great concern and anger among members of the Slovene national community in Italy, and met with unconcealed approval in the cricles of the right-wing nationalists, that is anti-Slovene, anti-Yugoslav and anti-Isimo Italian circles, primarily because of the attitudes of the authors to the law on the global protection of Slovenes in Italy and to Yugoslavia's support for the struggle of the minority for the adoption of this law.

"I would not like to get involved in conjecture as to how such an article could arise, whether it was written with ill intent or whether it is a question of fundamental ignorance of reality," Jeglic said, and stressed that it is certainly in clear opposition to the principles accepted in the SAWPY and Croatian Socialist Alliance. [passage omitted]

The Slovene national community considers that this is a superficial and unprincipled article, which is all the more worrying because it has appeared at a sensitive moment in relations with neighboring countries, Jeglic said. According to Jeglic, "the article also evoked condemnation among Communists in the Fruiuli-Venezia Guilia region, where the provincial leadership considers that Stipetic has an unacceptable attitude toward protecting the minority and an unacceptable view of the role of the Italian Communist Party in Italian-Yugoslav relations."

This is the second time recently that right-wing nationalistic circles and newspapers in neighboring Italy and Austria have found direct "support" in public statements and articles in Yugoslavia, which are diametrically opposed to our accepted and declared political stands and which primarily damage us and our national community abroad. I am thinking, for example, Jeglic said, of the statement by delegate Dodik at the 13th LCY Congress, which was copiously used by the Carinthian Heimatdienst [Carinthian Fatherland Order], and of the latest article which appeared on 3 December in a prominent position in the Zagreb VJESNIK, under the heading "Views of Another Shore," signed by editor Radovan Stipetic, said Jeglic.

MACEDONIA LC DISCUSSES ECONOMY, IRREDENTISTS

AU041007 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Nov 86 p 3

[D. Nikolic and N. Batkoski Report: "The Plan Is for Work and No Wishes"]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 20 Nov -- The Macedonian LC Central Committee session, chaired by Jakov Lazaroski, discussed the realization of the economic policy in this and next year, the situation and incidents in the communes of Vinica, Kicevo, Tetovo, and Gostivar, the responsibility of Malaim Fajzi, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, and Azem Zulufcari, delegate in the SFRY Assembly, who attended a funeral in the village of Raven that turned into a manifestation of nationalism.

In his introductory speech about the ideopolitical matters in the realization of the socioeconomic development this and next year, Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Republican Executive Council, said that the socioeconomc development has been conducted in unfavorable conditions, due mainly to the inconsistent and incomplete implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. At the same time, there has been a lack of the necessary systemic prerequisites for a more successful solution to the disturbed material relations in social reproduction. [passage omitted]

Gogovski said that the increase in industrial production this year was 7.8 percent, considerably more than planned. [passage omitted]

Concluding the discussion on this topic, Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, said, among other things, that it was the stagnation in development, the grave economic crisis, and its consequences on the standard of living, and everything that has been achieved in these difficult conditions that convinced us that the only way out is by relying on one's own forces.

Lazaroski said that one must fundamentally change the existing methods of production and attitudes to work, that the market selection of those more successful in preference to those less successful must be accepted, that we must abandon the socialization of idleness and all those methods and measures that support those who are incapable, as well as the uneconomic use of social assets. The changes in the system are in fact directed toward preventing this kind of behavior. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the discussion on the development on the republic next year, Aleksandar Varnaliev said that the proposed plan documents do not offer measures which would truly take the burden off the economy. Talking about the transformation of the fund for underdeveloped republics and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Dragoljub Stavrev said that some theses appearing in connection with this are not acceptable. For instance, it is claimed that the fund is an institution for help which is contrary to the view that the fund and other forms or compensations cause erratic development through an unregulated influence of market forces.

Mitre Trpenovski said that greater stimuli should be given to small businesses, while Vasko Kostojcinovski said that funds and investments should be directed toward large systems. [passage omitted]

Explaining the responsibility of Malaim Fejzi, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, and Azem Zulficari, delegate in the SFRY Assembly, for attending the nationalist funeral in the village of Ravan, Mihail Danev, secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, said that the responsibility of the self-managing, social, and other public officials, particularly of the LC members, is much greater today.

Malaim Fejzi's and Azem Zulficari's demonstration of an extreme lack of alertness, inertness, and irresponsibility as well as their mere presence at the funeral and failure to obtain information about it, only suits irredentists. In the case of some individuals, this also means a direct collusion and solidarity with irredentists. This is why this kind of attitude has caused a wide and sharp condemnation of the public in the commune and the republic. [passage omitted]

Danev stated that the Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee is proposing to the Central Committee that Malim Fejzi and Azem Zulficari be relieved of their duties. [passage omitted]

A decision regarding the responsibility of the two top officials had not been made by the Macedonian LC Central Committee before the publication of this paper. [passage omitted]

In the communes of Vinica, Kicevo, Tetovo, and Gostivar we have been confronting forces that operate contrary to the LC policy and the basis of our constitutional organization, forces that resist actions designed to eliminate the center of economic and political instability to retain their position and influence and push the LC aside and accuse it of being the main culprit for the worsening of the situation, said Mihail Danev, secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, in his introductory speech on the current ideopolitical situation in these communes. [passage omitted]

Talking about the situation in the commune of Kicevo, Danev stressed that the situation was particularly burdened by the activities of Albanian nationalists and separatists, illegal hostile activity which is connected with hostile emigrees, and by inconsistency in the application of legal sanctions against the protagonists of these activities.

Mihail Danev said that Albanian nationalism and irredentism were more present in the commune of Tetovo than in other communes, which in turn resulted in the worsening of intranational relations. This is basically the result of the insufficient and inefficient activity of the LC for a longer spell of time as well as of the inefficiency of the work of the entire political system in the commune. The events that have happened in this commune since the summer are clearly a public manifestation of the escalation and continuity in the work of Albanian nationalists. [passage omitted]

The following also took part in the morning discussions: Trajce Dzalev, Vanco Mladinov, Lambe Mihajlovski, Vajsel Ramizi, and others.

LC Punishes Officials

AU042012 [Editorial Report] Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian on 22 November on pages 12-14 carries a 10,000-word report on the concluding portion of the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia in Skopje on 20 November.

It says that after a discussion, the Central Committee "took a vote by a show of hands and decided by a majority of votes that ideopolitical measure of last resort be invoked against Malaim Fejzi. A secret ballot was taken afterward, and by a majority of votes, Malaim Fejzi was relieved of his office as a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia, as a member of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia, and as a member of the Commission for LC Development and Cadre Policy of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia.

"The members of the Central Committee then relieved Azem Zulficari as a member of the Commission for LC Development and Cadre Policy of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia and adopted the proposal to initiate proceedings to recall Zulficari as a delegate to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, whose delegate basis is the Central Committe of the LC of Macedonia. It was also recommended to the LC basic organization, of which Zulficari is a member, that it adopt an appropriate ideopolitical measure."

CROATIAN LC ON ECONOMIC PLANS FOR 1987

AU041942 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22-23 Nov 86 p 7

[S. Vranic report: "The Name of Crisis: Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 21 Nov -- A "radical turn" in conducting economic affairs needed in 1987 will remain only a wish if we continue to do things as before and if resolutions about socioeconomic development remain documents of unrealistic ambitions. The resolution, which lacks once again the more precise tenets for the motivation of every working person and citizen, and from which it is still unclear who is responsible, acts as a "peacemaking" document with hardly any links with the time and problems with which we live.

In a word, everything indicates that the resolution was made in the old way, which raises the question of who, after all, needs this kind of a document, because it is not clear how the development process will be stimulated, how significant changes in the economic system will be ensured, or from which centers support for the harmonization of the courses of social reproduction as well as the financial resources for the implementation of the announced measures will come.

These assessments were voiced today at the session of the Croatian LC Central Committee discussing ideopolitical matters in the realization of a medium-term plan and the basis of the SFRY resolutions for the SR of Croatia in 1987. [passage omitted]

The word "responsibility" was mentioned very often at today's session. Niko Jocic also spoke about it and said that in the last 7 to 8 years we have been blaming the system for the crisis and that in daily politics we do not regard anybody as responsible. [passage omitted]

Dr Tomislav Badovinac spoke about the economy's material position burdened by losses and said that while the losses made in Croatia constitute 30 percent of the total Yugoslav losses, this republic's contribution toward the national product amounts to only 20 percent. Losses incurred by the oil and power generating industries are a special problem in Croatia and cannot be solved by the subjective efforts of the working people but require certain changes in the economic system.

Talking about problems which we will face next year, Ante Markovic touched upon the problem of loss makers and said that we are too preoccupied with this problem, that the problem of loss-making organizations and how to help them has become the main preoccupation, instead of turning all our strength toward development. [passage omitted]

Concluding the discussion, Drago Dimitrovic, secretary of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, said that these differences in approach are normal and understandable and that it is good to talk about them when proposing plan documents, rather than after they have been adopted. [passage omitted]

LJUBLJANA REFERENDUM ON ECOLOGY ISSUE LOSES

AU040943 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 86 p 2

[Jovan Pjevic commentary: "Today Before Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] At a referendum the day before yesterday for the so-called ecological levy [samodoprinos], the Ljubljana people voted against solving problems of their social standard by paying levies, in contrast to the three earlier referendums in which they voted in favor of it. Out of approximately 240,000 voters, about 72 percent expressed their opinion. About 71,000 or about 31 percent of the total number of voters voted "in favor." The greatest participation of voters in the referendum was registered in the Vic commune, and the least (about 66 percent) in the Center commune. [passage omitted]

A "negative" outcome of the voting, however, showed that the citizens are dissatisfied with the present pace and manner of solving the burning issues of social development, and that they believe that a levy is not an adequate way for improving the existing and preventing new environment polluters and for constructing the communal and other economic infrastructure. In short, the Ljubljana people were convinced that these problems may and should be solved in another way, in a so-called systematic manner, through prices. [passage omitted]

The decision of the Ljubljana people was also influenced by the very extensive, systematic, and well thought-out propaganda carried out over several months, which was conducted from the very beginning, publicly and semipublicly, by individuals and various so-called ecology groups and "alternative movements." They even organized distributions of leaflets against the levy, published innumerable articles against it, and on the eve of the referendum personally agitated against it and tore down referendum posters and announcements.

However, what was essential for the final outcome was not the influence of this propganda (which for the first time assumed such broad proportions and possessed all the opportunities for public activities), but, above all, underrating by the so-called organized subjective forces of this antipropaganda and the so-called extrasystematic political activities in general, as well as the lack of readiness (and probably inability, too) to confront such strivings and their protagonists directly, publicly, and with good arguments. [passage omitted]

"The alternative movement" very skillfully, and, one should admit, very successfully launched the assertion that levies cannot solve anything, and that ecological and similar problems should be solved in a systematic and most modern way. The leadership of the sociopolitical organizations, on the other hand, have been content to repeat stereotyped and unconvincing projects and calculations and generalized slogans about a "better future" which "depends on the outcome of the referendum." [passage omitted]

[Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 24 November on page 1 carries a 500-word report by Mojca Kaucic, "Rather Meager Participation," on the referendum in Ljubljana. She reports that "in all the communes, the activities of the Ecology Group attached to the City Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia which started on Friday continued today.

"More or less away from the polling stations, they distributed leaflets to citizens, calling on them to vote against the imposition of the levy." She also reports that "members of the Presidium of the SAWP City Conference at their session today also drew attention to the fact that the call to citizens and associated labor to decorate the city did not fall on fertile ground. Flags were put put only on a few private or commercial buildings, and the general feeling, spoiled by the rainy weather, did not show that anything special was going on in Ljubljana."

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH IRAQ -- Belgrade, Dec 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Iraq exchanged goods and services to the value of some 613 million dollars in ten months this year. Yugoslav exports to that country reached 278.6 million dollars, a 31-per-cent rise on the same period last year. Compared with last year, the structure of Yugoslav exports to Iraq was considerably improved -- It consisted for the most part of machinery, equipment and semi-manufactures related to capital development work of Yugoslav enterprises in Iraq. The most significant capital development contracts in that market in 1986 were concluded by the Yugoslav enterprises Hidrogradnja and Energoinvest of Sarajevo Energoprojekt of Belgrade. Yugoslav and Iraqi enterprises cooperate successfully also in the domains of shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, rubber industry, textiles and foodstuffs industry. In terms of the volume of exchange, Iraq is still the leading Yugoslav partner among developing countries. Last year the two countries exchanged goods and services to the value of some 645 million dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1515 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD]

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 238 11 December 1986

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Hungarian Delegates Address CSCE Issues BB 1
  East-West Trade [MTI] BB 1
  Polish Proposal Backed [MTI] BB 1

ALBANIA

Delegation Talks Begin in Paris; Reception Given B 1
Greetings From Czechoslovakia's Strougal [ZERI I POPULLIT 3 Dec] B 1

BULGARIA

Consulate Protests 'Missing' Athlete in Melbourne C 1
Sofia Ceremony Marks International Rights Day C 1
Top Officials Meet Italian Parliamentarians C 2
  Todorov Reception C 2
  Tanchev Meeting C 2
Yordanov Meets Sir Geoffrey Howe in London C 3
Tanchev Received by Cyprus President Kiprianou C 3
Tanchev Visits Yemen Arab Republic; Holds Talks C 4
Tanchev Ends 'Successful' Middle East Visit [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 9 Dec] C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Report to CPCZ Central Committee D 1
Report States CPCZ CC Expanded by 3 New Members [RUDE PRAVO 6 Dec] D 15
Government Greets PLO on Solidarity Day [Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Nov] D 15
Federal Assembly Condemns Anti-Syrian Campaign D 16
Editorial on 'Restructuring' Party Work -- Part I [Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Nov] D 16
  Part II [Bratislava PRAVDA 18 Nov] D 19
Briefs: Ba'th Delegation Ends Visit; Cooperation With MPLA; Bejda Attends Journalists' Meeting; Fojtik in Nymburk; Havlin in Kutna Hora; Pitra Visits Highlands D 22

HUNGARY

State Secretary Addresses Florence Security Forum F 1
Official Explains Enterprise Rehabilitation [Redei in NEPSZAVA 8 Dec] F 2
Briefs: International Bank; Camel Cigarettes Contract; Journalists Agreement With SFRY F 4

POLAND

Urban Gives Weekly News Conference in Warsaw G 1
Fuel Oil Again Spills Into Odra From CSSR G 4
News Conference Held on Smuggling Incidents G 5
PAP Reports 2 Dec PZPR Politburo Meeting G 7
PRON Resolution on State, Development of Culture G 8
Libyan Officials Discuss Economic Cooperation G 9
PRC Official Hails New Polish Trade Unions [TRYBUNA LUDU 29-30 Nov] G 9
Briefs: New Airline Director G 9

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Addresses CC Plenum; Plans Endorsed H 1
PEC Meeting Discusses 1987 Economic Plans [SCINTEIA 6 Dec] H 1
Legislative Chamber Elects Chief; Endorses Plans H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage on Moscow Visit of Renovica Delegation [cross-reference] I 1
PPR National Defense Minister Siwicki Visits I 1
    Hasani Receives Minister I 1
    Mamula Holds Talks I 1
Mamula Receives U.S. Air Force General 6 Dec I 2
FEC's Kovac Receives IMF, IBRD Delegations I 2
Mikulic Holds Talks With IBRD Officials I 2
EEC Mandate Offers No 'Easier Entry' for SFRY I 3
Presidency Endorses FEC Economic Policy I 3
Federal Chamber Discusses Kosovo Situation I 5
Hasani Attends Federal Council Session I 7
TANJUG Reports Vojvodina Defense Council Session I 7

HUNGARIAN DELEGATES ADDRESS CSCE ISSUES

East-West Trade

LD082018 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, December 8 (MTI) -- Marianne Berecz, member of the Hungarian delegation, briefed the committee dealing with humanitarian issues of the Vienna follow-up meeting of European security and cooperation about Hungarian actions in the interest of developing information cooperation between the states, as implementation of the Helsinki recommendations. She set forth the new Hungarian press law, and discussed the activity of the mass media.

In the economic committee, Sandor Szabo stressed that Hungarian companies account for one-third of the total East-West industrial cooperation. The Hungarian representative spoke in detail about the development of the regulations related to the founding of joint ventures in Hungary, and the possibilities arising from these. He emphasised that the Helsinki and Madrid recommendations have not lost their timeliness. According to these, favourable conditions must be established for industrial cooperation.

Polish Proposal Backed

LD102248 Budapest MTI in English 2016 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, December 10 (MTI) -- The proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states are aimed at the parallel reduction of both the nuclear weapons and the conventional armed forces, stressed Ambassador Andre Erdos, leader of the Hungarian delegation, at the Wednesday session of the European follow-up meeting in Vienna.

According to the proposals, troops and armaments of the two military alliances would be reduced first, as this would make it possible for other European states to join the process. At the same time Andre Erdos stressed: We condemn all steps that wish to upset the painstakingly worked out system of international arms restriction agreements.

"There is no reason for the participants of the follow-up meeting to reject the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Treaty countries, a historical opportunity for launching the European disarmament process."

The leader of the Hungarian delegation assured support to the Polish proposal for summoning the second stage of the Stockholm conference. This proposal is based on equal rights, balance and reciprocity, and serving the security of all countries, he said.

DELEGATION TALKS BEGIN IN PARIS; RECEPTION GIVEN

AU110930 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 11 (ATA) -- Talks were held in Paris on December 9 between the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania, led by the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, and the delegation of the Minister [as received] of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, headed by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Didier Bariani.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly spirit, opinions were exchanged on the further development of bilateral relations as well as on some aspects of the international situation.

On this occasion a friendly message by the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, addressed to the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterand, was handed over to the secretary of state, Didier Bariani.

Upon its stay in Paris, the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was received by the minister, Yves Galland, and the secretary of state under prime minister [title as received], Christian Bergelin. Attending these meetings were also the ambassador extraordinary of the PSR of Albania in France, Maxhun Peka, as well as the ambassador of the French Republic in Albania, Philippe Legrain.

In honour of the Albanian delegation, the secretary of state for foreign affairs of France, Didier Bariani, gave a reception at the seat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Attending were Jean-Francois Deniau, former minister of the French Government and now vice chairman of the Commission for Relations With Foreign Countries of the French Parliament; Michel Bersone, chairman of the France-Albania Friendship Group of deputies to the French Parliament; top functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; representatives of trade firms and the press; Abraham Behar, secretary general of the France-Albania Friendship Association, etc.

GREETINGS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S STROUGAL

AU051647 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec p 3

[Cable to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the name of the CSSR Government and in my name, I send sincere best wishes to you and through you to the Council of Ministers.

I wish the People's Socialist Republic of Albania great success in building a socialist society.

CONSULATE PROTESTS 'MISSING' ATHLETE IN MELBOURNE

AU101848 Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 10 Dec 86

["Concern Over the Fate of Bulgarian Lifter Naum Shalamanov" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- World-famous Bulgarian weight lifter Naum Shalamanov has been missing since Monday morning in Melbourne, where the Bulgarian team was taking part in the world weight lifting cup competition. The inquires made so far by the team managers and the Bulgarian Consulate General in Sydney on the one hand and by the Australian police on the other have failed to establish what happened to him. The public appeal to Mr Shalamanov to make known in some way his whereabouts and condition was also left unanswered.

At the same time, it transpired from the reports of certain Australian papers that the 19-year-old Bulgarian sportsman has been the subject of special attention from certain circles, that he was taken to some abode of unknown address known to be used by Turks in Australia. The features imply that Mr Shalamanov is being pressured into defecting from his homeland.

When they learnt about this, Mr Shalamanov's parents, friends and relations were seriously worried about his fate. The Bulgarian Sports Union and the Bulgarian Consulate General in Sydney protested to the Australian authorities their failure to guarantee the calm and security of a Bulgarian national and world-famous athlete. They insist that he be located and provided with an opportunity and conditions to return to his homeland.

SOFIA CEREMONY MARKS INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS DAY

AU101945 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Dec 86

["International Human Rights Day" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- The International Human Rights Day was marked here today at a ceremonial meeting which was addressed by Corresponding Member Prof. Aleksandur Yankov, president of the Bulgarian International Law Association.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, is a landmark in the development of international humanitarian law, a concrete manifestation of the international organization's efforts towards the fulfillment of its principal purposes enshrined in the UN Charter, Prof. Aleksandur Yankov emphasized.

He indicated that real socialism provides the material and legal conditions for a standard of human rights and fundamental freedoms which surpasses in more ways than one the international standards set by the international treaties in force.

The speaker said that the decisions of the 13th Congress of the BCP on the improvement of social management and on the promotion of socialist democracy have come as a concretization of the Bulgarian human rights policy. The working people's participation in management is growing into efficient self-management. The promotion of socialist democracy is reflected in the overall perfection of the organization and operation of the state apparatus, in the enhancement of the state-cum-public principle, in extending the direct and the representative democracy, Prof. Aleksandur Yankov said.

The participants in the meeting sent a telegram to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar which expresses the resolution of the Bulgarian public to continue to contribute to consolidating and increasing the role of the UN as an important factor in the preservation of peace and in promoting wide international cooperation including in the social and humanitarian area.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the respect for and the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms is possible only in the conditions of peace and security which guarantee the basic human right -- the right to live.

It is our belief that in the conditions of the nuclear age it is imperative to seek new ways to promoting cooperation among the states in all areas. This also pertains to the issues of human rights. We support the proposal of the USSR at the Vienna meeting to convene a representative conference of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on the whole complex of humanitarian issues, including on human rights, the telegram reads.

TOP OFFICIALS MEET ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Todorov Reception

AU092000 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 9 (BTA) -- A desire for activation of the cooperation between the parliaments of Bulgaria and Italy was expressed today at the meeting between the visiting here Italian parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Odo Biazini, deputy chairman of the Chamber of Deputies and chairman of the group for Bulgaro-Italian Friendship with the Italian parliament, and Mr. Stanko Todorov chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

During the talk it was stressed that the strengthening of the relations between the legislative bodies of the two countries is in interest of the two countries and peoples, of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Mr. Stanko Todorov and Mr. Odo Bianzini briefed each other in the tasks standing before the two parliaments. The chairman of the Bulgarian parliament spoke about the social and economic changes in this country, about the efforts directed toward democratization of economic management, about the ever increasing role of the mp's in the carrying out of the important economic tasks.

Tanchev Meeting

AU101812 Sofia BTA in English 1715 GMT 10 Dec 86

["Bulgaria-Italy: Cooperation in the Name of Peace and Security" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- Italian parliamentarians have given a positive assessment to Bulgaria's constructive peaceful foreign policy. Today an Italian parliamentary delegation paying a visit to this country and led by Mr. Odo Biazini had a meeting with Mr. Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council. The two sides expressed the common will to do all that is possible in order to consolidate international cooperation and security in the world.

It was stressed that the most important task today is the averting of the thermonuclear catastrophe and the activation of the contacts among the states, regardless of the differences in their social systems in the name of mankind's survival.

The two sides discussed a wide range of issues of bilateral relations. They noted the mutual wish to promote the political, economic and cultural contacts which is in the interest of the two peoples and of peace in Europe and the world.

YORDANOV MEETS SIR GEOFFREY HOWE IN LONDON

AU022013 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] London, December 2 (BTA corr.) -- Mr. Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development with the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Committee for Culture, who is leading a Bulgarian cultural delegation visiting Great Britain, met Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

On behalf of Her Majesty the Queen and of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe extended best wishes to State Council President Rodor Zhiukov for the prosperity of the Bulgarian people.

The talks stressed that the mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Great Britain is developing positively and has good prospects. It meets the interests of the Bulgarian and the British people and contributes to the consolidation of trust and peaceful dialogue between the two countries, in spite of the difference of the social systems. The meeting stressed that the cultural exchange between Bulgaria and Great Britain is exerting a favourable influence on the development of cooperation in the economic and other areas.

The leader of the Bulgarian cultural delegation had talks with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Timothy Renton as well as with Mr. Richard Luce, minister for the arts. He also met outstanding British public and cultural figures.

TANCHEV RECEIVED BY CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU

AU082016 Sofia BTA in English 1929 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Nicosia, December 8 (BTA) -- Today Mr Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, received Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of Bulgaria's State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, who is paying a brief working visit here. Mr Petur Tanchev handed the Cyprus head of state a message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council.

The sides exchanged views on the international situation in the wake of the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik. An emphasis was laid on the great importance of the Soviet proposals, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, who called for the limitation and elimination of nuclear weapons and for the prevention of outer space militarization.

Mr Tanchev and Mr Kiprianou considered the situation in the Balkans and pointed to the important role of Bulgaria and of State Council President Todor Zhivkov personally for turning the area into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone. The president of Cyprus commended highly Bulgaria's constructive policy of peace and goodneighbourliness in the Balkans and the consistent and principled stand of this country on the Cyprus question. Bulgaro-Greek relations were described as undergoing an upgrade development. Other questions of mutual interest were also considered.

Today Mr Petur Tanchev conferred with Mr Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Cyprus House of Representatives, with Mr Khambis Mikhailidhis, secretary general of the Union of Cyprian Peasants (E.K.A.), and with Mr Mikhalis Litras, secretary general of the Pancyprian Peasant's Union (P.E.K.)

TANCHEV VISITS YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC; HOLDS TALKS

AU081618 Sofia BTA in English 2029 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Sana'a, December 7 (BTA) -- Mr. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, received Mr. Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, who arrived here yesterday on an official working visit at the invitation of Vice President 'Abd al-Karim al'Arashi, speaker of the Constituent Assembly of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Mr. Petur Tanchev delivered to Mr. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih a personal message from Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria and an invitation to visit Bulgaria.

The talks stressed the mutual wish of the two countries to promote their friendly relations, which are based on the Treaty for Friendship and Cooperation and characterized by trust and mutual understanding. The closeness or similarity of the stands of Bulgaria and the Yemen Arab Republic on the principal international issues will contribute to this.

The president of the Yemen Arab Republic gave a high assessment to Bulgaria's achievements, to her constructive policy for peace and good-neighbourliness in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world and to her consistent stand for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis and its core - the Palestinian issue.

The first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria gave a high assessment to the peaceful policy of the Yemen Arab Republic, directed towards stabilizing the situation in the region and to consolidating peace and security in the world.

The talks stressed the paramount importance of the Soviet proposals put forward by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik. It was emphasized that they point to the right way to limiting and eliminating nuclear weapons and to averting the militarizaion of space.

The two sides stressed that Bulgaria and the Yemen Arab Republic support the proposal for convening an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the UN and with the participation of all interested states and they expressed concern over the events in Lebanon. It was stressed that it is necessary to stop the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and to settle the controversial issues between the two states by peaceful means.

The first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria had official talks with Mr. Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president of the Yemen Arab Republic and speaker of the Constituent Assembly. They discussed the possibilities for further promoting the traditionally friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Today the first vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria met the prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic Dr. 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani. They discussed issues of bilateral cooperation particularly in the economic field where there exist considerable possibilities for activating business contacts.

Today Mr. Petur Tanchev met the leadership of the Confederation of the Local Councils for Cooperative Development of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by its secretary general Mr. Saliq Amin Abu Ras [spelling as received].

Mr. Petur Tanchev was visited today at the presidential palace by the chief mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic Shaykh Ahmad Zabara. In the afternoon the first vice president of Bulgaria left the Yemen Arab Republic.

TANCHEV ENDS 'SUCCESSFUL' MIDDLE EAST VISIT

AU101504 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Dec 86 p 2

["High Assessment of Bulgaria's Peaceful Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], returned yesterday from the official working visit which he made to the Syrian Arab Republic, the State of Kuwait, the Yemen Arab Republic, and the Republic of Cyprus.

The visit was successful, Comrade Tanchev stated when he was welcomed at Sofia airport. Everywhere I visited in the friendly countries great interest was shown toward Bulgaria and its envoys and evidence was given of a desire to develop cooperation with Bulgaria.

At the meetings, the first deputy chairman of the State Council stressed, a high assessment was given to the role which these countries are playing in the Nonaligned Countries Movement and to their support for the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at Reykjavik. These Soviet proposals are instilling new strength into their struggle to consolidate their national independence and into the fight for peace and detente.

The great attention paid to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's message to the head of state of each of the countries visited was emphasized. In this respect, a high assessment was given to the peaceful policy in the Balkans conducted by Bulgaria and its first state leader. It was declared that, thanks to this policy, the peninsula is being turned into a mainstay of peace and cooperation between peoples.

Special thanks was expressed for the support which Bulgaria has rendered in the past to the peoples of these countries in their struggle for national liberation and for the readiness with which Bulgaria is developing cooperation with them at present.

Among those meeting the delegation at Sofia airport were Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; secretaries and members of the BZNS Standing Committee; and deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

Also present was Taha al-Khayrat, the Syrian ambassador, and representatives of the Kuwaiti Embassy.

HUSAK REPORT TO CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD060801 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Report on report of CPCZ Central Committee Presidium delivered to CPCZ Central Committee plenum by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on 4 December in Prague -- read by announcer]

[Text] The activity of the whole of our party and its bodies is aimed at implementing the conclusions of the 17th congress. An important step is the bill on the Eighth 5-Year Plan which we are presenting to the Central Committee for its consideration, and which the Federal Assembly will examine next week.

This year is the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In this context the evaluation of the results we achieve this year and the preparations for next year's tasks are very important. Comrade Potac will speak on this, and therefore the report of the Presidium will concentrate on only some of these issues. Eight months have passed since the 17th congress. This is too short a time to allow us to assess the fulfilment of the congress resolutions, yet it is sufficient to enable us to summarize the early results of their implementation and to react to the problems we are encountering. At the same time we draw on the findings of the regional and district party committees, and on the suggestions and critical comments sent to the Central Committee from the primary party organizations, from work collectives and from individuals.

Our fundamental yardstick in assessing the results and the starting point for our further action are the goals set by the 17th congress. The congress clearly established that the key issue posed for us by the present stage of development, both from the internal and international points of view, is the vital need to speed up the socioeconomic development of our society and to substantially raise the performance and effectiveness of the national economy. To this end we must be more effective in harnessing the whole of our material and intellectual potential. The tasks arising from this must be seen in terms of the whole of their revolutionary scope as the main battlefield [bitevni pole] on which the future success of socialism will be decided. The implementation of these tasks is a matter both for the production sector and the superstructure, as well as the work of the party, of the socialist state, the economic bodies, the trade union movement, the whole of the National Front, the national committees, and all the citizens of our socialist homeland.

The purpose of the congress program is to elevate our socialist society to a qualitatively new level. Its main objective is to create the conditions for a further marked rise in the material and cultural level of the people, for an improvement in their living and working conditions, for developing their abilities and for improving their life in every aspect. The program adopted by the congress is not based on subjective wishes; instead, it expresses the objective needs of the further development of our society. In the specific conditions of Czechoslovakia it represents a creative response to the prospects of the 1980's and 1990's, and to the demands also made upon us by the current stage of international developments, especially the far-reaching results of the scientific and technical revolution.

We can rightly say that the course set by the 17th congress has met with complete approval throughout the party. The whole of the National Front has also endorsed it. In the elections to the representative bodies it won the support of all the people, because it provides the working people with the key to the further development of our socialist society. It is also the basis for our further strengthening of the link between the party and the people.

The response to the congress resolutions is a stimulus for the broadly based development of social activity, for a growing interest in social affairs and for a series of valuable pledges and initiatives. It provides an impulse for great work efforts which are producing many commendable results. We give sincere thanks, on behalf of the party Central Committee, for this honest work and untiring efforts.

Together with the predominantly positive trends, however, we must take a sober look at the problems and shortcomings. We cannot overlook the fact that the congress' ideas are not being promoted at the necessary pace in some sectors. The main obstacle is the force of ingrained inertia, complacency, the unwillingness to alter long-established practices and the attempt to stick to old routines. While the number of managers and functionaries who seek and promote new ways of dealing with more challenging tasks is growing, in many different sectors and levels of management, however, there are still a large number who express their agreement with congress resolutions in words, but who act in the same old way. We realize that changing people's thinking and society's behavior and overcoming ingrained habits is a complicated and conflict-ridden process. It calls for substantially more effective political, organizational and ideological work. In view of the importance of the time factor and the experience gained this year, the pace and emphasis of implementing the program of the 17th congress must be substantially increased. This means we must step up the drive to implement its objectives, involve in this process all party members and the broad strata of working people, and be bolder in seeking, trying out and promoting new methods.

At the fourth session of the party Central Committee Comrade Gustav Husak went on to state that it had emerged from the recent working meeting of leading party officials of the CEMA member states that the fraternal countries had also discussed similar problems and tasks. In the statement by the party Central Committee Presidium on the results of that meeting, we emphasized that we sincerely welcome the regular consultative meetings of the leaders of the fraternal countries' parties, for they make it possible to intensify the exchange of experience, to align views, and to coordinate approaches.

It is clear from the information that you have been able to read that the meeting discussed urgent problems of building socialism in our countries, enhancing mutual cooperation, particularly in the economic field, and further stepping up the struggle for peace and disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. During the 2-day meeting, an extensive and open exchange of views took place on these matters. The results of the Moscow meeting have far-reaching and truly historic significance for the further development of the fraternal countries. It gives rise to radical proposals which pave the way for new opportunities and prospects in all spheres of our mutual cooperation. The meeting confirmed the unity of views of the fraternal countries in their analysis of the current stage of development in their countries. This stage is characterized by revolutionary changes in the development of science and technology, by tougher conditions in the rivalry between the two world social systems.

All this places new and important demands on our country. If we are to successfully develop the socialist system and bolster the prestige and influence of socialism in international affairs, it is vital to speed up our rate of progress and to make fuller use of the creative potential of socialism in every country and in our community as a whole. All this is indivisibly connected with the development of relations between the socialist countries on the basis of socialist countries on the basis of socialist internationalism, equality, mutual advantage, and assistance in all spheres, Comrade Gustav Husak said.

At the working meeting in Moscow we fully supported, in the spirit of the conclusions of the 17th congress and on behalf of the CPCZ, the proposals and ideas put forward at the meeting. The party Central Committee drew the conclusion, on the basis of a thorough discussion of the results of the Moscow meeting, that these proposals and ideas must be fully applied in the theoretical and practical development of our policy.

A meeting also took place in Moscow between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and myself. I would like to stress with great satisfaction that it was permeated with the spirit of total mutual trust and understanding which prevails between our fraternal countries. We informed one another in detail about the life and activity of our fraternal parties and states. We both praised the high level of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, and we expressed the will of both sides to continue to develop it in every way. Our party and people warmly welcomed the creative spirit and theoretical and practical conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress. We fully endorsed them at the 17th CPCZ Congress. We follow with lively interest the course of the revolutionary restructuring of all aspects of the life and work of the Soviet people. In the approach of Soviet Communists we see an example and draw inspiration for tackling our problems.

Particular attention was paid at the Moscow meeting to further enhancing our relations in the economic sphere, and to using new progressive forms of economic, scientific, and technical collaboration in the interests of speeding up the socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries and raising the living standards of their people. In this connection, it is becoming vital to improve the mechanism of our mutual cooperation and the activity of the CEMA, Comrade Gustav Husak said.

Our economy is closely linked to the economy of the socialist community. The Soviet Union has roughly a 45-percent share of our foreign trade turnover, and socialist countries have roughly 80 percent. This is why the aims set out are of vital interest for fulfillment of the goals of the 17th congress. We appreciate the ideas which emerged from the Moscow meeting and the CEMA session in Bucharest, which fully correspond to the interests and needs of Czechoslovakia. I have expressed the determination to take an active part in their realization and to consistently uphold the pledges which we will undertake. Our delegation at the CEMA session spoke in the same spirit.

The complex program of scientific and technical progress of CEMA member states up to the year 2000, signed in December 1985, is of key importance. The Federal Government has adopted the necessary measures to ensure that the conclusions which emerge for us from these meetings are implemented in life to the letter. This concerns in particular consistent securing by agreement of the main tasks of the complex program and the creation of a reliable mechanism for their fulfillment and effective control. It is just as important that results of jointly undertaken research and development tasks are speedily transferred into production. It is also vital to work out an effective system of securing and controlling them by the party. The decision to implement direct relations between production organizations of the CEMA and to approach the creation of joint enterprises in this area is of fundamental importance for the development of specialization and cooperation of production.

The Federal Government has adopted measures which create the vital prerequisites for our enterprises to do this. We have already signed an agreement with the Soviet Union about the principles of entering into direct production and scientific and technical relations between allied enterprises and organizations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. So far, they are to be implemented in 101 of our enterprises and organizations.

On the basis of another Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement that has been signed, we are also talking about the creation of 14 joint international associations of organizations and enterprises.

The important thing now is to ensure that our enterprises correctly understand and evaluate the great significance of these new forms for the more effective participation of our economy in the international socialist division of labor. They must develop great initiative, but must also show great responsibility in forming direct links and fulfilling the commitments that emerge from this.

The development of direct relations between enterprises demands that jurisdiction and responsibility of our production organizations in carrying out export and import is widened. In the near future, in the party Central Committee Presidium, we will evaluate proposals for perfecting the management and organization of foreign trade. Their basis particularly lies in making progress in creating ties between production organizations and foreign trade, with the corresponding organizational and economic conclusions. We will undertake the gradual transition of foreign trade activity to some engineering enterprises in particular, Comrade Gustav Husak said and continued.

We place great importance on the participation of Czechoslovakia in working out the program of development of international division of labor in the socialist community for the next 15 to 20 years. In this connection it is necessary to intensify work on the long-term prospects for our economy. This requirement must find concrete expression in the activity of the Federal Government, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the State Planning Commission, the State Commission for Scientific, Technical, and Investment Development, and the relevant sectors. We will also take an active part in work for the perfecting of the economic mechanism of integration, including solutions to questions such as foreign exchange relations, convertibility of our currencies, price and other economic and legal problems.

We consistently link participation in the integration process within the framework of the CEMA with the deepening of economic and scientific and technical contacts with individual member-countries. A basis for this are long-term programs of mutual economic and scientific and technical cooperation up to the year 2000 which we have signed with them. Systematic attention must be given to their fulfillment. We will also continue to take part in the coordinated help given to Cuba, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Mongolian People's Republic, particularly with the aim of contributing to their gradual participation in the international division of labor.

The strengthening of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union has a key place in our foreign economic relations. It would be possible to give many examples of the irreplaceable importance this cooperation has for the stability and effectiveness of our planned economic development, for our scientific and technical progress and the making of structural changes, for the turnover of our industrial products, for securing the standard of living of the people. However, we wish to turn attention in particular to the fact that the new stage of integration that is beginning gives a qualitatively new content and outlook to our cooperation with the Soviet Union. It opens great new possibilities, but at the same time places considerably greater demands on the level of management, quality of production, on fulfillment of adopted commitments. The needs of our country and our international interests demand that ways of using the possibilities of the integration process for acceleration of our socioeconomic development and scientific and technical progress and foremost in our minds, and continually in sight in all our management and planning activity when making decisions on conceptual questions.

The Central Committee Presidium adopted fundamental conclusions to ensure that Czechoslovakia takes a full and stimulating part in the joint effort to implement the aims I have spoken about emphasized Comrade Gustav Husak at the fourth session of the party Central Committee.

Concrete tasks and goals of the draft law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which has been put to you, are secured by the directives of the 17th congress. This is why we recommend to the Central Committee that it adopt them after discussion. We are aware that the realization of the demanding aims it sets out demand a true change in the activity of the party, state and economic organs, social organizations, all of us. We are faced with a number of serious tasks. They concern increasing the material and cultural standard of our people, some social questions, the protection of the environment, reconstruction and modernization of whole areas, the securing of defense capability and other needs. Naturally, all this demands considerable expenditure. We do not wish to solve this by incuring debts for our state abroad. The only way to satisfy today's and tomorrow's needs is the speeding up of the creation of resources. This is the reason why we have set ourselves such demanding goals in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and in the outlook to the year 2000.

As far as their realistic nature is concerned, all comparisons of the raw-material and energy, material and investment demands of our economy with industrial developed countries show that we are working with considerable reserves. The same can be said about the quality of productivity of labor. The use of these reserves is a prerequisite for a breakthrough in the intensification of our economy. From the viewpoint of needs, this breakthrough is unavoidable; from the viewpoint of possibilities, it is realistic though not easy.

What tendencies emerge from this for this year? To put it briefly, the dynamism of growth of volume of production is continuing in decisive sectors. In industry the overall tasks of the plan are being exceeded and its growth will reach more than 3 percent instead of the planned 2.6 percent. Even though climatic conditions this year were less favorable and a fall in plant production took place, the overall level of gross agricultural production will remain the same. An important positive phenomenon is the fact that in comparison with the past 5-year plan and compared with this year's plan, a faster growth of personal consumption, the real financial income of the inhabitants and average wages is taking place. The development of the national economy is linked to the tendencies of the economic growth of the final years of the past 5-year plan. It would be possible to give detailed accounts of good results in a number of sectors, examples of the selflessness of workers, significant contributions for the better life of the people, and so on. All this shows that people do care about honorably fulfilling their responsibilities.

The results of our building socialism convincingly show the advantages of socialism, Czechoslovakia is a politically solid, economically, socially and culturally advanced state, with reliable alliance ties. This gives us the justification for looking to the future with confidence. We have the power, resources, and possibilities to overcome the tasks of today and tomorrow, Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized.

We have to judge the results according to the demanding goals set in this year's plan and in the Eighth Five Year Plan. This requires us to turn our attention above all to the tasks with which we have so far failed to cope, to negative tendencies accompanying the implementation of the plan, keeping in mind that unevenness is manifested in it.

Roughly one-third of enterprises have failed to fulfill the planned tasks. The most serious issue is that the necessary pace of intensification is not being ensured. For this reason, the dynamism of the national income, despite the fact that it will be higher than last year when its growth amounted to 3.1 percent, will not, according to the estimate, reach the anticipated figure of 3.5 percent as planned. One of the main reasons is that the tasks of the plan are not being secured in terms of qualitative indicators. The proportion of material costs in terms of output has been partially reduced against the same period of last year. The planned tasks have nonetheless not been achieved.

There have also been sensitive deviations in the use of the output. They have been manifested in particular in the supplies for both home and foreign trade, coupled at the same time with a disproportional growth of stocks, which is blocking considerable resources.

From the above-mentioned facts, it unequivocially arises that we must, with a greater vigor, tackle in the national economy the tasks set before us by the Congress. The Federal Government and the national governments, the planning commissions, sectors, production-economic units, enterprises and plants must exactingly and critically assess results, analyze shortcomings, and take and consistently implement the necessary measures to rectify matters. It depends not on words but on concrete actions, said Comrade Gustav Husak. He continued:

Which central problems do we have to tackle now in the implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan? Above all, it is necessary to strive in the time left to fulfill this year's tasks. We are witnessing the endeavors of enterprises to fulfill this year's plan or at least to minimize shortfalls that have occurred. At the same time, we have to do everything possible to ensure a good start in 1987. Its tasks are not easier but rather more demanding. This is because the debts incurred in the current year increase duties in the coming years. We all know that easily accessible reserves have not been exhausted; far from it. Great possibilities to improve matters lie in the organization of work, in the utilization of capacities, in the adoption of the production structure to meet requirements, in quality, in the utilization of the working time, and in other fields. Their mobilization would enable, without larger capital investment, substantial improvement in fulfilling the plan and raising the effectiveness of production.

The prerequisites are better discipline at all levels, greater exactingness, solid organization of the work pace, resoluteness in the fight against shortcomings, waste and losses and a high degree of responsibility toward society. Above all, we must and shall demand this from leading officials along the entire axis of management; they must set an example.

Problems and weaknesses in securing customer-supplier relations, which have resulted in breakdowns in the smooth running of production processes at some enterprises and have become the subject of workers' criticism, have emerged in sharp relief this year. In a number of instances there hae even been cases of enterprises of the same production-economic unit and of the same sector failing to properly and mutually discharge duties as suppliers. This testifies to the insufficient standard of management and planning, to the fact that reaction to problems is frequently slow and that measures to rectify matters are often ineffective. An improvement in customer-supplier relations requires placing the fulfillment of supplier duties -- economic contracts -- under effective supervision in every enterprise. They must be one of important viewpoints in the assessment of the fulfillment of the plan. It is necessary to counter the instances of speculation and various sharp practices.

Shortcomings in the work of central state economic bodies, too, have contributed to the difficulties that have emerged. The federal government and both national governments must speedily take measures to ensure conditions for an even, consistent rate of production. It is necessary to geometrically increase [radove] demands on the standard, quality and effectiveness of managerial work, on competent and timely decisionmaking not only at the bottom but the more so at the top.

To secure the tasks set in the plan for 1987 calls for great political-organizational work. We must test and according to need work out and finalize effective measures that will ensure the tasks set in the plan will be fulfilled from the outset, in particular in terms of qualitative indicators, said Comrade Gustav Husak.

Next year we will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We believe that our working people, too, will greet this festive occasion with valuable pledges. Initiatives of the Central Trade Union and the Prague Challenge continue to remain to act as topical spurs for the promotion of the pledges' movement.

Radical raising of the quality of production and products ranks among the most urgent tasks set before us by the 17th congress. Regrettably, sectors, production-economic units and enterprises have failed to react properly to this urgent requirement. Frequent and serious shortcomings in quality, which have been ascertained, have been causing considerable economic and political damage and have been provoking justified criticism. The situation calls for resolute steps to rectify the matter. Important measures are currently being prepared to substantially increase economic penalties imposed on economic organizations and individuals, who have allowed the production of low-quality products and their deliveries to consumers. Included is a proposal to introduce an independent state supervision of quality in enterprises which have been producing low-quality products to a large extent, for a longer period or repeatedly. At the same time, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the work of all existing supervisory bodies and systems, which must substantially increase pressure on the quality of production. It is necessary to fundamentally strengthen the effectiveness of the entire system of state and sector testing centers and the evaluation of the economic and technical standard of products.

The chief path toward attaining the standard of our products in terms of quality and reliability comparable with the rest of the world is to concentrate on this task as the purposeful activity of entire working collectives, going from development via design and technology to production. Enterprises must be conscious of the fact that not only their good name depends on quality products but also the manifestation of their responsibility toward society. Party bodies and organizations must devote the full attention to all these questions and to develop active political and education work in this respect. They must take care to ensure the party and cadre conclusions are drawn from the instances of the gross violation of responsibility for the quality of production.

A more pronounced progress in the intensification of the national economy also calls for a breakthrough in capital investment. We have already talked many times about its unsatisfactory state but so far little has changed. Excessive numbers of unfinished construction projects continue to persist; construction dates in our country are substantially longer than in other advanced countries. Instances of failure to attain the design parameters of construction projects are not rare. This all merely confirms how justified and urgent the demand made by the congress is to put this entire sector in order, beginning with the planning of investment via investor's activity [investorska cinnost], design up to the actual construction and the supplies of technology.

It is necessary for the federal government, along with the national governments, to submit in the next year to the Central Committee a comprehensive proposal to tackle long-range shortcomings in this area. At the same time it is necessary to strive for a faster pace, greater volume and a high technical standard of modernization and rebuilding and truly responsible and good quality preparation of all capital investment ventures, stressed Comrade Gustav Husak at the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

A broad application of the gains of the contemporary sciences and technology is the central link in the chain of our endeavor for the intensification of the national economy and the development of the entire society, as stressed by the 17th congress. This is the fundamental link in the growth of productivity of social labor, the implementation of structural changes, linked with the priority development of technologically progressive branches, pronounced progress in the reduction of raw material and energy intensiveness, the improvement of the quality and acceleration of the pace of innovation, the increase of export and its effectiveness. The strength and resources of the scientific and technological base, the endeavor of the sectors, production-economic units and enterprises must be concentrated on the introduction of progressive technologies, the speeding up of electronization, the development of automation and robotization, the mastering of the manufacture of new generations of machines and equipment on a comparable world standard, on the development of biotechnologies and new materials.

However, it must be frankly stated that we have not achieved the necessary progress as yet, precisely on this key sector. We have not been successful in particular in concentrating research and development on the main tasks. Despite partial progress we cannot be satisfied with the result of the work of the scientific and research bases into which we have put very considerable resources. More than 190,000 people are employed there and the overall spending on the development of sciences and technology in the eighth 5-year plan exceeds on average kcs 20 billion annually. It is necessary to see to it that they are used more effectively.

With the adoption of the complex program which opens up the possibility for a considerably greater degree of linking our scientific and technical efforts with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, it has become vital to analyze the results achieved up to now from new angles, to critically analyze the way in which resolutions that have been adopted by the Central Committee of the party on these questions are being fulfilled and to work out a complex of measures which will create conditions for effective fulfillment of the Congress directive on the speeding up of scientific and technical development. This naturally applies to all sectors but in particular to engineering and the electrical engineering industry. This emerges from their overall importance in the national economy and from their responsibility as suppliers of machinery, technologies and apparatus for all areas. We know how many problems exist in this direction. This is why it is so exceptionally urgent to work out proposals in a complex and concrete way for progress in qualitative changes in engineering and the electrical engineering industry, while at the same time they are widely being introduced into the international socialist division of labor.

In their selected and linchpin branches, they must ensure much greater export performance and thus create space for the import of progressive machinery and equipment. This will enable a more energetic narrowing of today's excessive breadth of products with all its unfavorable consequences, Comrade Gustav Husak said.

He continued:

These are complicated but urgent tasks. This is, however, the only way to create prerequisites so that we make more rapid progress in arming the entire national economy with new technology. With regard to the key role of engineering, it is necessary to appreciate the need for the modernization of its own production technology base and to look for possibilities of speeding it up.

As we stated at the 17th congress, today's system of management and planning no longer corresponds to the considerably more complicated and demanding conditions, tasks and goals of the further development of the national economy, the speedier implementation of scientific and technical progress, intensification and wider participation in international specialization and cooperation. For this reason, the Congress adopted a decision on beginning the gradual reconstruction of the economic mechanism. The Presidium of the Central Committee and the Federal Government are currently working on proposals of principles for the fulfillment of this task, Comrade Gustav Husak said. These are important measures concerning increasing the effectiveness of central management and planning of basic questions, the perfecting of methods of creation of the plan, increasing the role of the financial and economic tools, in particular prices and levies. They aim toward the gradual transition of economic units and enterprises to full khozraschet [self-sufficient enterprises] and self-finance, to perfection of the organizational structures, to stimulation of material incentives of workers in the final result, their initiative and participation in production. The principles fully emerge from the creative implementation of the basic principles of management of socialist economy, in particular democratic centralism, social ownership, planned management, division according to labor and planned utilization of relations between supply and demand. They also respect the need to bring our economic mechanism closer to measures being adopted in the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries.

We are concerned with the gradual implementation of these principles in a way which would help the fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth Five-Year Plan so that preparation of the Ninth Five-Year Plan can take place on this basis. After the complex solution of this problem the draft of reconstruction of the economic mechanism will be put to the Central Committee for evaluation.

To check the possibilities and effectiveness of the principles of reconstruction, from 1 January next year we will undertake a gradual implementation of a complex experiment of increasing the independence and responsibility of economic organizations for effective development in selected organizations of the processing industry. Naturally the experiment must secure the tasks of the Eighth Five-Year Plan but at the same time create higher stimulation to exceed them. Its point of departure is the principle of the long-term nature of normative relationships [normativnich vztahu], it guarantees the transferability of created enterprise funds and their expenditure under full jurisdiction of the organizations while limiting economically unjustified redistribution processes. The number of economic production units and enterprises which will convert to the experiment will gradually be made more precise depending on how necessary conditions for this are created. It is necessary for everyone to be aware that conditions for the management of enterprises which we wish to implement during the reconstruction of the economic mechanism will mean considerably greater demands on quality and efficiency, on making use of reserves, on perfecting the structure and increasing the technical level of production. This is why preparation for reconstruction above all demands, consistent fulfillment of the qualitative tasks of the Eighth Five-Year Plan in particular, the strengthening of economic equilibrium, making full use of the possibilities of the existing system of management, better management in all areas.

We are aware of the seriousness represented by the reconstruction of the economic mechanism. Our party will take care that its preparation and gradual implementation will lead to the strengthening and development of our socialist society. The stress which we place on the intensificiation of the economy emerges from our effort to create prerequisites for growth of the standard of living, for a better life of the people. We consider the consistent implementation of social policy to be an indivisible part of the realization of the line of the 17th congress. At the same time our point of departure is the great results we have achieved in this field during the years of the building of socialism, and of which we are justly proud.

Despite all the complications our economy has been through in past years as a result of a number of influences, we have upheld the high standard of living and slightly raised it. Our goal in the Eighth 5-Year Plan is to speed up its growth. In the spirit of the conclusions of the 17th congress on the policy of retail prices this year we secured their overall stability. The growth of the real incomes of the inhabitants and wages has also speeded up proportionately to possibilities. We expect this tendency in further years of the 5-year plan. We will continue to strengthen social certainties. Gradually, step by step, according to the resources created, we wish to solve some pressing social problems. We consider it necessary to make progress in solving the forms and methods of more effective implementaion of the principles of remuneration according to the amount and quality of labor, where a number of shortcomings for the moment still exist.

For effective implementation of material incentives it is necessary to continue to perfect and develop the internal market. Even though we are securing its overall stability there are a number of shortcomings in the range of products which consumers justly criticise. We therefore demand from industry that deliveries of quality industrial goods and technically progressive products, especially those of long-term use, increase considerably.

For speeding up it is necessary to put forward proposals that will lead to a considerable increase in flexibility of relations between trade and production, the removal of unnecessary middle links, and for more prompt deliveries of desired products on the internal market.

The order of more flexible forms of management and incentives must also be introduced into public catering. The Presidium of the party Central Committee has instructed the relevant government organs to work out concrete proposals on these questions. The implementation of the most varied forms of increasing services for the inhabitants must be approached much more decisively, as was approved by the Central Committee of the party at the beginning of the 80's. There has been some progress but there are still many complaints about the quality and availabililty of services. The overall rule must be that anything which concerns the life of the people and influences their happiness, even though sometimes it may seem trivial, is of utmost importance to us.

The fulfillment of the goals which were adopted by the 17th congress demands wide development of initiative and the creative activity of the people. This is why we place such emphasis on deepening socialist democracy and on developing elements of socialist self-management. This is the way to strengthen awareness in people that they are the managers in their enterprises, in their towns and villages, in their country. As a matter of course it is the duty of all management organs at all levels of national committees social organizations, and the National Front, that in all activity they should rely on the people more than has been the case up to now, that they should inform them regularly, openly and truthfully, that they should attentively react to their critical opinions, recommendations and suggestions. Some positive indications can be seen since the Congress and elections, but there still remains a lot of formalism and bureacracy.

Efforts to replace work between people and concrete solutions to problems with excessive numbers of directives and resolutions are manifesting themselves. This is why it is so important to give a lively and realistic content to all forms which are made available by the multifaceted systems of our socialist democracy, to make them a true tool of development of the initiative of the people.

At the present time individual trade union conferences are taking place and all-trade union conferences are being prepared. Annual membership meetings of primary organizations of the Socialist Union of Youth are also beginning to take place. Communists in these organizations have great responsibility in ensuring that an atmosphere of openness, criticism, and active effort for the perfecting of labor be introduced into the meetings. Of particular importance is the deepening of the participation of workers in solving social and economic tasks. The reconstruction of the economic mechanism which is being prepared, in particular the change in the jurisdiction of enterprises and their transition to khozraschet is intended to create wider conditions for the participation of work collectives in deciding about how their enterprise, factory, or workshop is run. But it is necessary even now to make use of the considerable possibilities available up to now to increase the participation of the workers and their organizations in management. We understand emphasis on material incentives to be indivisibly united to the development of a responsible attitude to work, to the influence of moral factors. The implementation of the principles of remuneration according to work has a great influence, especially in this direction.

We know that there is a considerable amount of criticism about various malpractices. The requirements of the letter of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee on deepening the effectiveness of the fight against the violation of the principles of socialist legality, morality and discipline, against enrichment and speculations, must necessarily be put into practice with greater emphasis. Party and other bodies in localities and work places must play an essentially more significant role in this.

The party must be the driving force in all sectors in implementing the congress conclusions. Party members must act as an example. We can state that the party bodies and organizations have caried out a great deal of mass political work in explaining the congress resolutions and embarking on their implementation. They have exerted great efforts to fulfill tasks, particularly in the economic sphere, but in other spheres, too. They are assessing problems in a more open and critical way, they are more exacting in their assessment of cadres, and they are more active in seeking and promoting specific solutions to problems. In the party, too, however, we must improve our methods and forms of work more quickly at all levels. The most important thing is for party bodies and organizations to focus on developing political methods of leadership, on concrete political organizational work, and on lively contact with the people. Party members must apply higher yardsticks, stricter criteria, a critical approach and a new spirit in all aspects of work. This is also the prerequisite for their influence on the working people to grow.

It is not the task of the party bodies and organizations to take over the duties of state and economic bodies or to replace these bodies; instead they should exert a political influence on improving their activity and effectively execute their right of control. These state and economic bodies must be guided toward a high level of accountability, and initiative must be asked of them in tackling their tasks, stated Comrade Gustav Husak.

The importance of cadre work, the selection, training and placing of personnel is currently growing substantially. Sluggishness in many sectors is due precisely to shortcomings in cadres.

This is confirmed by the comprehensive evaluation of cadres that is currently being carried out. Managers at all levels and in all sectors bear a high responsiblity for ensuring that the congress conclusions are implemented in a consistent way. At the same time, however, we cannot make them the target for every criticism, and we must give political support to those who understand the need to press for more exacting approaches and act accordingly. Where this does not happen and where the results are not good, the interests of society demand that cadre changes be made. We must also pay greater attention to the selection and good political and professional training of capable new blood, particularly from the younger generation. At present, intensive preparations are in hand for the annual membership meetings in the almost 48,000 primary party organizations. The Presidium of the party Central Committee has adopted resolutions to provide for the necessary political and organizational measures for them to be held. The main direction for their content is defined by the resolutions of the congress, by the conclusions of the previous sessions and especially by those of the fourth session of the Central Committee. The exceptional significance of the annual membership meetings lies in the fact that they should be an important step in the drive for faster implementation of the congress resolutions. To this end they must assess, in a spirit of open exchanges of views and targeted criticism, how the congress conclusions are being put into effect in their sphere of jurisdiction. It is very important that they demonstrate in a concrete way to the working people what needs to be done to attain the goals set out by the congress and to fulfill the tasks laid down for them by the 5-year plan in their particular enterprise or organization. They must also pay attention to improving the party ranks in the spirit of the resolutions that we adopted at the third session of the party Central Committee, emphasized Comrade Gustav Husak. In order for tha annual membership meetings to fulfill their role, the assistance of the higher party bodies must also be invoked -- the Central Committee, the regional, and particularly the district committees, which directly supervise the primary echelons of our party.

The complexity of the tasks we are tackling sets substantially higher demands on our ideological work. If that work is to keep up with these demands, it is vital to increase the contribution it makes to shaping new ways of thinking, for this is an important condition for speeding up socio-economic development. Today above all, this means we must give convincing replies to the topical questions people raise, and to the new problems which arise in putting into effect the resolutions of the 17th congress. It is becoming increasingly important to explain the essence and meaning of the goals set by the congress, to point out ways of enhancing socialist democracy, of increasing the people's participation in management, and so forth. All these issues must be explained in a concrete way -- it is not enough to resort to generalized slogans. Our theoretical front must actively engage in an analysis of present-day developments and the changes which our society and the whole socialist community is undergoing, continued Comrade Gustav Husak at the fourth session of the party Central Committee.

Now I would like to refer specifically to the role of the media, he stated. We value their work in raising the level of public awareness, and in galvanizing the people to fulfill the tasks of the 17th congress. The media must be fully aware of their responsiblity, of their scope for influencing public opinion and the attitudes of the working people. This is one of the reasons why high standards must apply in our journalism, in its ideological content, in the persuasiveness of its argumentation, and in the potency of its different forms. It is particularly important at the present time that the press, radio, and television react attentively to new phenomena, progressive trends and good experience in implementing the conclusions of the 17th Congress, that they must promote constructive and principled criticism, for this is vitally important to surmounting shortcomings, ingrained attitudes, and inertia in the struggle to combat all phenomena alien to socialism.

We must also be more emphatic in demanding that those who are the target of criticism adopted a frank viewpoint in respect to this criticism. The public must be informed of the steps being undertaken to remedy the faults criticized, for this is the only way to root out such faults more promptly, and at the same time the faith of the broad strata of the people in our policy will be strengthened, and the unity of our words and actions will be consolidated.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to state that an exchange of view on the topical issues of the present international situation had taken place at the Moscow meeting. There it was emphasized that the speeding up of the social and economic development of our countries is inseparably linked with the struggle to improve the international climate and to achieve disarmament. The view that it is necessary to step up the joint endeavour to eliminate nuclear weapons and limit conventional weapons and to strengthen peace and international security received support.

The dynamic, innovative and offensive course of action of the Soviet foreign policy in pushing through the peace program of the 27th congress and in other Soviet initiatives is the most important and determining factor of international development. This policy is of enormous importance for the peaceful life of the countries of the socialist community, for the struggle waged by working people in the capitalist world, and for the fight of the developing nations for independent, political, and economic development.

The recent appeal addressed by the Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and nations of the world in the interest of averting nuclear danger once again highlighted the principled line of Soviet foreign policy. The Dehli Declaration on the principles governing a world free of nuclear weapons and force, signed recently by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Indian Prime Minister Gandhi, reflects the urgency of the demand for disarmament and development of peaceful international cooperation. Soviet proposals are receiving growing support in the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement, the Socialist International, among progressive and peace-loving people on all continents, and among the ever-growing number of realistic thinking officials in Western countries.

The influence of the new understanding of international relations in a nuclear age, which the Soviet Union is applying consistently, is growing in strength in the world. We can say that the potential for peace is expanding and that the scope for maneouvering by the reactionary forces of imperialism is narrowing, stressed Comrade Gustav Husak. He went on: The Czechoslovak people fully support the peace policy of the Soviet Union, proposals put forward by Comrade Gorbachev, joint initiatives of the socialists countries in which we share fully. They see in them justly the expression of their vital interests. The peace proposals of the Soviet Union constitute a whole [uceleny] complex which shows a realistic way toward resolving basic issues of relaxation, ensuring an enduring peace and international security, eliminating nuclear weapons within the lifetime of this generation, averting the militarization of space, reducing conventional weapons, including ensuring a reliable supervision.

There is practically not a single important international issue to which they would not provide an answer.

The summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States in Rejkjavik became an important milestone in the struggle for peace. Although no agreement was reached there in the end, it has shifted the struggle for nuclear disarmament to a qualitatively new level. The entire further course of the disarmament talks, the substance of which the imperialist circles continue to try to shroud, is being influenced by the summit. The meeting demonstrated to the entire world public the preparedness of the Soviet Union to rid mankind of the nuclear threat.

At the same time the meeting exposed the real aims of the current U.S. Government which, despite all the peace rhetoric, does not want to give up its attempts to gain strategic superiority and promote its aggressive designs in the world.

The reactionary imperialist circles are doing their best in their endeavour to give a one-sided interpretation to the course and the significance of the meeting in Iceland and to falsify it factually. They are not responding constructively to the problems of the present nuclear age. They do not want to reconcile themselves to the progressive changes that are taking place in the world. The present situation, while creating creating favorable prerequisites demands the stepping up of the struggle for the peaceful resolution of the main problems facing the present-day world. Czechoslovakia will continue to share fully in the coordinated course of action with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the international field and at the same time develop her own intitiatives.

We are carrying out along the party, governmental, and other lines a number of concrete specific steps. The development of relations with the states of the socialist community is an enduring base of our foreign policy. At the same time we are devoting much attention to intensive relations with the countries of the developing world and, in particular, those with a socialist orientation, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed at the 4th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. We are also striving for a political dialogue with the advanced capitalist states in questions of strengthening international confidence and disarmament as well as for a mutually advantageous and equal cooperation in economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and other areas.

We are taking an active part in the effort for a peaceful solution to the problems of the security of our continent. The initiative on the creation of a chemical weapons free zone in Central Europe, which was put forward by the CPCZ together with the SED and West German Social Democrats, is aimed at this. This initiative was recently further developed with the proposal for a creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in Central Europe. The acceptance of these proposals would be a significant contribution to European security and to the effort for the general ban on mass destruction weapons.

We are giving great attention to the deepening of contacts with communist parties in the interest of strengthening unity and increasing the action capability of our movement. We have taken a number of steps toward developing friendly relations with the PRC. Our cooperation is developing successfully in a number of areas. We will continue in this spirit.

Indications of certain positive tendencies are manifesting themselves in the development of the international situation. We cannot overlook the fact, however, that reactionary imperialist circles are continuing their militaristic policy. This is why we must take account of the fact that the struggle for the eleimination of the threat of war and for the strengthening of peace will continue to be complicated. It demands an even more active mobilization of progressive peace and realistic forces in the world. At the same time, however, the growth of antiwar forces, the growing pressure of the world's public opinion, gives us hope that it will be possible to avert the danger of a world nuclear conflict and secure life in peace for our people.

In conclusion Comrade Gustav Husak said:

At our session we are to evaluate the draft law on the Eighth 5 Year Plan which has been put forward. Today we cannot yet give a full account of the fulfillment of congress resolutions or make an overall evaluation of the results of the first year of the 5-year plan before the end of the year.

We can and must, however, critically and demandingly generalize experience made up to now, lean on positive tendencies and strive to overcome negative phenomena. We know that in many enterprises workers are trying even in difficult conditions and often at the price of great effort to honorably handle the set tasks. We appreciate this highly. But we cannot overlook the fact that the results being achieved so far do not correspond everywhere with the intentions set out at the congress. The interests of our people, the needs of our society, our participation in the struggle for peace and progress in the world, all demand a consistent fulfillment of the goals set out by the 17th congress.

We have the political, social, material and intellectual resources for their fulfillment. We have a strong, united and experienced party. We have a mature working class, good managers in the towns, a large intelligentsia dedicated to socialism, educated, and politically and professionally trained people, able to overcome new tasks. We have a solid production technical base available to us. We have the support of reliable allies, international unity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. The decisive thing now is to make full use of all possibilities for the speeding up of social economic development. An essential prerequisite for this is achieving a fundamental breakthrough of true radical change in the thinking and approach to tasks in the spirit of the 17th congress. Leading organs and management workers in all sectors in particular must urgently become fully aware of the demand of the day and act accordingly. We must consistently push through greater demand, approach work everywhere with creative initiative, place emphasis on specific tasks, rely on the activity of the people. This is the guarantee that we will fulfill the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and speed up the partial or total fulfillment of the resolutions of the 17th congress. In this way we will ensure the further burgeoning of our homeland and the better life of the people.

REPORT STATES CPCZ CC EXPANDED BY 3 NEW MEMBERS

AU10445 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 December on page 1 carries an unattributed 2,000-word report on the deliberations of the last day of the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, held in Prague on 5 December, entitled: "Asserting Higher Demands, Employing Creative Initiative Everywhere."

In the report, it is stated that the CPCZ Central Committee accepted as new members Lumir Hanak, the CPCZ representative to the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE and SOCIALISM; Pavol Hrivnak, CSSR deputy prime minister; and Vaclav Vaclavik, leading secretary of the CPCZ North Moravian Regional Committee.

GOVERNMENT GREETS PLO ON SOLIDARITY DAY

AU011358 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Nov 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Greetings Message to PLO"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- On the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, the CSSR Government sent the PLO a message in which it expresses the Czechoslovak people's sympathy and all-round support for the courageous and just fight of the Arab people of Palestine for the fulfillment of their inalienable rights, including the right of self-determination and of creating an independent state on the soil of their fatherland. At the same time, the message resolutely condemns the aggressive policy of Israel's ruling circles, supported by American imperialism, and points out that all separate and unilateral steps toward resolving the Palestinian issue play into the hands of Israel's expansionist plans.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS ANTI-SYRIAN CAMPAIGN

LD091359 Prague CTK in English 1246 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 9 (CTK) -- Foreign relations committees of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today condemned the anti-Syrian campaign and sanctions imposed against the country, stressing the Western moves sought to prevent a complex and just settlement of the Middle-East crisis and step up tension in the region.

A declaration on the issue related today amid the Assembly's plenary session said Czechoslovakia was against both individual and state terrorism but rejected attempts to abuse the anti-terrorist struggle for aggressive military actions against states and nations.

The declaration expressed full solidarity with Syria's people and support for its principled foreign policy.

Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of the People Miroslav Stepan told CTK today the declaration expressed Czechoslovakia's interest in strengthening international confidence and disarmament.

"Never before was the need to solve the world's problems as pressing as today," he said. "But it is local conflicts such as the one besetting, due to the West's policy, the Middle East, that have direct impact on global solutions."

Stepan said Czechoslovakia was determined to continue its effort for averting nuclear war and elimination of all armed conflicts within the concerted initiative of the socialist countries.

"The deputies...have highly appreciated Syria's constructive role in the general struggle of progressive forces for the introduction of a just peace in the Middle East," he said.

EDITORIAL ON 'RESTRUCTURING' PARTY WORK -- PART I

AU281119 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 86 p 1

["First part" of editorial: "Restructuring Party Work"]

[Text] Both the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress have formulated a magnificent task, a task of historical significance for the further dynamic development of the socialist society: The strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development. Developing this task, and fulfilling it, means working in a new way in all spheres of political, economic, and ideological life. The tasks following from this must be understood in their entire revolutionary significance, as the main battlefield where the further successes of socialism will be decided. The fulfillment of these tasks affects both production and the superstructure, the work of the party, the socialist state, economic agencies, the trade union movement, the entire National Front, national committees, and all the citizens of our socialist fatherland.

In connection with the development and realization of the strategy of acceleration, certain new terms have appeared in statements by Comrade Gorbachev and other Soviet representatives, terms that express the transformations and deep processes that are essential for this strategy. Let us mention at least three of these terms: Radical reform, perestroyka and glasnost [last two terms rendered in Russian transliteration]. For two of these terms there is no adequate expression in the Slovak language.

We translate perestroyka as restructuring, or reshaping, and some people interpret it as a change in the style of work. Glasnost we render as openness, providing the public with extensive facts, or the public discussion of affairs.

In his speech in Khabarovsk Comrade Gorbachev said: The current restructuring encompasses not only the economy, but also all other aspects of the life of society: social relations, the political system, the spiritual-ideological system, the style and methods of work by our party and all our nations. Restructuring is a word with a broad content. I would place the equal sign between the terms restructuring and revolution.

Restructuring truly represents a revolution in the entire system of relations in society, in the people's way of thinking and feeling, in the psychology and understanding of the current production phase and, above all, of the tasks raised by the rapid scientific-technical progress. From the very beginning, restructuring followed Lenin's words: "Live creative activity of the masses." Actually it is a creative activity, the creation of new and more perfect things, everywhere and in all spheres, in the production forces, in the base, in politics, in social life, in social awareness, and in morality. Restructuring does not develop automatically. Insofar as we follow Lenin's doctrine, the sum total of objective changes must be based on the mutuality [zrelost] of the subjective factor. It is only if there is harmony between objective conditions and subjective factors that the success of the revolution can be ensured. It is no coincidence that Comrade Gorbachev declared: "... we all must reorient ourselves, really every one of us. I would even say everybody from worker to minister, to Central Committee Secretary, to leading government representatives. We all must make the new approaches our own and we must grasp that there is no other way."

Above all, it is the duty of our party functionaries and the party aktiv to stimulate new ideas, work out new approaches, and stand at the head of the fight waged by all the people to realize the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. They are the commissars of the present phase of the struggle to speed up socioeconomic development, and to bring about the progress of socialism in general.

Those of them who continue to adhere to the obsolete style and methods of work must be seriously advised and warned by us that they have let themselves become overgrown by a "layer of shells"; and if our criticism falls on deaf ears, and the person in question proves to be stubborn and obstinate and cannot either be moved or dragged out of the trench of yesterday's notions and procedures, then one must take leave of him; let him continue to sit and dream in his trench, let him cover his head and back. He will remain isolated, since the country will continue to march forward.

The strategy of acceleration unconditionally demands that the style and methods of party work also be restructured. This requirement is causing perplexity among a part of our party functionaries. It makes them nervous and also produces among them a certain lack of understanding.

Just to make things clearly understood: Nobody wants to change anything in the axiom expressed in the CPCZ Statutes amended as approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress; nobody must change anything in it. It says: "Ideological and organizational unity and the action cohesion of its ranks are the inviolable foundation of the party's life, structure, and all its activity. The party bases its work on consistent adherence to Leninist norms of party life, the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, criticism and self-criticism, the comprehensive development of intraparty democracy, the communists' creative activity, and on an extensive supply of information to the population (in other words on glasnost RUDE PRAVO editor's note), as well as on winning the population for the realization of the party's policy."

These are the Leninist norms and principles of the party, in which not a single letter must be changed. But what must be changed, and unconditionally so, is the style and methods of party work, which are vitally affected by the restructuring.

We must remind ourselves again and again that it is a unchangeable principle that party agencies and organizations must not, and cannot, replace economic agencies, take over their responsibilities, or resolve economic issues instead of the institutions that are responsible for the issues in question, thus weakening their authority. As a rule, such erroneous activity has a detrimenal effect on the care devoted to party organizations, committees, or party groups, and to working collectives and cadres in general. Obviously it would be useful to recall the idea voiced at the CPCZ Central Committee session in November 1974: "Any replacement of state and economic agencies or social organizations, any assumption of their decision-making powers inevitably generates alibism and irresponsibility; it leads to opportunism in practice and weakens the intiative of the leading staff. On the other hand, the party's leading role and authority is consequently weakened, because political-organizational and educational work is neglected and replaced by administration. The party cannot affort this . . ."

The specific economic and political situation in which we are now living requires every agency and organization to have a creative approach, a spirit of innovation, and the ability to break obsolete and outdated ideas. They must skillfully correct these ideas, or change them fundamentally; and on the basis of the changed conditions they must find and implement a more responsible style, forms, and methods of work, both as a whole, and with each individual functionary.

In improving the style of our work we must emphasize the main thing: Training people to accept personal responsibility and all types of discipline. Justice, modesty, respect for man, moral integrity, an exacting attitude, the quality of not ever being satisfied with what we have already achieved or with oneself. It is this that runs like a red thread through the work of party agencies and organizations. Unity of word and deed, this criterion of a communists's political honor, is just as essential.

The style of work must be permeated by unassumed respect for the working people and for the views, by closeness, to them without insincerity. Dispensing smiles, shaking hands left and right, calling people Joe or Pete patting people on the back all that is a cheap approach...

When we speak about the style of work, it is not often the case that words, and the subjective notion about a critically exacting attitude, are a cloak for an undemanding attitude, a mere wishful thinking? The purpose and essence of a critically demanding attitude cannot float on a wave of subjectivism; in asserting it one must not use different and varying criteria. Both the terms itself, and the realization of its substance and contents, not only have their own internal, objective dimensions, but also the same kind of principles and tenets.

What is the objective criterion here?

Mere words, their accumulation, an endless, boundless ocean of empty words of promises? Or practical results, and that alone? The answer is clear and unequivocal: The sole criterion is the share of an individual, of a collective in the acceleration of socioeconomic development, in intensification, in scientific-technical development, in socialist economic integration, in the development of initiative and activity among the working people. All the things that hamper them, or stand in their way, such as formalism, bureaucracy, self-indulgence, pragmatism, ossification, schematism, and so forth, are a phenomenon, or manifestation marked by the absence of a critically exacting attitude.

Wherever there is a lack of a critically exacting attitude, wherever comradely criticism is a white crow, and the party analysis of an actual situation and state of affairs is replaced by phrase mongering about successes, wherever a party agency or organization or else individual communists deform the party's leading role and kill the right of inspection, wherever the atmosphere of self-gratification, absolute power, and impunity reigns, all this sooner or later leads to most serious consequences. Such is inexorable logic.

The party is the society's political and moral vanguard. The main "subject" of party work is the people; the main factor of restructuring is the human factor. That is why organizational and upbringing activity must be built-up and developed in a way that is not concerned with the submitting of reports, but focuses on developing the people's activity, on satisfying their needs. The social and political effect of all that is done in society and the working collectives must be at the center of the party agencies' and party organizations' attention.

Part II

AU281237 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] In our editorial yesterday we wrote about the acceleration of socioeconomic development and, in this context, about the essential need to restructure all aspects of society's life. We emphasized the restructuring of the party agencies' and organizations' style of work. Today we continue with this topic.

The principles of restructuring party work rest with the initiative of progressive workers who regard the establishment of order and discipline as their own concern, and with the resolute support given by party agencies and organizations to this initiative.

In this connection one must stress that a healthy, principled party life is essential -- a life that is specific in its manifestations and is characterized by humaneness and frankness; one characterized by openness [Russian term used], that is, by its providing the working people with facts about intentions and resolutions; and also by the modesty of party functionaries and Communists in general, as well as by its unending care for the pure shield of the party, the cause of the workers class and the working people. This is what we need today, more urgently than ever.

Modesty in particular must become the norm -- both in work and behavior; even the slightest sign, to say nothing of an actual manifestation, of a wish to dominate must be noted and ended. Under the present conditions, a party functionary's unshakeable authority and infallibility and a "twofold" morality are not to be tolerated! In the same way it is extremely reprehensible to regard the party membership card as a free ticket to a career, as a voucher for personal advantages even if they are illegal. At the 16th CPCZ Congress Comrade Husak said words of lasting validity: "We Communists neither want to, nor may, differ from the working people in anything but our higher sense of responsibility, our awareness, diligence, and devotion. We have joined the revolutionary vanguard of the workers class in the realization that service to the people is the purpose of our life. Our sole prerogative is to stand in the first ranks of the fifth for the further development of socialism, for Communism." In this sense, the party card is the personal identity card of a revolutionary fighter.

Do we not have quite a number of party functionaries who do not live in a collective of people but are swamped by an enormous "collective" of papers instead? Functionaries who do not share the working people's joys and worries? At the same time, it is more than clear that work with papers and for the sake of papers can never replace work with people and for people.

The most reliable form of efficient work is to be as close as possible to the people, to feel both happiness and sorrow with them, to share their successes and their miscalculations, and to be in contact with them as frequently as possible.

Whenever people succumb to the hypnosis of "hallowed" papers, whenever they neither want to listen to the voice of rank-and-file party members or consult the working people, nor have learnt how to do this, then we can hardly expect truthful and precise appraisals, resolutions, or competent work from their party agency or organization.

For instance, quite a few district party and state agencies have come to regard so-called Gottwald Days almost as a model for their working method. If the Days are an integral part of the agencies' style of work, there is not reason to criticize them. However, it is pure window dressing if the Days are meant simply as an occasion for something that should be both a customary and moral feature of the party functionaries' work: Namely, as an occasion for regular contacts with the working people, for familiarizing oneself with their views, proposals, suggestions, or justified criticism.

Here we should not make a virtue out of necessity. Gottwald taught us: Face the Masses! But never, at any time, did he say that it is sufficient to turn our face to the masses once a month, let us say, while at all other times isolating ourselves from the masses and living the life of a vegetable in the quiet and coziness of our own office, deaf to the people's suggestions and remarks and wearing blinders made of paper bureaucracy.

Likewise, one must not tolerate such practices as when the working man's businesslike suggestions and initiatives are wasted -- not a single one of them must be wasted because of formalism or indifference. The habit of giving a convincing and exhausting reply to every author of a proposal or a suggestion must be cultivated to become a natural trait of a party functionary; it must also become a habit to ensure the realization of every single rational idea. It must become a matter of course to resolve the problem of uncovered shortcoming energetically, and with the proper emphasis -- not feebly or hesitantly, or in an indifferent and cowardly manner.

It is the duty of every party organization to fight energetically for the implementation of the congress line, for the strategy of acceleration, for a change in the way of thinking, and for the psychological reeducation of its members and other working people to live in an atmosphere of a creative search. This can be achieved solely through a joint effort of all Communists, by our comprehensively expanding intraparty democracy, implementing the principle of collective leadership on all levels, developing criticism and self-criticism, and adhering to consistent inspection [kontrola] and a responsible attitude to work.

At the same time, the fight for new thinking is a struggle for a steadily deepening, more efficient implementation of the Leninist style and methods of work.

But how is it possible that people violating the Leninist norms of party life of intraparty democracy, or abusing their function, or dealing in shady affairs, or suppressing criticism, are only very hesitantly called to account along party lines? Surely facts prove that legality, morality, and discipline are usually violated and punishable activities occur whenever an individual or a group of people violate party statutes and go against the party's will, whenever party resolutions and legal measures are not fulfilled. The districts Dolny Kubin, Povazska Bystrica, Michalovce, and Bratislava, but also other districts are warning examples of this.

Irresoluteness, an endeavor to evade conflicts, as well as links and ties with culprits, liberalism in appraising party members' behavior and actions, opportunitst leniency toward violations of party, state, and economic discipline -- all these diminish the party's authority and weaken its ability to act.

The member's meetings have an extraordinary significance in restructuring the style and methods of party work.

Time and again we find that people get involved in meetings and discussion, that they write reports saying that the situation is improving. Things go on improving for a year, for 2 years, for several years -- but nothing happens. Apart from other reasons, this is because we are operating with eternal truths, figures, percentages; we turn them this way, we see our brilliance reflected in them. But what to do you expect the figures to achieve? Making demands on people, on oneself is something quite different. Only by changing forms and methods in the desirable manner can we get rid of dehumanized schemes and approaches, and make quicker progress.

Very rarely do we hear a committee's report to the members' meeting or a discussion speaker ask: Comrade, why don't you "put your cards on the table" and frankly tell us the truth about the worries, problems, and shortcomings of your workplace, and that confront you yourself? Why are you obfuscating the state of affairs, and frivolously simplifying a complicated situation? Obviously, such a question can be answered in different ways. Nevertheless, we would probably wait in vain for the answer: I am afraid of being asked the question: Why have you done nothing to resolve the situation to date, nothing within the framework of your duties, your authority, your competence? Or are you perhaps waiting for somebody else to resolve the situation -- perhaps that it will resolve itself of its own accord?

Lenin understood that truth, not silence, about mistakes and shortcomings acts like a self-cleansing force, and that on the other hand, the effect of keeping silent about the, covering them up, resorting to self-praise is most destructive. At the same time truthfulness, specific criticism, and self-criticism are the moral touchstone of a person's party, civic, and human attitude -- such a hot touchstone, sometimes, that it burns his soles (but also his soul); but at the same time these are now, as in the past, the foundation of socialism.

To prepare a members' meeting well means to analyze deeply and conscientiously the results and experience acquired in implementing the party statutes, in fulfilling resolutions, in fulfilling the state plan; it also means realistically assessing the state of affairs and finding the appropriate way out of a situation. Lenin's legacy also applies here: Greater attention must be devoted to unresolved problems; one must be less pompous, less dramatic, less zealously verbose and exclamatory ... In the same way we must not tolerate such phrases as "we will do everything in our power." We must reject dehumanized reports; balance sheets operating with and based on figures; reports which neglect the role and contribution of party groups, of Communists. This usually happens whenever and wherever the committee of a party organization sails in the wake of economic management or hangs on to the coat-tails of events -- it happens whenever and wherever the party voice is so weak that it cannot be heard.

It is a gross violation of interparty democracy for a functionary to "draw the lines" for speakers at a members' meeting or a district conference, saying who is to discuss what. It is just as un-Leninist to "censor" discussion statements, or to perform cosmetic surgery on them after the event. What are the results of this? At many a meeting one hears merely what the leading figures want to hear. We have here a clear violation of the inalienable right of a Communist to say what he himself deems most suitable and necessary in the interests of the matter.

At the time of restructuring and openness [Russian terms peres troyka and glasnost used] there is no other alternative than to wage a comradely fight for the Leninist profile of a Communist -- to wage this fight without embellishments, and with the gloves off. We Communists are justly judged very strictly by the people, who regard us as examples in everything -- in work and life, in personal behavior, in everyday activities, in making decisions. For this reason it is necessary to conduct a permanent, sincere, frank dialogue with the people. Only such a dialogue can break through the shell of superciliousness and haughtiness. Likewise, one must consult one's own conscience as often as possible.

BRIEFS

BA'TH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT -- A delegation of the Commission of Party Control and Inspection of the Syrian Ba'th party, led by the chairman of the commission, Ghassan Abu Tawq left Prague for Damascus on 20 November. During their visit, the members of the commission were received by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak and Jozef Lenart and by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. The Syrians were acquainting themselves in the CSSR with the activities of the CPCZ Control and Auditing Commission and paid visits to some industrial and agricultural enterprises. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 86 p 1 AU]

COOPERATION WITH MPLA -- Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of International Policy, and Agostinho Mendes de Carvalho, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party, signed an agreement on cooperation between their two parties in Prague on 20 November and discussed issues connected with the further deepening of cooperation aimed at expanding comradely and friendly relations between the CSSR and Angola. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

BEJDA ATTENDS JOURNALISTS' MEETING -- The main tasks of the press, radio, and television in the current period and the preparations for the annual membership meetings of the CPSL primary organizations at journalists' worksites are on the agenda of a 2-day aktiv that began in Casta near Bratislava on 21 November. Vasil, Bejda, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, briefed the participants on topical issues of the party's ideological work after the 17th CPCZ Congress and on the experience gained from the CPSU's ideological work after the 27th congress. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

FOJTIK IN NYMBURK -- Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on 21 November addressed a rally in Nymburk devoted to Klement Gottwald's revolutionary legacy. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 86 p 1 AU]

HAVLIN IN KUTNA HORA -- Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a session of the CPCZ district committee in Kutna Hora on 20 November. The session was devoted to the fulfillment of tasks arising for party agencies and organizations from the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress, and, in particular, to the topical tasks pertaining to the upbringing of the young. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

PITRA VISITS HIGHLANDS -- Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a meeting of potato growers from six districts of the Czech-Moravian Highlands held in Kosetice in the Pelhrimov area on 21 November. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

STATE SECRETARY ADDRESSES FLORENCE SECURITY FORUM

LD102324 Budapest MTI in English 2138 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Florence, December 10 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, Wednesday addressed the Florence symposium dealing with issues of establishing comprehensive international security. He noted that when outlining the security of the next century one should start from the fact that, presumably, no essential change will take place in the geo-political total picture of the world in the next decades. However, the emergence of new realities is probable, the recognition and gradual enforcement of which can essentially influence the security policy situation of the next decades.

"The most important among these realities is that the interdependence of the countries and its effects will be increasing on global scales. Mutual dependency, and the requirements of common security that follow from this, have become a fundamental element in the East-West relations, within this in the relation of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, and the Soviet Union and the United States, and all that is decisive from the point of view of humanity's existence.

"Security today is universal and indivisible, and the security of the individual countries has to be subordinated to common security. There is a need to establish a new comprehensive security policy order that regulates political, economic and military relations, one which excludes a world war clash, and also creates the possibility of eliminating the differences in interests that lead to confrontation."

In the following Gyula Horn said that for the time being, the individual states have reached only the stage of formulating and harmonizing the major fundamental principles and efforts, and the initial enforcement of these. From this aspect, the Soviet-American summit meetings in Geneva in November, 1985, and Reykjavik in October, 1986, resulted in a breakthrough, as these set down the basic principles guiding the relation of the two leading powers with due political will. At the same time, asynchrony came about between the Soviet and the American leadership as, contrary to the former, the latter does not take a consistent stand to enforce the fundamental principles.

"The most important and pressing task is to stop the accelerating arms race on the basis of establishing security based on reciprocal recognition. In case of strategic offensive weapons, it would be desirable in the first stage, to determine and set down the necessary mutual deterrent level both with respect to their amount and qualitative development, and the reduction of the existing arsenals to this level.

"The gradual elimination of strategic nuclear weapons could simultaneously render implementing the SDI programme meaningless, because if there are no nuclear weapons, then there is no need for space weapons against them. From the enforcement of the conception of sufficient security, the extension of it to conventional weapons is also inferred. This would mean that the conventional arsenal would be reduced to defence means, eliminating the offensive weapons from the system," said Gyula Horn, then noted:

"Regular East-West dialogue, cooperation in political, economic, humanitarian and cultural issues are indispensable parts of comprehensive and common security.

"It does not contradict the comprehensive and universal character of international security, that there exist characteristic regional security interests within the decisive East-West relation.

Thus, the security of Europe is more sensitive than, for instance, that of the United States, because of the great concentration of medium-range nuclear weapon carriers, tactical nuclear and conventional weapons, and its great dependency on the external world.

"Reducing European tension is of particular importance from the point of view of establishing the international security order. If we succeed in significantly reducing the European military forces, and the communication system between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO is established, furthermore if the Stockholm agreement is fully realized, then the danger of a surprise attack will be radically reduced, and eliminated in Europe."

"The small and medium countries can fulfil an indispensable role in this process, as the East-West relation consists, for the most part, of the relations of these countries, and the intensity of these cooperation has great influence on the development of the relation. Accordingly, they have a serious influence on the process of establishing reciprocal confidence a favourable political atmosphere, and eliminating the sense of being threatened, and can fulfil a kind of 'shock absorption' in the development of the Soviet-American relations. Thus their extensive and active participation is indispensable at talks aimed at reducing conventional weapons, transforming their structure, and settling regional crises, and wherever work is done to outline a new international security order," said Gyula Horn.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ENTERPRISE REHABILITATION

AU101030 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 8 Dec 86 p 3

[Interview given by Dr Laszlo Redei, director of the Economic Rehabilitation Organization, to Jozsef Garam: "Trade Union Members Ask -- How Is the Enterprises' Economic Rehabilitation Carried Out -- Dr Laszlo Redei, Director of the Economic Rehabilitation Organization Answers" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Excerpts] The Finance Ministry created the Economic Rehabilitation Organization on 1 September this year and determined its task, staff, and its composition. Its task is multifaceted. [passage omitted] A staff of 28 persons has been authorized to carry out the Organization's work. The Organization is currently operating with a staff of eight.

[Garam] Who are the people who make up this apparatus?

[Redei] A part of the apparatus is made up of technical and management personnel and another part is made up of experts who will carry out the individual economic rehabilitation projects. These are mainly trained economists but there are also legal experts among them. We also plan to employ technical experts. [passage omitted]

[Garam] How does the organization know that there is an enterprise that has problems and needs help?

[Redei] On the basis of the new regulations, restoring the solvency of an enterprise is initiated mainly by the creditors. The Council of Ministers may also decide on this in certain cases but, in our view, these cases will be the rare exceptions. [passage omitted]

[Garam] If there are three or four enterprises waiting to be economically rehabilitated and you can deal only with two enterprises, who will then decide which of the enterprises will be dealt with?

[Redei] We have to deal with the enterprises in order of registration. For the time being we are not pressed for time because no new type of economic rehabilitation has been requested yet by any enterprise. [passage omitted]

[Garam] How is the economic rehabilitation of an enterprise actually caried out?

[Redei] After receiving a protocol from the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce attesting to the fact that the reconciliation attempt between creditors and debtors has been unsuccessful, the Finance Minister has to make a decision within 30 day on whether to order the economic rehabilitation of an enterprise or not. An interministerial committee made up of suitable experts and representatives of ministries, banks and the National Council of Trade Unions also gives its opinion on the possibility of an economic rehabilitation process. The state has also determines the cases in which economic rehabilitation should be carried out. Thus, economic rehabilitation should be carried out in three cases: First, if the elimination of the enterprise would lead to a considerable employment problem in the given area; second, if this would hinder the obligations contained in international contracts; and third, if, as a result, national defense tasks are adversely affected. If these criteria are present, the economic rehabilitation must be carried out. [passage omitted]

[Garam] Does the enterprise play a passive role in the course of economic rehabilitation?

[Redei] No. The rehabilitation commissioner greatly relies on the enterprise's activity, ideas, and plans. The enterprise people know best how to extricate themselves from their bad situation. But the commissioner also relies on the opinions of all the organs that have some working contacts with the enterprise. [passage omitted]

[Garam] Economic rehabilitation somewhat resembles the activity of the institutes of enterprise organization.

[Redei] Yes, but only partly. The difference is that the Economic Rehabilitation Organization is also able to provide funds for its improvement proposals, not only advice. [passage omitted]

[Garam] How much time is the economic rehabilitation committee given to carry out its work?

[Redei] The regulations stipulate a 3-month-period, and 6 months in special cases. [passage omitted]

[Garam] As far as the economic rehabilitation of the enterprises is concerned, people agree that inefficient enterprises should be turned into profitable ones as soon as possible. Opinions differ, however, on the regrouping of manpower that often follows the economic rehabilitation process. Manpower mobility has always been a sensitive issue.

[Redei] Indeed, it often happens that we can ensure an economical and efficient operation of an enterprise only if we reduce the enterprise into smaller units. There are large enterprises in Hungary which, partly as a result of market limitations and inadequate profiles, are now unable to operate efficiently. If an enterprise is unable to manufacture efficiently produced goods and is also unable to change its production structure, then there is no other solution but to trim the enterprise by eliminating or selling some of its factories and units.

[Garam] Does the organization deal with the employment problems of the released workers?

[Redei] It is the task of the enterprise to carry out the manpower regrouping and reorganization because the organization can only show the extent of the superfluous staff that should be redirected toward other areas. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL BANK -- Budapest, December 10 (MTI) -- Called "Unicbank Ltd., a new bank with foreign participation was founded in Budapest Wednesday as the first joint venture involving the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a World Bank subsidiary with Hungary as a member [quotation mark as received] the 1,000-million-forint equity of Unicbank is shared between Hungary and foreign partners on a 55-45 per cent basis. Besides the International Finance Corporation, the shareholders include several influential banks, such as the West German Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank and Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank A.G., the largest cooperative bank of Austria. Unicbank is to start operation on January 1, 1987 mainly in the field of financing the joint company and cooperative sector. Its office is to be set up in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1230 GMT 10 Dec 86 LD]

CAMEL CIGARETTES CONTRACT -- Budapest December 10 (MTI) -- The Debrecen tobaco factory and the Reynolds tobacco firm of the United States have concluded a licence agreement for the production of Camel-brand cigarettes in Debrecen. By providing the licence, the American firm has made it possible for the Debrecen factory to produce the cigarette with the same content and exterior as the original one. The quality is to be continuously controlled by a representative of the Amercan firm, during production and prior to distribution. The factory is to pay for the licence with fermented tobacco. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 10 Dec 86 LD]

JOURNALISTS AGREEMENT WITH SFRY -- Budapest December 10 (MTI) -- The traditional meeting between the National Association of Hungarian Journalists and the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists was held Tuesday and Wednesday in Szeged. Participants discussed the living and working conditions of journalists, and their social-welfare and health provisions. The Yugoslav delegation was led by Mirko Marinovic, deputy of the leader of the Federal Information Office; the Hungarian delegation by Imre Kapalyag, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian association. A cooperation agreement between the two organizations for 1987 was signed on the occasion of the conference. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 10 Dec 86 LD]

URBAN GIVES WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

LD092017 Warsaw PAP in English 1600 GMT 9 Dec 86

[By Jerzy Redlich and Jaroslaw Szychlinski]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 9 -- The top stories of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's weekly press conference today included the fifth anniversary of December 13 a time of reflection, the Consultative Council, Senator Edward Kennedy's intention to visit Poland and the heating oil contamination of the Odra River.

Fifth Anniversary of Martial Law Declaration: Time of Reflection (subhead]

At the outset Urban made the following statement:

"The fifth anniversary of the introduction of matrial law in Poland falls in a few days. Replying beforehand, I am announcing hereby that no celebrations are envisaged, although this is an anniversary of Poland's salvation from a chain reaction of dangerous events and from another historical tragedy of the nation.

"In the course of several hundred years Poland was hit by various blows which those ruling the country could not prevent. In December 1981, the leaders of the Polish state took decisive steps thanks to which Poland was able to shield herself from yet another tragedy and decay.

"Perhaps December 13 deserves to be celebrated more than many historical anniversaries of national uprisings which we righfully commemorate in spite of the fact that they were not successful.

"And yet there will be no celebrations commemorating martial law because we treat 1981 in categories of a tough necessity and lesser evil. I am referring here to the words of Wojciech Jaruzelski, the leader, who was able to make decisions in time and take responsiblity for the solution of the Polish conflict through our own means and deliver on his promises with regard to everything that was announced on the morning of December 13, 1981. I advise everyone to once again read this historic speech."

"December 13, 1986 will be a day of reflection and not a holiday. This hall in which we are now and in which I held the first press conference together with Major Gornicki on December 13, 1981, also brings some things to mind. It was from here that commentaries were sent throughout the world holding that a bloody military coup had taken place in Poland, that a military dictatorship, supported by bayonets and advancing along a road of terrible repressions was introduced in Poland.

"I wonder if, in the West, there are journalists honest enough towards themselves and the readers who would go back to what they had written at that time and to state today: I was wrong. Poland went along exactly that road of reform and reconciliation which Wojciech Jaruzelski announced on December 13, 1981.

"In this hall one should recall one of the greatest discredits which the Western press, deeming itself free and objective, suffered in the 20th century. Five years ago Poland fell victim to a campaign of lies, of slanders having the traits of provocations organized by a greater part of the Western mass media. Even to this day the echoes of that tremendous disinformation plot have not yet fell [as received] completely silent."

Next the spokesman quoted excerpts from many of the then statements made by the Western mass media which were glaringly contradictory to the real image of Poland. The aim of those reports and commentaries was to spark a bloody conflict in Poland, stated Urban.

"In stating this I take full responsibility for my words," he stressed and went on:

"The aim was also to stir a wave of anti-Polish hysteria in the West and to hurt East-West relations. Too much falsehood has been written about Poland to be explained it in terms of difficulties in collecting and verifying information.

"I recall this press plot against Poland because in the light of the events then and the contemporary events in our country, those reports look like a pile of lies and the commentaries about a repressive military dictatorship, which was to have permanently taken hold of Poland, that accompanied them, all show how poor a prophet the Western press was and is."

"The mass media shamefully stumbled while trying to provoke the events in Poland and around Poland. They carry the burden of guilt which calls for redressing."

"Unfortunately, these trends still appear in the Western press though with lower frequency," stated the spokesman. At this point, he referred to the recent example of a copy of the FRANCE CATOLIQUE magazine which carried a glaringly false report slandering Poland and the poles.

Replying to the comments of some Western correspondents that it was not them who carried the reports immediately following the introduction of martial law in Poland quoted by the spokesman but that the materials carried by their editorial offices in papers came from other sources, urban stated that he accepted this excuse with satisfaction. He added, however, that the Western mass media accepted lies supplies by the opposition with an extreme lack of criticism and believed people who notoriously bypassed the truth.

Next the government spokesman recalled that the deadline for people who committed politically motivated offences and remained in hiding to come out into the open feel at the end of 1986. He announced that thus far about 500 turned themselves in voluntarily.

"It would be worthwhile for those people who play a game of conspiracy, to realize that this is an untimely activity because Polish society does not want conflicts," Urban said.

Taking a stand towards a statement, quoted by one of the correspondents, made by Solidarnosc in the West holding that it intends to send publications and means for subversive activities to Poland, Urban stated that the authorities of People's Poland would take all steps to hamper and render impossible this contraband.

"Besides, the potential market for this smaggled material will be shrinking, also because the people who, being connected with foreign centres, try to pursue underground activities, are beeling the odium of national betrayal which weighs upon them ever more heavily," added Urban.

On Consultative Council [subhead]

A score of questions concerned the recent first session of the Consultative Council attached to the President of the Council of State. The correspondents were especially interested in broader information on the substance of its work. In connection with this Urban stated:

"The Consultative Council is a body serious enough, and the issues which it will tackle are serious enough for its participants to be interested in attaching greater significance to discretion and than [as received] to the spectacular character of its debates.

"Of course, this does not mean that statements made by the members of the council will not be publically announced in an appropriate manner agreed upon within the frame of the council. Communiques from the sessions of the council which would reflect the collective stance or consensus achieved by it are to be published. This does not exclude the possibility of carrying publications on the course of the debates in an agreed mode, agreed form and in agreed newspapers.

"The council will tackle issues which are of great significance for this country. The subject matter can be proposed by the president of the Council of State and by membes of the Consultative Council. The planned mode of work is expected to lead to achieving consensus.

"The first session served to constitute the council. Next session will undoubtedly work out the mode of the council's functioning. It is an open organism. Each member can forego participation in its work. New people can also be invited by the president of the Council of State to participate in the council."

"On this occasion I would like to express surprise that the American UPI agency carries the arrogant opinions of Jacek Kuron on the council which go to show this gentleman's lack of elementary manners. Jacek Kuron stated: 'Next to a few indistinct people, the authorities in the council are represented by state officials.' Kuron, thus, insultd numerous outstanding personalitis of the world of science, well-known in Poland and abroad. Among others, he insulted outstanding Roman Catholic intellectuals tied with the church hierarchy. I am surprised that the agency carries the insulting comments of arrogant people with unfulfilled personal ambitions."

In Connection With Kennedy's Intended Visit to Poland [subhead]

Asked about the stand of the Polish authorities on the intention of Senator Edward Kenndy to visit Poland, Urban stated: "The intentions expressed by Senator Edward kennedy, underlying his visit to Poland, have been thoroughly examined by the Polish authorities. The (the authorities) came to the conclusion that at the present period of time the arrival of the senator to our country, regardless of the premises which he is being guided by, is not possible due to an overloaded calendar of earlier planned political activities in Poland.

"The Polish authorities are aware of the popularity and respect which Edward Kennedy enjoys in Poland and in the United States. Bearing this in mind as well as the readiness to constructively contribute to the process of improving Polish-American relations declared by the senator, relevant bodies of the Sejm (parliament) would be willing to invite Edward Kennedy at an appropriate time to pay an official congressional visit to Poland. The realization of this visit would constitute an important element of the normalization of relations between Poland and the U.S. and of the concrete steps taken by both governemtns as well as an expression of respect for his political position."

More About Odra's Contamination With Mazout [subhead]

Answering a question about steps to be taken by Poland in connection with the contamination of the Odra River with mazout by a Czechoslovak industrial plant, Urban said: "The calculation of losses and costs suffered by Poland is in the offing. Some 190 tonnes of mazout have been collected from the river's water and its banks. Currently, dams are being removed and the action of the river's cleaning will be stopped in several days.

"Poland's Government proposed a meeting of Polish and Czechoslovak Government plenipotentiaries for border waters. These are officials in the rank of vice-ministers. It is possible, however, that there will be a higher level contact -- a meeting in Poland of ministers for environmental protection. The talks would concern compensations and defining the principles of cooperation in similar cases, including systems of early notification and their prevention. A part of the Western press, while commenting on the mazout spillage in the Odra River, described it as a Polish-Czechoslovak conflict. Such interpretations are unjustified, and reflect the wishful thinking of those forces in the West which would be happy to see even the slightest signs of conflicts between socialist states," said Urban.

"Every neighbourhood, even between most befriended countries sometimes, generates problems and incidents. Our information policy is open, we announce everything, hence these speculations about nearly the state of tension in Polish-Czechoslovak relations. It is all nonsense. We are confident that this issue like all other issues will be settled in the spirit of a traditional friendship linking our countries", Urban said.

Jaruzelski's Visit to Italy [subhead]

Asked about the date of Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Italy, Urban said that the Italian side suggested two dates: December 1986 and January 1987. "The latter date is more convenient for the Polish side. Therefore, the visit will probably take place at that time," Urban said.

Protest of Danish Embassy Rejected [subhead]

Asked to comment on the reports in Scandinavian press that the Danish Embassy in Warsaw was allegedly bugged, Urban said that the Danish Embassy lodged a protest with the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the fact that -- as it announced -- electronic devices were found inbuilt in its building.

"The protest was rejected. If the Danish Embassy conveys to the Polish authorities what allegedly was found in the embassy's premises, and if these authorities can examine what kind of devices these are, when they were produced and who manufactured them -- then, possible conditions will emerge for starting an investigation into this case. "We want good relations with Denmark and are ready to cooperate in every venture which would help improve these relations. We also believe that it is necessary to eliminate anything that could disturb them," Urban said.

FUEL OIL AGAIN SPILLS INTO ODRA FROM CSSR

LD101910 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Yet another breakdown has occurred on Czechoslovak territory, as a result of which fuel oil leaked into the Odra River.

The size of the spill is estimated at 50 metric tons. A spokesman of the Ministry for Environmental Protection reports that specialized units have begun removing oil and limiting the extent of the pollution. A PAP correspondent reports from Katowice that action began immediately. Among others, army engineering troops were informed and their units began to expand the already existing barriers, build new barriers, and clear the pollution.

NEWS CONFERENCE HELD ON SMUGGLING INCIDENTS

LD102215 Warsaw PAP in English 1851 GMT 10 Dec 86

["Hostile Activity Against Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 10 -- It is with great regret that we view the fact that the territory of Sweden, a country which has (?good) neighbourly relations with Poland, is being used by enemies of our country in a treacherous manner and with full premeditation for activities aimed against Poland, said the press spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs Janusz Olkiewicz at today's press conference organized to discuss the latest activities of Western centres of subversion aimed against People's Poland.

The seizure of two truck shipments, including one from Sweden, containing illegal publications and subversive equipment for the so-called underground structures opening in Poland, was the key topic of the meeting with newsmen.

An exhibition was organized before the press conference to display "exhibits" which were seized from Norwegian citizen Dag Adahl during a border customs check in Swinoujscie on Dec. 6, 1986, among them 1,480 copies of pamphlets containing texts hostile to People's Poland and part of a gigantic shipment, seized by customs officers in Swinoujscie on Nov. 29, 1986, from a TIR truck driven by Swedish citizen Lennart Jarn, containing among other things, 420 2.5-kg cans of printing ink, the most up-to-date offset duplicators of German, British and Japanese make, over 100 titles of pamphlets and books with subversive texts totalling about 5 thousand copies, Tandy and IBM computers, receiving equipment with frequencies used by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of National Defence, transmittor assembly kits.

The head of the Investigative Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Jerzy Karpacz, who took part in the press conference, stressed that during only this year the public opinion was informed by representatives of the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs on several occasions about various aspects of the destructive activity of Western secret services against Poland. Such reports were provided in particular by Minister of Internal Affairs Czeslaw Kiszczak and the head of intelligence and counter-intelligence Gen. Wladyslaw Pozoga.

Of late one can note an intensification of spy-form activities, especially manifested in the use of methods and means similar to those in classified intelligence activities (codes, ciphers, miniaturized equipment). These activities are financed by Western secret services which use the so-called foreign centres of Solidarnosc as a convenient cover meant to camouflage the factual sponsors, and make use of illegal structures existing in Poland to discredit our country politically.

He pointed out that the recently discovered objects intended to be used in activities against Poland included equipment outrightly tied with terrorist activities such as miniaturized weapons, knock-out gas, arbalests with explosives and the like. He added that the Investigative Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was and is pursuing this year several investigations into activities of terrorist character.

Jerzy Karpacz also stated that apart from the subversive activities used by the so-called underground there also existed a second platform of the activities of Western secret services disclosed by the Polish counter-intelligence and secret service, manifested in collecting various information about Poland and befriended ally states. For instance in the last five years alone the counter-intelligence at the Ministry of Internal Affairs revealed over 70 thousand cases of interrogations and hearings of intelligence character conducted by the functionaries and agents of those services.

Discussing the question of smuggling equipment for underground organizations in Poland on the example of the shipment seized on November 29 in Swinoujscie, Jerzy Karpacz said that the organizers and sponsors of that action had been perfectly aware of the illegal character of such moves.

Quoting reports of the Swedish press about the possible circumstances of the shipment of this equipment to Poland, the head of the Investigative Bureau of the Internal Affairs Ministry said that the organizers had misled the Swedish and Norwegian authorities and tried to do the same with regard to Polish border and customs services.

The Swedish driver did not have a driver's license, the truck had false number plates and customs officers in Ystad gave up the check because Lennart Yarn declared the truck's cargo compartment to be empty. Karpacz also quoted one more meaningful report of the Swedish press which suggested that Swedish security police SAEPO, whose branch in Malmoe intervened when the border service had doubts as to the contents of the truck, had been involved in the whole smuggling affair.

Discussing the hitherto results of the investigation into the case of the Swedish citizen, Karpacz stated that the findings as of today pointed to the fact that the order to ship the equipment came from the head of the so-called coordinating bureau of "Solidarnosc" abroad with headquarters in Brussels, Jerzy Milewski. Marian Kaleta, an activist of this anti-Polish structure in Sweden, was the executor of the order. The [word indistinct] is financed by the U.S. and more precisely by the American National Fund for Democracy NED, the AFL-CIO headquarters and by secret services. NED, for example, channels about 300 thousand U.S. dollars annually to the bureau. He stressed that the money does not come from membership fees of Swedish or American trade unionists but from the funds of Western secret services.

Replying to questions about the smuggling attempt of November 29, Karpacz stated that this was the largest thus far shipment of this kind seized by Polish customs authorities and that no one except for the Swedish driver was arrested so far. Lennart Jarn was a frequent guest in Poland. His latest arrival was the 68th trip to Poland.

In reply to a question as to why the political activities of the underground in Poland were, in the opinion of Polish authorities, equal to spy activities on behalf of Western states, Karpacz stated that materials and equipment discovered at the sites of the activities of people tied with underground structures went to prove this. Also smuggling of computers and transmitters-receivers to Poland is of definite character and no authorities would allow equipment earmarked for use against the state to be transported into their countries.

Asked for the factors which aroused the suspicion of Polish customs authorities as to the load of the truck driven by Lennart Jarn, Karpacz stated that the vehicle did not have a seal on the cargo compartment, the destination address did not factually exist and the driver did not have a driver's license. He added that the Polish authorities were in touch with the Swedish Embassy on this matter and that Jarn met with the consul of that country in Szczecin.

PAP REPORTS 2 DEC PZPR POLITBURO MEETING

LD032241 Warsaw PAP in English 1845 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 3 -- The PUWP Central Committee Political Bureau met on Dec. 2 to acquaint itself with the course and results of the Congress of the Reborn Polish Trade Unions.

The congress debates proved that the prestige of trade unions is growing among working people and that their partnership towards the state and economic administration is strengthening. The discussion of trade union delegates pointed to areas requiring particular interest and activeness, and defined conditions for developing trade union links and speeding up integration processes. The congress was of great significance for restoring the position of trade unions in the international arena.

Authentic and strong class trade unions have already become an active participant in the socio-political life of the democratic state.

Acknowledging with satisfaction the congress attainments, the bureau stated that opinions, views, needs and interests of most working people had been reflected in the congress debates and documents.

It is the duty of the state and economic administration to seriously and thoroughly examine trade union postulates. The road to achieving social goals and needs leads -- as the congress stressed -- through increasing the effectiveness of management, improvement of the structures of management, and better organization of work. The bureau found it purposeful to set up a government-trade union team to consider when and how one can implement trade unionists' long-range and current proposals.

The PUPW CC Political Bureau approvingly acknowledged the trade union movement's readiness -- confirmed by the congress -- to join co-participation in the shaping and pursuing of the state's socio-economic policy, assist self-management of working crews, develop educational, cultural, sports and tourist activity and take part in combatting social ills.

The Political Bureau obliged party organizations and authorities at different levels to use the criticism marking the congress debates as a causative force of constructive steps in various areas of public life, particularly in solving problems worrying the working class. Economic issues, raised during the congress, should be strongly reflected during the debates of the third PUWP CC plenary session.

The Political Bureau discussed materials for the Third PUWP CC plenary session to be held December 16-17.

The session will size up the to-date implementation of the socio-economic programme of the 10th PUWP Congress, with special regard to analyzing the degree of advancement of qualitative changes in management. The third plenary session will specify assumptions and socio-political conditions for accelerted development, proclaimed at the congress, particularly the second stage of the economic reform.

After the period of discussion on programmes during the congress campaign and the report-and-election campaign, now coming to an end, the focus of party work should shift now to the implementation of concrete tasks.

The Political Bureau reviewed the draft Central Plan to implement the resolution of the 10tn PUWP Congress which will serve as a basis for programming the party work in the current term of office.

The draft specifies and develops tasks to be implemented by party members, organizations and committees stemming from the Congress resolution. The document's intention is to increase the consistency and effectiveness of putting the decisions of the 10th congress into effect.

The Political Bureau decided to submit the draft plan for discussion and approval by the coming PUWP CC plenary session.

PRON RESOLUTION ON STATE, DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE

LD061743 Warsaw PAP in English 1635 GMT 6 Dec 86

["PRON Resolution on State and Development of Polish Culture (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 6 -- Wide access to cultural goods and the presence of cultural values in society's everyday life are a prerequisite for national rebirth and agreement. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth deems concern for the development of culture one of its key tasks.

Conditions are being created to facilitate the development of various directions of cultural creativeness and broader world outlook discussion. Political divisions within creative circles have decreased. Social dialogue is developing slowly but systematically. New, more effective forms of social influence on the shaping of the state's cultural policy have been created. The public cultural movement is being revived and is increasing its activity. State patronage is functioning more efficiently. Concern for the beauty and clarity of Polish speech is on the rise. New legal foundations have been laid to serve the development and popularization of culture.

Despite a checking of a portion of negative processes, phenomena hampering the development of culture and accessibility to its goods still persist.

The National Council of PRON is especially worried that: The principle of equal-rights and inter-dependent treatment of issues of culture along with political and economic ones is still applied inconsistently, financial outlays for the development of culture are too low, disproportions in the cultural participation of social groups and strata persist, attempts to hold discussions on world outlook are still too timid, and the state of cultural exchange, popularization of Polish culture in the world and our society's access to the cultural and scientific achievements of other countries are all still unsatisfactory.

Countering these threats is the obligation of the state and society and should be of special concern for artists, culture activists and receivers of culture.

The National Council of PRON addresses collective and individual participants of the movement, its councils and links to counteract phenomena which are negative to national culture and to act on behalf of its development.

LIBYAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD 102216 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 10 — The seventh session of the Polish-Libyan Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation started here today. The delegations are led by: the secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriyah, Kamil Hasan al-Mansur and Minister-Head of the Office of the Council of Ministers Michal Janiszewski.

During the talks, the sides will assess the hiterto state of Polish-Libyan economic relations with particular regard to the realization of decisions made during the top-level talks in December last year. The talks will also focus on determinants and prospects of further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

PRC OFFICIAL HAILS REBORN TRADE UNIONS

AU031155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Nov 86 p 2

[Statement made to TRYBUNA LUDU by Wan Shenxiang of the All-China Trade Union Federation — in Warsaw, date not given]

[Text] We have come here to attend the trade union congress because it is of great importance for trade unionism in Poland and because we wanted to congratulate you on your achievements.

As for my greatest impression during my stay, our visits to production enterprises made it obvious to us how Poland continues to overcome its difficulties and to tread its own path in developing the economy. We are pleased with this because our two peoples are linked by traditional friendship. A stable and developing Poland not only is consistent with the Polish people's interests, but also serves socialism and peace.

The rebirth of your trade unions in the aftermath of the grave situation in which your country found itself is an enormous success. Socialist construction needs trade unions. As for relations between our two trade union movements, our present visit to this country will help promote these relations. We have our own specific conditions, but we need to exchange practical knowledge. The construction of socialism in our two countries is the foundation of the successful development of trade union relations. Socialism needs peace, and peace is our common goal.

BRIEFS

NEW AIRLINE DIRECTOR — Janusz Kaminski, minister of transportation, has presented Colonel Jerzy Kowalski, the new director general of Polish Airlines, with an appointment certificate at a meeting with representatives of Polish Airlines management and social and political organization. The minister thanked the departing director general, Brigade General Jozef Kowalski, for his more than 5 years of service in the post. Brigade General Kowalski is unable to continue discharging his duties for health reasons. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES CC PLENUM; PLANS ENDORSED

AU101927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/12/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP was held on December 9 and 10 under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Romania Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The plenum debated the draft national plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1987, the draft plan for the development of agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management in 1987, the draft centralized financial plan of the national economy and the draft state budget for 1987, and a self-management and self-sufficiency programme for a proper supply of the population with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods over October 1, 1986- September 30, 1987.

In the light of the exigencies formulated by the RCP general secretary, the speakers analysed the way in which party bodies and organizations, the communists and all the working people work for the fulfillment of the 1986 plan indicators. Emphasis was placed on the efforts made to achieve a bigger industrial and farm output, fulfill export tasks, update technological processes and scientifically run them, carry through the special programmes for the extension of the energy and raw materials base, improve the quality of products, cut specific consumption, carry out investment projects, raise productivity and the efficiency of economic activities. It was also stressed that the results could have been even better if a higher sense of responsibility and firmness had been shown in the fulfilment of this year's provisions, in an operative resolution of all the problems cropped up while carrying out the plan.

The speakers referred to the measures taken for an undelayed elimination of deficiencies and the improvement of activities, for a successful closing of the first year of the five-year period. It was mentioned that efficient measures were taken for a thorough preparation of the next year's plan. The determinaton of communists, of all working people was expressed to do their utmost so that 1987 be a year of special achievements in modernizing and continually raising the quality of activities in production, agriculture and all the economic sectors.

The plenary meeting also expressed the nation's full adhesion to the dynamic and construction foreign policy consistently promoted by the RCP and the Romanian state, to President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and actions for peace and disarmament, so that the Romanian people can attain the targets of socialist development of the country in a climate of quiet, collaboration and security worldwide.

The plenum unanimously approved the documents submitted for debate and adopted a resolution to be released.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, spoke at the end of the proceedings.

PEC MEETING DISCUSSES 1987 ECONOMIC PLANS

AU101306 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 6 Dec 86 p 1

[Excerpts] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee on Friday, 5 December.

The PEC examined the report on the draft uniform national plan of the socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania for 1987, the report on the draft plan for the development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture, and water management for 1987, and the report on drafts for the centralized financial plan of the national economy and the state budget for 1987.

The PEC highly valued the decisive contribution that the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, made on profound scientific and realistic bases to the substantiation and drafting of these documents which, through their provisions, ensure the inflinching implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions regarding the country's socioeconomic development in the 1986-1990 5-year plan period.

The entire activity of substantiating and drafting the draft plan and budget for 1987 were carried out under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu who, in several stages, together with ministries, central, and representative enterprises, examined the development levels for the next year and the whole 1986-1990 period, the ways of and solutions to ensuring intensive economic growth with a view to general implementing, during the current 5-year plan, the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's passage to a superior stage -- that of a medium-developed socialist country. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu drew attention to the need to take all measures and work most resolutely to appropriately fulfill the established provisions and programs for perfecting the organizations and modernizations of production and for socioeconomic norm-setting in order to make the most efficient use of raw materials, energy, and fuel, to further improve the quality and technical level of products, and make complete use of all productive units by better organizing the maintenance and repair of machines and equipment, thus ensuring more efficient activity in all fields.

The party secretary general also drew attention to the need to take decisive measures and continuously improve activity in agriculture, particularly in the animal breeding sector, in order to achieve all the objectives set for the next year, under the best conditions.

With regard to the 1987 financial plan and budget, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that their provision for revenues should be considered minimal and for expenditures maximal, and asked the financial bodies and ministries to work constantly to improve the financial-economic activity of all units, to increase incomes and cutback on expenditures, and to increase the efficiency of the whole economic sphere.

In order to appropriately fulfill the 1987 plan -- the second year of the current 5-year plan -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu requested that all leading party and state cadres be more exigent and assume greater responsibility in fulfilling their tasks, in operatively solving all problems connected to the smooth development of the work process, and in utilizing the people's material and monetary resources and the national economy most efficiency. The party secretary general also stressed the fact that measures should be taken so that the current 5-year plan will lead to radical changes in organizing and improvig production, quality, and efficiency, as well as in the sense of responsibility and the way of thinking and working of the working people and of party and state cadres in all fields of socioeconomic life.

Further, the PEC discussed and approved a report on the balance of the major foodstuffs deriving from the 1986 crop. The meeting noted that this year's good crop ensures an adequate foodstuff supply to the population, and meets industry's raw materials needs.

The PEC also examined and endorsed the program of self-management and self-sufficiency to ensure a good supply of foodstuffs and agricultural and industrial consumer goods to the population in the period between 1 October 1986 and 30 September 1987. The PEC assessed that the plan provisions are in complete accordance with the 13th RCP Congress' decisions and are part of the measures aimed at improving the management of industry and agriculture, rationally utilizing resources, and adequately distributing the stock of commodities throughout the country. The figures set by the program ensure the adequate supply of agricultural products and foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods to the population and meet the raw material needs of the national economy.

The program concentrates on ways to increase agricultural -- vegetable and animal -- production up to the requirements of the new agrarian revolution, and stipulates that the supply to each country and each locality will be directly linked to the achievement of the planned production and to the strict observance of the legal provisions on central and county state stocks. The people's councils, as local management bodies, are fully responsible for achievement of the planned agricultural production and for strict observance of the established consumption limits. [passage omitted]

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER ELECTS CHIEF, ENDORSES PLANS

AU102042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 10/12/1986 -- Wednesday, December 10, the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils held its proceedings in Bucharest. It debated the drafts of the plan for Romania's socioeconomic development by territorial units in 1987, the agriculture and the food industry development plan in 1987, of the local budget in 1987 and a self-management and self-sufficient programme for the population's proper supply with foods and industrial consumer goods over October 1, 1986-September 30, 1987.

The agenda also included draft rules for the organization and functioning of county people's councils, for the industrialization and purchasing of agricultural products.

The Legislative Chamber elected Maria Bradea, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Satu Mare County People's Council, its chairman.

The Legislative Chamber endorsed resolutions whereby the draft documents included in the agenda were approved.

In connection with the self-management and self-sufficiency programme, it was shown that it provided for a proper supply of the population with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods specific to each season, in accordance with the growth of the farm and consumer goods output, with the greater contribution and higher responsibility of local bodies for the setting up of the state fund.

In relation to the draft local budgets it was stressed that they ensured the incomes required for the financing of the projects to be carried out by the local bodies, and that they contained provisions for a substantial reduction of production expenses, strict observance of norms for savings, strengthening of order and discipline in localities on the principles of self-management and self-financing, of higher economic efficiency.

REPORTAGE OF MOSCOW VISIT OF RENOVICA DELEGATION

For coverage of the Moscow visit of the LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, see the East European section of the 10 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PPR NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER SIWICKI VISITS

LD101642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received in the Palace of the Federation the Polish minister of national defense, Army General Florian Siwicki, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia. In the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was shows with the successful development of relations between Yugoslavia and Poland, ties founded on traditional friendship and common goals in the struggle for peace, equitable relations, and the building of socialism.

Readiness was stressed on both sides to further promote the existing all-round cooperation of the two countries for which favorable opportunities exist, particularly in the economic sphere. There was also discussion of topical issues regarding the internal socioeconomic developments in Yugoslavia and Poland, as well as some activities in the international sphere. Minister Siwicki conveyed to Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, warmest greetings from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR and chairman of the Council of National Defense of the Polish People's Republic.

Also taking part in the talks were Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and Krzisztof Kostirko, charge d'affaires in the Polish Embassy in Belgrade.

Mamula Holds Talks

LD101426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Army General Florian Siwicki, PPR minister for national defense, today had talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, reference was made to cooperation between the two friendly countries' armed forces and to the possibilities for its further diversification. The host and his guest agreed that all necessary conditions exist for an even more meaningful development of inter-army relations, to which Ministar Siwicki's current visit to our country and its Armed Forces will undoubtedly contribute.

The talks between Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula and Army General Florian Siwicki were also attended by Col Gen Milan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Lt Col Gen Svetislav Popovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lt Col Gen Zdravko Loncar; Vice Admiral Ljubivoje Jokic; Maj Gen Conrad Kolshek, and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Krzisztof Kostirko, charge d'affaires in the Polish Embassy in Belgrade, also attended the talks.

MAMULA RECEIVES U.S. AIR FORCE GENERAL 6 DEC

LD061452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for National Defense, received in Belgrade today General Larry Welch, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, who is heading a U.S. military delegation on a 4-day official friendly visit to our country and Armed Forces.

During their talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed certain questions of military, economic, and scientific-technical cooperation between the armies of the two countries. On this occasion, it was stated that significant possibilities exist for more comprehensive cooperation, and for enriching it with new content and forms.

The talks were attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, Air Force and Air Defense commander; Major General Ivan Hocevar; U.S. Ambassador to the SFRY John Scanlon; and U.S. Military Attache Colonel (Richard Whisner). During his visit to our country, Gen Welch had talks on a number of occasions with his host Lt Col Gen Anton Tus, Air Force and Air Defense commander, on questions of inter-army cooperation, and with the members of his delegation, he visited some units and institutions of our Armed Forces.

FEC'S KOVAK RECEIVES IMF, IBRD DELEGATIONS

LD102239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Dr Oskar Kovac, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and chairman of the FEC commission for coordination of cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC, EFTA and the OECD, today received separate visits from delegations of the IMF and IBRD which are presently staying in Belgrade.

During their talks topical questions were examined in the area of Yugoslavia's financial and banking cooperation with these international organizations.

MIKULIC HOLDS TALKS WITH IBRD OFFICIALS

LD102228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 10 (TANJUG) -- To date cooperation between Yugoslavia and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has been successful and has contributed to the realization of a number of Yugoslav economy's development projects, it was stated during the talks conducted here today between Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic and the World Bank's vice president Willi Wapenhans.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the IBRD will continue its financial support of new development programmes in the fields of energy, industry, transport and agriculture, as well as programmes of structural adjustment of the Yugoslav economy in accordance with the stabilization programme.

EEC MANDATE OFFERS NO 'EASIER ENTRY' FOR SFRY

LD032330 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Delegations of Yugoslavia and the European Commission have decided to hold additional consultations and continue talks for some time on the new 5-year conditions for trade within the agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC. The Yugoslav delegation stressed the need to increase the volume of cooperation and bring trade into balance in order to solve the problem of the Yugoslav deficit. Yugoslavia wishes to export more to the EEC, so that it could buy more technology and raw materials from the EEC partners and regularly pay its debts.

The mandate, which the EEC proposed for the new 5-year trade conditions, does not offer easier entry for Yugoslavia to the market of The Twelve, it was assessed by the Yugoslav delegation after a 2-day talk with EEC representatives in Brussels where the delegation put forward proposals which could help solve the ongoing Yugoslav deficit.

PRESIDENCY ENDORSES FEC ECONOMIC POLICY

AU101546 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6-7 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session, presided over by President Sinan Hasani, the SFRY Presidency discussed the fundmental questions of socioeconomic development policy in 1987 and changes in the economic system. The opening report was made by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC.

As reported, the Presidency concluded that despite the problems and difficulties which continue to accompany our economic development, certain positive results were achieved in 1986. The social product has grown more than planned, and the same applies to the growth of industrial production and employment. Agricultural production and foreign exchange earnings from tourism have increased compared with last year. For the first time in several years, productivity has grown, and obligations toward foreign creditors have been regularly met.

Consistent Application [subhead]

The Presidency supported the efforts of the FEC directed toward creating a more realistic policy of socioeconomic development in 1987. At the same time it supported the FEC's efforts to define a more active growth policy and to mobilize funds for technological development and modernization of production for exports, particularly for new joint production programs for export by pooling resources, and so on.

The Presidency is of the opinion that they key directions of the policy of socioeconomic development next year must be in improving efficiency in economic operations and productivity. These are the conditions for the realization of all other tenets contained in the draft resolution for 1987: an increase in production and exports, reduction of the tax burden, financial consolidation of the economy, and reduction of inflation. This explains the urgency of the need for the economic policy measures to work to create conditions for improving the efficiency of economic operations as a whole in order to halt the negative trend in efficiency that has been present for many years.

The greatest importance must be attached to the introduction of real economic categories and the strengthening of the laws of the market and economic coercion, and the creation of conditions for production links and mergers on a unified Yugoslav market, as well as to a greater affirmation of work and creativity. In that respect, the proposed changes in the economic system represent a significant step toward the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Considering the nature of these changes, it is necessary to understand them thoroughly and comprehensively, and create conditions and a general social climate for them to be consistently applied, taking into account an appropriate dynamism in their implementation.

It was pointed out in particular that both the economic policy for 1987 with its entire package of measures and stronger action by all economic and social entities must be directed toward eliminating hotbeds of inflation, and thus starting a process of reducing it. In addition, emphasis was placed on the responsibility for bringing all forms of final expenditure, particularly general and joint expenditure, into a realistic framework and responsibility, for rationalizing production costs, improving work organization, resolute and efficient measures for strengthening financial discipline, strict application of the economic policy measures, timely fulfillment of obligations, and consistent adherence to adopted policies.

Tasks for All [subhead]

Bearing in mind the earlier positions connected with the liquidity problems in the economy and banks in Macedonia, Montenegro, and Kosovo, and the social plan provisions on this matter, and proceeding from the FEC's assessments and proposals, the Presidency stresses the need to take appropriate solutions for these problems. The obligation was pointed out that all the forces and resources be mobilized to the maximum in these republics and in Kosovo, so that a way out of the liquidity problems may be found jointly.

The Presidency noted certain positive trends in the normalization of foreign liquidity last year and in the first 8 months of this year. All contractual obligations toward foreign creditors were met in this period, about $1 billion of debt principal was repaid, and foreign exchange reserves increased. It was pointed out that the normalization of foreign liquidity in the coming period will primarily depend on an increase in the growth rate of exports of goods and services and an increase in foreign exchange earnings. In order to accomplish this, greater efforts, technological innovations, special purpose production, improvements in the quality, selection, and other elements needed to make our exports competitive, as well as to ensure the more organized presentation of our exports on the world market, will all be necessary.

Considering that the implementation of the envisaged measures and the proposed bills regulating the system will, among other things, lead to an aggravation of business conditions, the Presidency points out that what is needed is the full mobilization of all organized socialist forces, the creation of action programs in associated labor organizations, communes, republics, provinces, and the federation, so that the potentials and the reserves may be used to the maximum and an appropriate social policy be more fully implemented. Bearing in mind the complexity and the gravity of the socioeconomic situation in the country, as well as the necessity for the funds for meeting general and joint social needs to be brought to a more socially acceptable level, the SFRY Presidency stressed in particular the need for a greater saving and more economical utilization of resources. The Presidency is of the opinion that at all levels programs everywhere should be created for rigorous savings in 1987 through a rationalization of work and business operations, and an intensification of the criteria for economy measures -- especially for foreign travel, expense accounts, various gatherings and celebrations, and easygoing ways in spending social funds for various unproductive purposes, and other similar things.

The Presidency pointed out that the implementation of a saving program requires the highest mobility and responsibility of all social factors because this is one of the essential prerequisites for a successful implementation of the economic stabilization program.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DISCUSSES KOSOVO SITUATION

LD101443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- As far as the political-security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is concerned, it could be said today that the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted in the first half of 1986, and direct action to resolve Kosovo's major problems faster, have created a more favorable general political climate and stimulated more intensive activity of state organs both in the Federation, the SR of Serbia, and in Kosovo. Political unity has been achieved in assessing the situation in Kosovo as a problem concerning the entire country. All of the relevant organs have embarked on an organized and resolute action to implement the conclusions of the two top bodies in an effort to remove the causes and consequences of the counterrevolution, to eliminate all forms of pressure and other causes of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, and to consistently realize equality among the nations and nationalities as well as brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo. This was stressed by Egon Padovan, member of the Federal Executive Council, at today's session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber which is discussing the present implementation of the conclusions regarding the ways of halting emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

However, Padovan continued, the security situation in Kosovo during this period continued to be burdened for the most part by hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, as well as by certain negative trends and difficulties in the economy and some other areas.

Hostile activity on the part of Albanian nationalists and separatists in Kosovo continued to manifest itself in the highest degree in various forms of illegal activity with a long-term objective of causing disturbances, destabilizing and undermining the system. It also manifested itself in the form of verbal and written propaganda, the "The Republic of Kosovo" slogan, fomentation of intranational hatred, attacks on the honor, dignity and integrity of people, attacks on socially-owned property, and various forms of pressure exerted against members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities designed to force them to emigrate from Kosovo. Experience drawn from the preceding period shows that the illegal activity and conspiracy are a long-term objective of Albanian nationalists and separatists which have to be reckoned with in the future.

This state of affairs is being taken advantage of by Serbian, Montenegrin and Macedonian nationalists, Padovan stressed, specifying that their activity is designed to stir up dissatisfaction among Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, and to raise doubts in the ability of the leaderships, in particular the leadership of Kosovo, to suppress the activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists.

Having stated that the Albanian nationalists were linked with certain hostile circles outside the country, Padovan stressed that in 1981-85 the state security organs uncovered six organizations and 87 groups of Albanian nationalists and separatists within the country.

A total of 1,134 criminal charges were brought against people, while over 5,500 were charged with minor offenses. These organizations and groups were headed by a number of "administrative" and other "committees" whose function was to organize hostile activities in various localities. [passage omitted]

According to Padovan, the causes of emigration are many. However, the main one is direct pressure from Albanian nationalists and separatists, and the feeling of insecurity resulting from their prolonged activity. Emigration is also affected by the attitude of the state organs in relation to the issues and problems arising in the key spheres of life and work which, in reality, has placed Serbs and Montenegrins of the province in an unequal position. The situation has given rise to justified protests by Serbs and Montenegrins against attempts to deprive them of their rights, against the cases of anarchy, and has made them lose confidence in provincial organs and forced them to address the problems to organs in the SR of Serbia and the Federation. Views that imply the attempts by Serbs and Montenegrins to look for help from organs in the SR of Serbia and the federation is an exprerssion of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, raises even more doubt among these people about the preparedness and determination on the part of the organs of authority in the province to provide equal living and working conditions for all people regardless of their national affiliations. In addition, Padovan said, the economic and social problems which, in fact, lead to the state of inequality, are also having an effect on emigration. [passage omitted]

Pointing to the importance of resolving the economic problems of Kosovo for the efforts to stabilize the overall situation in the province, Padovan stressed that while the province needs help from the entire Yugoslav community, more care must also be taken when resources are being invested.

In the 1986-90 period the envisioned volume of stimulative measures, which will amount to 720 billion dinars on the basis of 1985 prices (and will be provided from federal funds, additional funds from the federal budget and other sources), will improve the material basis in social activities and living and working conditions for the working people and citizens in the province, Padovan stressed.

The existing capacities in the energy industry and other branches in primary production, as well as those under construction in non-ferrous metallurgy and coal industry will, in view of their comparative advantages, provide a stimulus for the province's faster development in the coming period.

In the same context, however, Padavon stressed that even if the employment measures are fully realized, it should not be expected in the forseeable future to see conditions created for the full employment of Kosovo's able-bodied population, let alone of its future generations if the population growth in the province continues at the present pace. The birthrate in Kosovo is constantly increasing, he noted. Average annual population growth for Kosovo is 24.2 births per thousand, while for Yugoslavia it is 8.5 births per thousand. In this connection Padovan cited family planning as one of the most important tasks of the province.

Bringing his report to a conclusion, Egon Padovan reiterated that the problems of Kosovo were so difficult that their solution was possible only on the basis of uniform Yugoslav programs, and a united and synchronized action to resolve them.

HASANI ATTENDS FEDERAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD092355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2220 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 9 (TANJUG) -- Consistent implementation of the anti-inflationary policy along with an increase in exports will be the prime objectives of Yugoslavia's economy next year, said Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Milos Milosavljevic today.

Addressing a session of the Council of the Federation, Milosavljevic said that conditions would be created next year for prices to form more freely and that corresponding control measures would be introduced.

In the debate on a draft resolution on Yugoslavia's social and economic development in 1987, Milosavljevic stated that this year has seen a rise in industrial and agricultural production, and -- for the first time in five years -- productivity. He specified that real personal earnings and employment are expected to increase next year, adding that the foreign debt of about 19 billion dollars should be reduced by about one billion dollars. The balance of payments surplus, he said, will reach about 360 million dollars along with an increase in the country's foreign currency reserves.

Milosavljevic said that the proposed measures should ensure a turn towards a more efficacious economic operation, elimination of expenditure without cover and reduction of inflation, but warned that the measures should be implemented simultaneously, because they are interconnected and interdependent.

Today's session of the Federal Council was chaired by President of Yugoslavia's collective State Presidency Sinan Hasani and was also attended by President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Ivo Vrandecic.

TANJUG REPORTS VOJVODINA DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD051633 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina today discussed a report on the implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency on the place and role of the Federation of Reserve Army Officers in the system of all-people's defense in Vojvodina.

At today's session the council is reported to have also established the proposed decision on the award of medallions and commendations, the acknowledgements which are awarded every year by the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina on the occasion of Yugoslav People's Army Day.